THE EMPIRE CLUB
ADDRESSES 1953-1954

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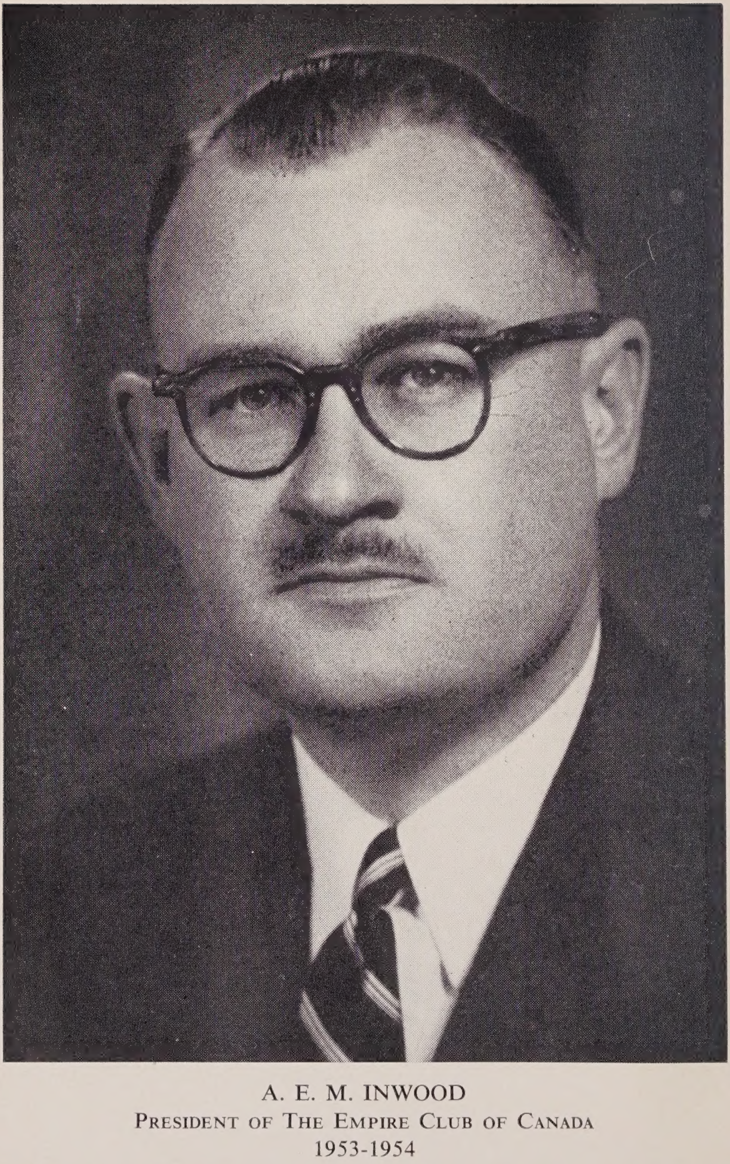
THE EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA



A. E. M. INWOOD
President of The Empire Club of Canada
1953-1954

THE EMPIRE CLUB
OF CANADA

Addresses 1953-1954

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

TORONTO: T. H. BEST PRINTING CO. LTD.

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The Empire Club of Canada

Fifty-first year of Issue

YEAR BOOK PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
1953 - 1954

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PRINTED AND BOUND IN CANADA
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*Deceased.

EXCERPT FROM "ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE EMPIRE CLUB" PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR BOOK FOR 1903-1904

On November 18th, 1903, a small meeting was held in Webb's Restaurant, Toronto, mainly on the initiative of Lieut.-Col. James Mason, for the purpose of preliminary discussion. The Chairman in a brief speech pointed to the desirability of an organization, following the plan of weekly luncheons, to be addressed by prominent men, or men speaking with authority upon the issues of the day, and having also a distinctive basis of British Unity in its work and policy.

A sub-Committee met on the following day and appointed . . . . . a Committee to draft a Constitution.

The meeting at which these principles and rules were approved and organization effected was held at the Luncheon hour on November 25th, in Webb's Restaurant, with some seventy gentlemen present . . . . after a discussion of various proposed names . . . . The Empire Club of Canada . . . . was approved by a large majority.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

AND

THE EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA

The Royal Empire Society of London, England, and The Empire Club of Canada at Toronto were both founded for a single purpose and with a common aim:—The strengthening of the bonds of unity within the Empire. This mutual objective is prosecuted with vigorous enthusiasm by the members of these organizations on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

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OCTOBER 8TH, 1953
Sir Miles Thomas Meeting

OCTOBER 22ND, 1953
L. A. Forsyth Meeting

NOVEMBER 18TH, 1953
50th Anniversary Meeting

NOVEMBER 26TH, 1953
John Davis Meeting

DECEMBER 10TH, 1953
Hon. John Witney Pickersgill Meeting

JANUARY 14TH, 1954
James Stewart Meeting

APRIL 22ND, 1954
L. W. Brockington Meeting

The opinions and views expressed in the Addresses contained in this volume are those of the speakers themselves and do not necessarily carry the full or partial endorsement of The Empire Club of Canada.

THE EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA

“CORONATION DINNER”

Monday, June 1st, 1953

THOSE PRESENT AT THE CORONATION DINNER—

Head Table

Hon. J. W. Pickup, Administrator of the Province of Ontario.
Lieut. Col. Baptist Johnston, Aide-de-Camp.
James C. Cardinal McGuigan.
Nicholas Monsarrat.
Col. C. D. Kingsmill.
Lieut. Col. George Webster.
Dr. Arnold D. A. Mason.
Air Vice Marshall J. G. Kerr.
Dr. Emlyn Davies.
James Thomson, Esq.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Wells.
Alex Mc. D. McBain, Esq.
Harry Oldham, Esq.
G. H. Sheppard, Esq.
A. E. M. Inwood, Esq. President and Chairman of the Dinner.

Others

Patrick Dean,
Wm. B. Watkins,
Henry Hely-Hutchinson,
E. Paterson,
Major C. H. Wilson,
Ernest Ridout,
M. B. Gelber,
George Ridout,
Major P. H. Stephens,
Wm. Hagon,
L. F. McCaul,
J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.
R. H. Lewis,
Douglas Kent,
Magistrate F. Gullen,
Maurice Grimbly,

Arthur Rogers, Q.C.
Lieut. Col. N. D. Hogg, M.B.E.
W. F. L. Edwards,
T. H. Howse,
Jos. McCulley,
Douglas Cook,
R. F. Stigant,
John Cowan,
Rev. W. M. Kelly,
Morley S. Bedford,
R. A. Stapells,
Harold E. Dye,
Lieut. Col. W. H. Montague, O.B.E., E.D.
W. W. Comber, C.A.
John M. Inwood,
Ernest Miles,
John Griffin,
Sydney Hermant,
Tony Dawson,
Percy Hermant,
E. A. McDonald,
Syd. Druckman,
McCrimmon,
Donald McDonald,
David G. C. Menzel,
H. R. Cottingham,
Major E. F. Coke,
Lieut. Col. C. A. Corrigan, D.S.O., V.D.
S. Tichener-Smith,
S. S. Fletcher,
E. M. Larkin,
A. VanKoughnet,
Robert C. Parsons,
H. R. Jackman,
Lieut. Col. E. A. Baker,
John R. Baker,
Maurice Ezrin,
Rev. James Wall.

GRACE WAS SAID BY CARDINAL McGUIGAN

Bless, O Lord, this food of which through Thy bounty we are about to partake:

On this eve of her Coronation, we beg thee O God especially to bless Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth with length and strength of days.

May her reign be filled with peace and happiness for the Royal Family, for the good of the Commonwealth, and the peace of the world. Amen.

DINNER WAS SERVED

THE TOAST TO THE QUEEN was proposed by Mr. John Griffin: Mr. Chairman, My Lord the Administrator, My Lord Cardinal, My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen: Tomorrow our beautiful young Queen will be crowned with ancient ceremony in the historic Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster. She will be recognized and annointed as Queen of the United Kingdom, of Canada and of the whole of the Empire upon which the sun never sets. Will you all please rise. I give you a toast, dating I believe from Cavalier times:

"Here's a health unto Her Majesty
Confusion to her enemies.
To him who will not drink her health
I wish him neither wit nor wealth,
Nor yet a rope to hang himself."

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, My Lords and Gentlemen let us pledge our loyalty and devotion to—the Queen.

THE RESPONSE TO THE TOAST to Her Majesty the Queen was made by the Reverend Dr. Emlyn Davies: Mr. President, Sir, My Lord the Chief Justice, Your Eminence, Distinguished Guests, and Gentlemen:

Amongst the many honours which I have been privileged to enjoy since I first came to live in Canada two and one-half years ago, the compliment which you are paying me tonight will always rank as one of the most highly prized and deeply cherished. To invite me to respond to the toast which has been so graciously moved to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty is to confer upon me a rare and high distinction and I am deeply sensitive of your courtesy and goodwill.

In many ways my presence here to undertake this pleasurable responsibility is a parable of the life and practice of our beloved nation. If I may be allowed to be personal for a moment, I should like to say that I was born into a poor and an unprivileged home in a small, almost insignificant, Welsh village. It was, however, my excellent fortune to be born into a home where poverty and piety went hand in hand and where godly fear was the truest compensation for the absence of human favour. The way from that lowly cottage to this moment has been hard and lonely and there have been times when the roughness of the road and the heedlessness of men have caused deep poignancy and the acutest pain. Nevertheless, the fact that that way was open for one who began without any privileges whatsoever, is, in itself, a tribute to our British tradition and our way of life. I can, therefore, speak in glad and generous acknowledgment of what is owed by us all, "the richest he and the meanest he", if I may quote the Puritans, to a national heritage within which we have a constitutional monarchy, disciplined and directed by the High Courts of the different Parliaments throughout the Empire.

The growth of our constitutional monarchy has been a long and complicated process, due primarily to the expediency of the moment rather than to any established theory or pedantic teaching. Perhaps one of the most significant things has been the way in which the growth of the constitution itself represents the differentiation of the functions of the royal service adjusted to national needs. The beginnings of our institutional development go back to the Courts and the Councils of the Norman Kings and, during the centuries, many new and specialized bodies have been evolved. We have known Plantaganet Law Courts, Edwardian Parliament, Tudor Privy Council, Hanoverian Cabinet, Victorian Civil Service and Dominion Parliaments. These new organs of law and government, counsel and power, have developed their own tradition and established their own independence. The impressive fact, however, is that they all derive from the Crown, though they strike other roots and contract other loyalties as they grow. One may go even further and assert that the development of law and order, respected and enforced by our courts, and most certainly by the High Court of Parliament, is the outstanding accomplishment of the mediaeval English kings and their servants.

Three major forces emerged from the Norman conquest, namely, the King, the Barons, and the Church. Because of the balance achieved and maintained by these three forces, mediaeval England was delivered on the one hand from feudal anarchy, and on the other from monarchical despotism. Strikingly enough, out of this same balance of power came, also, Parliament. First summoned by the king to counsel him and strengthen his administration, Parliament became the battle ground of political forces. In Plantaganet times Parliament was the instrument of the rival ambitions of the nobles as well as the king. With the coming of the Tudors and, during their reign, with the annexation of the Church, the need for Parliament decreased. Yet we are confronted with the fact of quite outstanding importance, namely, that Henry VIII did more for Parliament than any other person in our national history. Prior to Henry VIII Parliament had seldom been summoned either by his father or by Wolsey and the two houses of Parliament appeared to be in rapid and certain decline. In the middle of his reign, Henry VIII, in order to destroy papal power, to spoil the monasteries and to subordinate the mediaeval liberties of the Church to the Crown, decided to use Parliament as his instrument and his accomplice. He had no standing army and his greatest need was the acquiesence of his subjects. He found in the House of Commons, in particular, a ready and willing expression of that popular support which he required so urgently for the pursuit of his policy. Unwittingly, and assuredly without intention, Henry, in order "to be a despot himself raised up in Parliament a force that was destined to prevent all his successors from being despots."

During the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth the Crown, in and through Parliament, proved its competence to alter and to change both law and custom. This policy of change was extended even to matters of religion and it is no exaggeration to say that, in both their reigns, religion was the crucial political issue. The matter can be stated very simply, namely, which was to "settle religion", the Crown or the House of Commons? Elizabeth's answer, though religiously inadequate, yet proved to be politically astute, and she maintained as long as she lived the Crown's control of religious policy. In the decisive struggle between the Crown and the Houses of Parliament under the

Stuarts the main constitutional issue remained unchanged.

Though the principal consequences of the Civil War were mainly negative, they were of prime importance for the future of the Crown and of Parliament. The victory of Cromwell's forces at Naseby made Royal absolutism impossible and it also rendered the extinction of the Puritans impossible. Moreover, by enabling the House of Commons to wage war successfully and to usurp for years the executive powers previously held by the Crown, Cromwell's military and political victory accustomed Englishmen to be governed by Parliament.

The main task, however, remained unaccomplished. It was to find a king who would consent to obey the general will of the House of Commons and thus enable Parliament to control the Royal executive without directly usurping its function. With the failure of the Stuarts to establish monarchical absolutism on the basis of their theory of divine right, and with their failure to relegate Parliament to a place of subordination and servility to the Crown, the rhythm of constitutional change proceeded in favour of Parliament. In 1689, when William and Mary were invited to become King and Queen, it became clear that henceforth the monarchy was obliged to assume a newly-defined and reduced place in the Constitution. The divine, uncontrolled and indefinite claims of prerogative were heard no more. Henceforth the King's title to the Crown was by Act of Parliament. When the Reform Bill of 1832 finally became law, popular public opinion was made a decisive factor in politics and the power of the Crown patronage was broken. The Hanoverian attempts to control Parliament and the failure of William IV to turn out the Whigs in 1834 demonstrated only too plainly that the place of the Crown in the constitution was no longer one of arbitrary power or tyrannical despotism, but rather a place of high symbolism and personal influence. To this day the Crown remains as the one symbol which all parties and classes, without reservation, can accept. This is true not only of the United Kingdom but also of all the nations of the Empire which acknowledge the Throne and give their allegiance to the Crown.

No service preserves so faithfully the nature and the character of the kind of Monarchy which is acceptable to the British people quite like the service which will be held in the ancient Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, London, England, tomorrow morning.

There are four principal movements in the service and they express the pattern of monarchy which we cherish and respect. The first act in importance is the Anointing. The Anointing declares that the Queen is Queen under God and by God's favour. It is the fundamental conviction of the people, a conviction in which the Queen shares, that the heavy burden of State is entrusted to her by God. It is clear that no one has the necessary personal reserves for the fulfilment of so colossal and responsible a task. No one person has the endowment of patience, of wisdom, of virtue, of understanding and of spiritual insight, adequate for the privilege of sovereignty.

Thus, when the Queen is anointed, she confesses her first and primary obligation to God. She is Queen "by the grace of God", and she can only rule in obedience to God's laws and in the assurance of His favour, His strength and His wisdom. Her first privilege, as, indeed, it is her first responsibility as Queen is to "serve God and walk in His ways".

If the anointing expresses her duty and obligation to Almighty God, the Oath represents her duty and obligation to her subjects. The history of the Oath is deeply significant for our understanding of the nature of the monarchy. It first appeared in the Coronation of Edgar, in 973, and it was, then, of a three-fold character. The king promised (a) to guarantee peace to the Church and to all Christians; (b) to forbid robbery and all unrighteous deeds to all men; (c) to exercise justice and mercy in all decisions between disputants.

For two hundred and fifty years this oath prevailed, until in 1308 a fourth clause was added to the oath, viz., a promise to maintain the laws chosen and approved by his subjects. The attempts made by the Tudors and the Stuarts to evade and to avoid the consequences of this four-fold oath need no demonstration. Suffice it to say that the oath of 1689, accepted by both William and Mary registered an abiding victory for the authority of Parliament. The supremacy of the Statutes of common law, and of Parliament was unquestionably affirmed, and with this event began the epoch of limited and constitutional monarchy which we now enjoy.

The Queen, therefore, rules under God and according to law, and though there have been slight changes and modifications, the oath is basically and intrinsically unchanged from that of William and Mary. Elizabeth II, our undoubted Queen, will promise to rule in all her realms according to the laws and customs in those realms established by the High Court of Parliament within those realms.

Having publicly accepted her obligations both to Almighty God and to her people, the Queen is elected and recognized. This election and recognition is important, though it occupies a comparatively subordinate place in the service. Election is the traditional way of saying that the people have a voice in the accession of the Monarch. The people have a say in who shall be queen, and by means of the election and recognition, the voluntary allegiance of a free people to a new ruler is spontaneously expressed. Moreover, the principle of hereditary right is itself subject to Parliamentary control, and thus the succession to the throne as well as the accession to the name are both matters in which the Queen's free subjects have an effective and impressive voice.

The fourth and final act in the service is the crowning and the enthroning. Only the Queen in whose accession the people have had a definite share, whose rule is under divine approval and according to Divine sanction, whose obligation to her people is clearly and exactly stated—only such a Queen can be crowned and enthroned.

The prerogative of crowning belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, a tribute to the prestige and the power of the mediaeval as well as to the present church. But there could be no crowning without the anointing, and the investiture with all the insignia of the royal estate could not proceed until the Queen had submitted herself to the traditional ritual whereby the true nature of her sovereignty was made patently clear.

Thus, within this typically Anglican service the Queen is morally and religiously confirmed as Queen.

In a few hours from now she will be handed the Holy Bible by the Moderator of the State Church of Scotland, an interesting innovation which is being introduced into the present Coronation service. He will present her with the Holy Bible which contains the rich heritage of the Jews as well as the heritage of the Early Christian Church, in the traditional words:—

> "Our gracious Queen: we present you with Book,
> the most valuable thing that this world affords.
> Here is wisdom; this is the royal law;
> these are the lively oracles of God".

All through the centuries kings and princes, peers and commoners, have been summoned by priest and prophet, by prelates and preachers, to walk in obedience to this royal law and in the strength and inspiration of these lively oracles. We are confident that our young and gracious Queen, our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth II, will seek to do as her much beloved and greatly lamented and distinguished father did before her. She, too, will put her hand in the Hand of God and go forward. Like Esther of old, who knows but that she has been brought to the Kingdom for such a time as this.

Though we are separated from her by many leagues, yet with fervent and loyal hearts we salute her. In the language of the Book, we, too, pray, "God save the Queen", and God bless her.

TOAST TO CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH was proposed by Mr. Sydney Hermant: Mr. President, Your Lordship the Administrator, Your Eminence, distinguished guests and members of The Empire Club of Canada: It is my privilege to propose a Toast to Canada and the Commonwealth. Despite the constitutional changes which have taken place in 1937 and 1949 whereby the only formal link that now binds Canada and the Commonwealth is loyalty and allegiance to Her Gracious Majesty

The Queen, I would take the liberty of substituting the word Empire for "Commonwealth" because in my heart and mind the two mean exactly the same thing.

The motto of this great Club is "Canada and a United Empire." We are united by our heritage and appreciation of the great contribution made to civilization and to our way of life by those principles for which the Empire stands . . . British fair play, human liberty and dignity and, above all else, the rule of Law and British justice.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I would ask you to rise and propose a Toast to Canada and the Empire, whose concept of sovereignty and co-operation among peoples of all colours, class and creed, is now the heritage of all mankind. Canada and the Empire!

THE RESPONSE TO THE TOAST to Canada and Commonwealth was made by Mr. James Thomson, Deputy United Kingdom High Commissioner: I am indeed honoured to be here tonight to respond to the toast of Canada and the Commonwealth. The bonds of kinship and loyalty which alone bind us in this unique association have been likened by those who little understand us to moonbeams. It is well to remember that if these bonds had been chains they could have been cut. The moonbeams which bind us have proved stronger than chains.

Many here have lived and fought through two world wars. We have seen and experienced in our time turmoil and change. Ships of State have drifted away on stormy seas, leaving far behind the mental and spiritual anchorages of former generations. How uplifting it is in these circumstances that there remains a Commonwealth and Empire united by a common loyalty to the Crown—associated in this freedom-loving, flexible concept of a family of nations. It is a unique partnership and an emphasis on partnership is very necessary in the times in which we live. Partnership infers a working together for common ends, sharing common ideas and hopes and, alas, in our day, fears. Tonight I should like to put before you some thoughts specially directed to the partnership between the United Kingdom and Canada.

First let me say something about your United Kingdom partner. There is a notable tendency on the part of mankind to believe the worst. There is a story told by Conan Doyle of a telegram which he sent to twelve friends, saying "Fly at once, all is discovered." Within twenty-four hours, all had left England. In the same way the outside world has tended, since the war, to believe the worst of the United Kingdom. But in this Coronation Year United Kingdom morale stands high. Internally we have much to cheer us. We have good leadership, full employment, less rationing, our income tax has been reduced—we stand on the threshold of a new Elizabethan age.

The British people, like Canadians, want peace. There is no disposition, however, to deny that peace and security have to be paid for. The British people have accepted in time of peace a burden of defense which costs 35% of our budget, and compulsory military service for our young men of 18 to 20—a measure which in one way or another affects every home in Britain. The health of the people has never been better. We have introduced an educational system which ensures that every child can secure a university education if he is capable of profiting by it. We are sometimes called a "Welfare State", but we pay for all our social services through a system of taxation which is onerous and effective. It is perhaps well to reflect too that great schemes of social experiment are best attempted in a land of a solid well-disciplined people who are not afraid to admit their mistakes.

I am sometimes told that the people of the United Kingdom are work shy. Then I ask by what magic do we produce the vast mass of goods for export—apart from growing a higher proportion of our food than ever before and supplying our internal market. It is not by slacking that we have rebuilt our merchant marine—so largely sunk during the war—or tackled the grave housing problem created by the damage or destruction of one in every three houses in Britain's blitz.

We have profound hopes that those measures set in train at the Commonwealth Economic Conference last November may bring us nearer our goal of increased world trade—greater prosperity for the Commonwealth and the world as a whole. We believe that a hard struggle still lies ahead, but we believe we are on the right road to restore our economy not only to solvency but to prosperity. Now let us consider the partnership between our countries under three heads—foreign policy and international affairs, defence, and economic matters.

In foreign policy there has been a profound change in the Commonwealth since the world wars. There have emerged on the international stage seven self-governing Commonwealth countries in no way subordinate to one another in the conduct of external affairs. This requires as never before on the part of Commonwealth Governments an aptitude for consultation and explanation and an ability to co-ordinate and co-operate. The aims of Canada and of the United Kingdom in this field show a close identity of interest. We are both partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which is today the main plank in Canadian foreign policy. The concept underlying this Treaty owes much to the initiative of your Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, and to the work of your Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson. There has grown up over the years in this field of foreign affairs a practice of mutual consultation, of getting the facts and the issues straight. When this has been done, there generally emerges a broad field of common agreement, since our aims are identical. All that then remains is the question of timing and method, a matter for judgment. Canada and the United Kingdom work together in the United Nations, which we each fully accept, and equally we work through those specialised agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

We have been partners in two world wars. I myself served as an artilleryman with the Canadians in the First World War, being lent from the British service to help complete the Canadian cadre. Equally, innumerable Canadians served in the British forces. This is an excellent illustration of the practical working of our partnership. The United Kingdom people can seldom think of the Canadian Corps in the Second World War without emotion for, after Dunkirk, it remained the only fully armed Corps which stood between us and Hitler. We shared with you the anguish of Dieppe, we welcomed your men in our towns and countryside. They married British wives and acquired a taste for tea. What of today? Again we are united to resist aggression, for in Korea our men serve shoulder to shoulder in the Commonwealth Division. But even more important, we share defence in N.A. T.O. In Europe a Canadian Brigade serves with British Divisions under the Supreme Commander, General Ridgway. The R.C.A.F. Squadrons share the English skies with the R.A.F. In the 1930's England was told that her frontier lay on the Rhine. Today, in the 1950's, the frontier for both Canada and the United Kingdom lies yonder in Europe.

The defence partnership has in our time taken fresh forms, such as Mutual Aid, by which Canada has provided facilities for young British pilots and navigators to get away from the mists and grey skies so prevalent in the United Kingdom and to train uninterruptedly on your airfields and in your navigation schools. Your factories produce and send to us jet fighters for the air defence of Europe. There is thereby built up the more speedily than would otherwise be possible a modern and efficient air force to play its part in the integrated North Atlantic Treaty forces in Europe. Nor is the assistance entirely one-sided. The United Kingdom has been assisting Canada to build up new defence industries.

The United Kingdom is Canada's main European partner in N.A.T.O. 95% of expenditure incurred on N.A. T.O. in 1952 was borne by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Why, did this come about? It is our reply to a threat to a way of life founded on freedom in which both our countries passionately believe. Increasingly, in our time, in large sections of the world, the individual has been degraded in the interests of the State instead of the State helping the individual to the fullest development of himself, physically, mentally and spiritually. The Cold War may continue for a long time. We shall win if the issues are understood and the partnership holds.

On the economic side, I would remind you that the United Kingdom is the second industrial power in N.A.T.O. It is the only country, apart from the United States, able to arm its own forces. It is the only country in N.A.T.O., besides the United States, which has yet produced an atom bomb. In quality and the rate of development of new weapons, jets, radar, guided missiles, we rival the United States. Our contribution to fundamental research since the war has been second to none. The economies of Canada and the United Kingdom are complementary. We need your wheat, your lumber, your newsprint, your aluminum. We should like to buy your salmon, your cheese, and many other good things, but alas we have not the dollars for such purchases. Canada takes British manufactured goods, especially highly intricate machines like the Vickers Viscount aircraft recently acquired by T.C.A. and the Comet transport planes bought by the R.C.A.F.

Before the war, British overseas investments paid for a large part of British imports. These investments were sold to secure the food and raw materials by which we were enabled to continue to fight while we stood alone. Today, with its investment income so greatly reduced, the United Kingdom must export to live. That fact dominates all life in the United Kingdom. The slogan "Trade not Aid" is a real one. The help extended by the United States and Canada to us in the postwar years by way of loans and gifts was truly generous and we are grateful for it. But the United Kingdom must stand on her own feet if she is to be a worthwhile partner. Yet we sell to Canada only half the value of the goods we buy. In 1952 we bought 745 million dollars of goods from Canada. Canada bought 360 million dollars of goods from the United Kingdom. Only 5% of British exports go to Canada. We can and should sell to Canada far more than we do. It is not unreasonable that we should ask our Canadian partner to think of this and to remember that in increasing this mutual trade Canada is strengthening her trans-Atlantic Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. partner.

In other spheres too, Canada is a partner in worthwhile causes. I would cite the Colombo Plan for the economic development of countries in South and South-east Asia as a case in point. Here lives one quarter of the human race, suffering much hunger and distress. This is a challenge to the technical supremacy of the West, and we believe with you that in a world racked by schism and confusion it is doubtful whether free men can long afford to leave undeveloped and imprisoned in poverty the human resources of South and South-east Asia which could help so greatly, not only to restore the world's prosperity, but also to redress its confusion and enrich the lives of all men everywhere.

Canada and the United Kingdom are partners in the same political concept—Government by choice. At the apex of our system we have a Crown shared in common, ensuring a stability in our affairs despite all political changes. There are going on in London now preparations for the crowning tomorrow of the young Queen. Picture the scene—the immense crowds, the soldiers, the sailors, and the airmen of the Commonwealth lining the routes and participating in the escorts from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and return; the procession of the young Queen and her attendants from all over the Commonwealth entering Westminster Abbey to the strains of Parry's noble anthem "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord"—the young voices of the schoolboys of Westminster School shouting their "Vivats". The Archbishop of Canterbury, surrounded by the great officers of State, presents the Queen to the assembled multitude, turning east, south, west and north and proclaiming, "Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, your undoubted Queen, wherefor all you who have come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" And the people respond "God Save Queen Elizabeth". This is the Recognition, and is followed by the Oath by which the Queen solemnly declares she will rule her peoples according to their respective laws and customs. This ends the civil side of the Coronation. What follows is a religious service within the liturgical framework of the Holy Communion service of the Church of England. The central act of the whole service is the Unction, or anointing. Four Knights of the Garter place a canopy above the Queen, seated on the Coronation Chair. The Archbishop, dipping his fingers in the Holy Oil, anoints the Queen in the form of a cross while the choir sings the words from the First Book of Kings used at Coronations from time immemorial—

> "Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king, and all the people rejoiced and said God save the King, Long live the King, May the King live forever. Amen. Hallelujah."

The anointing comes early in the service because it is by virtue of it that the Queen is entitled to receive the emblems of her royal estate. She is girded with the sword, invested with the royal robe, and there is delivered to her the orb, the ring and the sceptres. Picture the scene—the Queen is sitting on the spot where her predecessors have sat on Coronation Day for nearly 1,000 years, in King Edward's Chair in which sovereigns of England have been crowned since Edward I. Beneath her is the ancient Stone of Scone, reminding us of her Scottish ancestry and of the day three and a half centuries ago when James Sixth of Scotland became the First of England. The Archbishop takes the crown reverently from the altar and places it on the Queen's head. The peers put on their coronets. The drums sound, the guns salute. There in Westminster Abbey, where on Christmas Day 1066 William of Normandy came as the claimant of the crown of Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth now sits fully invested and adorned. Unlike William the Conqueror, she need have no fears about the loyalty of her subjects. In her person peoples of the whole realm and Commonwealth recognize the bond that unites them in fellowship one with another. To her, the physical embodiment of what a constitutional monarchy has come to mean, allegiance of one and all is paid. The Queen comes not alone to her hallowing. She bears her people with her, for she represents us all, a symbol of the unity of the whole Commonwealth. Long may she reign, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Queen of Canada, the apex of a fruitful and continuing partnership.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Air Vice Marshall J. G. Kerr: Mr. President, My Lord Chief Justice, Your Eminence, Gentlemen. I think it is fair to say that with most people, great events are highlighted in their memories by some particular circumstance connected with those events. Those circumstances will vary with the individual as you well know. Tonight, we stand on the threshold of one of the greatest events of our time, the coronation of our gracious Queen, Elizabeth II. We will all be involved in many circumstances concerned with this event—I believe that by tomorrow afternoon, we will get a glimpse of it on our television screens. The outstanding commentators in the world will give us word pictures over the radio and later on, we will see the films. However, I venture to suggest, that in the minds of most of us here, the highlight of the Coronation will be this gathering and the two fine addresses we have just heard. At this time it would be an anti-climax for me to do anything more than to express your appreciation to Dr. Davies and Mr. Thomson for their addresses this evening. and to hope that they will accept as more tangible evidence of our appreciation, the thought that they have provided the highlight of the Coronation to us.

"THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"

An Address by

NICHOLAS MONSARRAT

Thursday, October 1st, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: It is a pleasure to welcome you back from the summer holiday season, and to open our first meeting in our 50th Anniversary Year by presenting to you a most distinguished and well-known personage and member of this Club.

This meeting is crowded, but you will be interested to know I protected you from over-crowding at the expense of some adverse criticism from Miss Lotta Dempsey of the Globe & Mail staff, who in a recent article threatened to picket this meeting if ladies were not invited to attend. The ladies too, apparently were anxious to see and hear Mr. Monsarrat.

Mr. Nicholas Monsarrat was born in England in 1910, the son of an outstanding surgeon who was a member of Britain's General Medical Council. Our Guest Speaker was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in law. Abandoning a promising legal career in favour of writing in 1933, he proceeded to publish some twelve novels and war books including two best sellers—"The Cruel Sea" and "H.M.S. Marlborough Will Enter Harbour", as well as writing a play—"The Visitor", in which Greer Garson took the lead. As recently as last month published a new novel called "The Story of Esther Costello".

In 1940 he joined the Royal Navy in which he served throughout the War on Atlantic escort duties, latterly being in command of corvettes and frigates as a Lieutenant-Commander. Many of his bitter personal experiences may be found in "The Cruel Sea."

After leaving the Navy, he took part in English local government as a Borough Councillor of the Royal Borough of Kensington in London. In 1946 he was appointed Director of the United Kingdom Information Office in Johannesburg, South Africa. In 1951 he received the double honour of the Heinemann Foundation Prize for Literature and election to be a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

In April of this year he was appointed Director of the United Kingdom Information Office in Ottawa and as advisor to the United Kingdom High Commissioner. Maybe this last appointment was in no small way due to his known personal enthusiasm and devotion to the Commonwealth.

Gentlemen, when you contact the head of the United Kingdom Information Office in Ottawa, you find—Mr. Monsarrat.

When wou seek out the best selling novel, you find as author of it—Mr. Monsarrat.

When you go to attend the outstanding film of the day at Odeon Theatres, you find the story is by—Mr. Monsarrat.

When you read your Empire Club announcement card, you find of course, the speaker is—Mr. Monsarrat.

Gentlemen, I am happy to say our distinguished, youthful guest speaker has, if you will pardon the expression, "arrived."

The title of his address today is "The Commonwealth in the Twentieth Cetntury."

MR. MONSARRAT: I would like to begin by saying how honoured I feel at being invited to speak on this occasion, an occasion of some importance in the life of your Club—the first meeting of the season which inaugurates your second half century. Fifty years is a long time, at the pace that history moves today: the years from 1903, when your Club was founded, to 1953, have held, as you all know, more violences, more action, more discovery, and also more achievement, than any comparable period in any history book. I'm delighted to see, by the size of this gathering today, that whatever else has happened in those fifty years, The Empire Club of Canada has gone from strength to strength. It's very welcome evidence that it isn't only the wicked that flourish.

I was honoured, as I say, by that invitation, but I was also rather daunted by something your President did at the time he delivered it. He sent me a book containing all the speeches made last year. I'm not quite sure what his motive was—though I've made one or two guesses—but I must say that I did find that book a bit depressing, in the light of having to make a speech myself. Every one of the speakers listed was not only a good deal more distinguished than myself, but also much more eloquent than I am. The standard, as far as I was concerned, seemed much too high—and there were two names among last year's speaker that made me wonder whether I was really wise in accepting this invitation. Take the Honourable George Drew, for example—what can I do against that opposition? And Mr. Henry Ford—how can I hope to equal his output?

However, I'll do my best; and the subject I want to talk about "The Commonwealth in the Twentieth Century" is something which for me at least holds special significance, a subject as near to my heart—and I hope to yours—as anything could be.

It seems to me to be specially satisfying to be able to speak on this subject in Coronation year, a year that has seen a young Queen coming to the throne, as head of that Commonwealth. The Coronation in London, three months ago, was something more than a matter of ceremonial, more even than an occasion of religious dedication. It gave an opportunity to millions of people, all the way round the globe, to take part in a family occasion. I think you'll agree with me that that taking-part was an expression of loyalty and indeed of love, more moving than any single occasion in history.

But history is not made just by taking part in historic occasions: history is made by doing things. There was a lot of talk at the time, as you will remember, of a new Elizabethan age, an age of achievement which was to rival the days of the other Queen Elizabeth, when the world was also an exciting and challenging place to live in. I don't think that we can complain that the world of 1953 is any less exciting, or dangerous, or challenging, than the world of 1550. But, of course, we won't get a new Elizabethan age just by saying that it's here already. We will get it by hard work, courage, and imagination. Luckily, there are indications that none of these things is in short supply.

For us in the Commonwealth, that hard work and imagination have already got off to a flying start. You will recall that on Coronation Day itself, Mount Everest, which has resisted conquest for thousands and possibly millions of years, was first climbed—by a New Zealander. A few days ago, the world's air speed record was broken, by an Englishman. In the realm of atomic science, enormous advances are being made—some of them in Australia. Canada herself is on the verge of fantastic advances and developments, in the second half of the twentieth century. In Africa, a new country, the Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has just come into being, bringing hopes of a black-white partnership in a continent which has had far more than its fair share of racial strife and race hatred. The omens, in fact, all the way round the world, are good.

But there are more things for us to do than are covered by these concrete achievements. Our Commonwealth has other contributions to make; and our greatest single achievement of this century is likely to be, not the realms of science or discovery, or record-breaking, but in a more fundamental realm altogether. It will be our job to show the world another sort of science, a science in which I believe we have made very great advances—the science of living together in peace.

I am of course biased when I say that the Commonwealth has made great advances in this art of peaceful, neighbourly living; it is a bias that I hope to keep for the rest of my days. I do think, for example, that the pattern of parliamentary democracy, which had its roots in the England of three hundred years ago, and has spread not only throughout the Commonwealth but all round the world as well, is a fair, just, and workable way of organising a country's political life, I do think that the system of voluntary association between countries, which is the core of Commonwealth feeling, can serve as a pattern for the rest of the world. I do think that our habit of life—which can be summed up as an ambition that is not greedy, an enterprise that is not selfish, a friendship that is not calculating—might with great advantage be copied by masses of people inhabiting huge tracts of the earth's surface.

The development of that habit of life—that is, the history of the growth and expansion of the Commonwealth—is familiar to you all: I need not go into any details. We've seen a lot of changes, even in so short a time as the last fifty years; and we're likely to see a lot more before the century is out. There may be new members of the Commonwealth, as others in our family grow to full nationhood.

But if we go on as we are doing at the moment, I don't think we need be worried about the future. Those past changes, of course, have been very far-reaching, as far as Britain herself is concerned. For many years she undoubtedly policed the world, as a maritime power backed by a full scale industrial revolution at home and those years are not years that any Englishman need be ashamed of. It was a historic role, and that particular part of history is now over. There is a new role to be played now, a role to be shared by all Commonwealth countries: Britain draws strength from the Commonwealth for that new task, and all Commonwealth countries contribute to that strength, and share in it.

I said a moment ago that I thought we in the Commonwealth had found a way of living together in peace; one needn't look far, in 1953, to be convinced that it's a lesson that the rest of the world must learn—and learn fast. The world, at the moment, seems to be split basically and tragically, into east and west; but east and west must learn to live together. That is something that we must believe in, if we believe in anything at all: otherwise we might as well give up now, and commit that particular form of suicide known as an atomic war.

We're not going to give up, of course: it is our special responsibility not to give up, because we believe that the world can be organised on reasonable lines, no matter how different one nation may be from another, no matter how deeply they seem to be split. The most important thing for us to do is to be conscious of our power: our collective wisdom and our collective strength. No one in the Commonwealth stands alone: there are 603 million of us, inhabiting nearly a quarter of the earth's surface, and out of that 603 million, over 70 million claim direct descent from British stock. Surely, in the realm of world organisation, world influence, there is nothing that 603 million people cannot do.

We have weaknesses, of course: we are spread out instead of being concentrated. We have our own particular national problems that often look much larger than world problems. Perhaps our principal weakness is the weakness of a family that tends to quarrel too much, to quarrel and to criticize each other. But I don't think that a family is any the less good to belong to because its individual members keep a fairly sharp eye on each other. I know that mine wasn't anyway . . . Our strength, of course, is in being a family. That strength has been demonstrated in two world wars: it is demonstrated daily at the United Nations assembly. It is demonstrated in small ways as well as big. No Canadian is a foreigner when he goes to England: no Englishman is an outsider when he goes to Australia. They may think he has very serious defects of pronunciation, but that is not really important. What is important is that there are a tremendous number of us: that we can all speak, basically, with the same democratic voice: and that that voice, by and large, is the voice of sanity in a world that does seem to be in need of a good sharp dose of commonsense, if it is not to destroy itself.

I've been lucky, in my post-war job of working for the British Information service, to see something of the Commonwealth. I've just completed seven years in South Africa—a country with unique racial and social problems, a country where it would take a very brave or a very self-confident man to say that he had found a ready-made solution to those problems. Now I hope to be working in Canada for the next three or four years. It's not my first experience of Canada, by the way: during the war my ship was the lone British ship working with a Canadian escort group out of St. John's, Newfoundland. Your sailors were good enough to treat mine as practically human beings—doubtless another of the virtues of belonging to the same commonwealth. And I've just made the very pleasant discovery that one of my ancestors, with the unusual name of Nicholas Monsarrat, was born in London, Ontario, in 1829. He died there in 1910, which happens to be the year I was born myself. There's a kind of family continuity there, which somehow illustrates what I've been trying to say today.

I must confess that I did make one error. In a book which I wrote after the war, I was speaking of St. John's, Newfoundland, and I happened to say that I thought St. John's was rather a bleak place. I should have known better than to use that word. I got scores of letters, saying that I ought to be ashamed of myself, and didn't know that St. John's was the garden city of Canada, where roses bloomed practically the whole year round. Well, I know now.

Mr. President, that is really all I want to say on this occasion which has given me so much pleasure. My own understanding of the Commonwealth is still somewhat vague, though my feeling is not: but what we can all understand is that the thing does work. We are all those millions of people, we belong to a dozen different religions and races: yet we can, if we want to, speak with one voice, and make that voice heard and respected, all the way round the world. A famous Commonwealth statesman once said—and I'm sure this will be familiar to most of you: "Membership of the Commonwealth is not independence with something taken away: it is independence with something added." That something can be given very different names; to me it means strength, and confidence, and family solidarity.

We **do** live in very difficult times; there **are** problems and dangers which the world often seems quite unequipped to deal with. But I believe that we in the Commonwealth have an enormous contribution to make to the rest of the world: in particular, we can contribute a sense of stability and order. If we continue to work on those lines, if we renew our faith and hope in the Commonwealth, we renew at the same time the faith and hope of the whole world.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Dr. C. C. Goldring.

"THE IMPACT OF THE JET IN WORLD AVIATION"

An Address by

SIR MILES THOMAS, D.F.C.
Chairman, British Overseas Airways Corporation
England

Thursday, October 8th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Your Honour Lieutenant-Governor Breithaupt, Your Worship Mayor Lamport, distinguished guests, gentlemen of The Empire Club of Canada, and our very welcome unseen radio audience, who are with us through the courtesy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, it is my honour to introduce our guest speaker, Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation who has just arrived from England on a brief visit to our country.

The sole objective of The Empire Club of Canada for the last 50 years has been to preserve and further the interests of Canada and a United Commonwealth of Nations, and in this connection, we continue to invite to our weekly platform here at the Royal York Hotel, learned and important personages from other nations associated with the Commonwealth.

In this regard, our guest speaker today is outstanding, particularly in the fast developing field of aviation which is bringing the people of the world closer together.

Our distinguished guest speaker, Sir Miles Thomas, has crowded his fifty-six years with accomplishments and exciting experiences.

It would seem from the record of his accomplishments, that he set out to contradict a statement of one of his early school masters which I take the liberty of quoting, if I may Sir,—"As for Miles Thomas, he could do better, —lacks concentration—shows aptitude but little appreciation."

Following his school days, during which time his major interests were engineering and transport, he entered World War I, by joining an Armoured Car Squadron.

After fighting through the German East African Campaign, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps qualifying for his wings in Egypt.

He subsequently served with an operational squadron in Mesopotamia, Persia and South Russia, being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for aerial combat and low ground strafing.

After the First World War, he became associated with Lord Nuffield and in 1941, became Chairman of the Cruiser Tank Production Group and a member of the Government's Advisory Committee. He was knighted in 1943.

In 1949 he was appointed Chairman of B.O.A.C. This great Airline will safely speed you on your way to such places as Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Bermuda, South America, Africa, India, Japan, Australia and other distant countries.

It has been announced that at this very time, B.O.A.C. are planning a fleet of long-range passenger super-jets to streak across the Atlantic in pace with the sun, arriving in New York at the same time by the clock as they leave London.

The topic of his address is, "The Impact of the Jet in World Aviation," and it it now my very great pleasure to present to you the man who leads Britain's bid for world air supremacy—Sir Miles Thomas.

SIR MILES THOMAS: I am almost overwhelmed by the introduction your President has given to me.

I am greatly privileged to speak to such an important audience as is present here today. The privilege is more keenly felt because by nature I am a very shy person.

This shyness is hereditary—and, indeed, had not my parents been so shy as they were, I should be standing before you several years older than I am at the moment!

I have chosen as the subject on which I am going to talk to you today—"The Impact of the Jet in World Aviation"—partly because in this year of celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' achievement, I felt it might be appropriate if we took stock of events in recent times and also had a look into the future.

It also seems to be a privilege because this is the 50th year of your Club. It is evident that the year 1903 was indeed a vintage year.

Without doubt, as I am sure you will agree, progress in aviation in the first half of the present century has been so astounding as almost to pass comprehension.

Your fathers and mine might well have thought us insane had we told them that one day I should fly to you from Britain in merely a matter of hours. Yet that is precisely what I have just done. And hundreds of others, without any fuss, are flying the Atlantic daily in the greatest of comfort and are taking the journey for granted. A vast amount of work has been necessary, of course, to accomplish this revolution in travel and momentous developments have taken place in the field of aviation in our own lifetime.

Yet I believe that these developments, swift and often sensational as they have been, are to a notable extent the logical outcome of the basic scientific research and discoveries of great figures of the past, not least among them such men as Roger Bacon, the early English philosopher and man of science, and in later times Isaac Newton, Priestly and Faraday, to name only a few.

Then, in our own generation, men like Sir Robert Watson Watt, Sir Frank Whittle and others have been responsible for the present encouraging leadership which Britain and the Commonwealth enjoy in the design and development of aeroplanes, radio, and other modern advances. Indeed it is difficult to imagine that it is only fifty years ago this year since man first left the ground in a power-driven heavier-than-air machine. What a transformation there has been in that turbulent half-century! It has certainly been a period of revolutionary change throughout the world, especially in the sphere of aviation.

And here let me say that if I were asked which of all the remarkable events since Orville Wright's historic flight in 1903 is the one with the most far-reaching effects, I would suggest it was that which occurred in May of last year when 36 passengers took off in a Comet from London Airport on the first regular passenger service in the world to be flown by a 500 mile-an-hour jetliner on the route to Johannesburg, South Africa.

I think it can fairly be claimed that on that day the peoples of the world were startled into a realization that the jet age in international civil aviation had arrived with a dramatic yet smooth introduction. If you are interested in classical allusions, you will find one that is peculiarly relevant to that first jet flight among the writings of the Roman philosopher, Seneca, a far-sighted gentleman who went on record as saying: "Some day there will arise a man who will demonstrate in what regions of the heavens the Comets make their way. Why they journey so far apart, and what is their size and nature."

As Chairman of B.O.A.C., which operated the initial jet service to South Africa last year, I had the privilege of being a passenger on that first Comet service and as long as I live I shall recall my feelings of pride and exaltation when the British Comet touched down at Johannesburgh, having covered nearly 7,000 miles from London in well under 24 hours. Here without question was an aircraft to revolutionise air transportation and I think that our headway since then has fully justified all that I felt on that memorable day.

It cannot be denied that the success of the Comet was a stimulating tonic to the prestige and morale of Britain and the Commonwealth and that tonic became doubly invigorating as the new jetliner's sphere of influence soon spread from Britain and South Africa to the Middle East, to Pakistan and India, and to Burma, Siam, Malaya and Japan. Meanwhile, during next year we plan to introduce the Comet II—an improved version of the Comet I now in service—on our route between London and South America and later between Britain and Australia.

Let me briefly survey the record of the Comet since the day when the world awoke to the fact that an aircraft which could literally cut in half the size of the globe in travel time was in fact in commercial service. Our pattern for the development of the jetliner on the South African and three other routes from London—to Ceylon, Singapore and Japan—has been implemented step by step, according to plan, so that well before the end of the first year of their operations our Comets were flying in passenger service more than 100,000 miles a week.

For the record, the Comets in their first year of commercial service flew 104,600,000 revenue passenger miles and 9,450 revenue hours, carried 27,700 passengers on 250 return flights. What is more, they flew financially on their own wings. Carrying good loads, they made a genuine profit in their first year—and I make that statement categorically and deliberately because I know it has been said on this side of the Atlantic, though not in Canada, that the Comet was "quite a good aircraft but had one thing wrong with it—it couldn't make money".

That it **can** make a profit is a comforting thought to an airline operator—but I like also to dwell on the other benefits which this 500 mile-an-hour jetliner can bring.

Surely, with no part of the world already more than about 30 hours from any other, our whole concept of the globe must change. Passenger flights right round the world in 48 hours are not just a vision but a project that we in B.O.A.C. are planning at this moment. Such a scheme, to which I will refer in more detail later, could well help to speed the day when the family of nations became a **real** family for the first time in history. With distances so drastically annihilated vastly greater numbers of people in all countries will have an opportunity to get to know the other fellow and thus break down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice which have contributed so much in the past to misunderstandings and wars.

Surely, too, a plan such as we envisage means that remote and hitherto inaccessible parts of the world should be reached and developed more easily than before, to the immense benefit of civilization—developed to a much greater extent than in the past without calling for pioneers to lead a lonely, exiled existence for months or years on end. Moreover, the rapid transport of goods which would be possible under the plan should help to raise standards of living,—in my opinion one of the surest guarantees of peace.

Also contributing to peace in the world should be the fact that the jetliner will enable leaders of nations to meet conveniently and quickly, in an effort to solve troublesome problems. Ignorance, fear and want can be eliminated the more effectively in due course by the advent of the jetliner if only men will use the benefits it can bring.

Bound up with this question of offering efficient fast air travel is the problem of offering it more cheaply—and cheaper travel, I believe, is going to be the next vital phase of international airline development and one that may be regarded as more important than strictly technical advances in reaching speeds in excess of sound.

So much for conjecture. Let me now come to the more immediately practical contribution which we in B.O.A.C. are aiming to make. You may have been somewhat surprised when I said earlier that we are actually planning at this moment a future pattern of jet routes which will take passengers round the world in 48 hours. Yet already our experts are actively planning to provide the proposed round-the-world scheduled services with the later models of the pure jet de Havilland Comet and with the new turbo-propeller Bristol Britannia, a highly promising airliner due for delivery to us within the next two years.

This Britannia aircraft, an economically important development, will not be as fast as the Comet but will fly at speeds approaching 400 miles an hour and will stay in the air a long time and will use less fuel per pound of thrust developed. Thus, it should give to Britain and the Commonwealth a lead in the introduction of long-haul, cheap, international civil air transport. Just as the Comet has astonished the world, so I am convinced that the Britannia, with its highly encouraging prospects and strong passenger appeal, will set the international air services by the ears because of the low cost of operation and the long distances it will be able to cover. In both the Comet and the Britannia we have a significant lead in Britain over the rest of the world. Furthermore, they are the only aircraft which B.O.A.C. at present has on order—a firm indication of our faith in these two types of jet airliners, of which we are proud to be the pioneering operators.

You will appreciate, however, that the inauguration with the Comet and the Britannia of global services cannot take place before many technical, meteorological, commercial and other problems have been solved. Such services must also, of course, be subject to agreements with Governments, including your own, of countries on the routes.

For a beginning, to pursue the matter a little further, it may be assumed that one of the shortest commercially profitable routes around the world from London would be via the fringes of the North Polar regions, the North Western part of Canada, the North Pacific, Japan, and thence back to Britain. Across the North Atlantic, however, weather conditions at altitudes of 40,000 feet and more—the top operating height of Comet jetliners—are as yet almost unknown. Much information about these conditions must therefore be obtained before jet services can be started over the Atlantic ocean. Moreover, a close study must also be made of the performance of pure-jet airliners on ice-covered runways in areas like our own where the temperatures are extremely low.

One of the problems, particularly in such temperatures, is to reduce the momentum of the jet with brakes. With jet aircraft there are no reversible propellers; therefore, we are examining the question of whether parachutes at the tail of the jet aeroplane would be practicable and whether some form of gear to reverse the thrust of the jets can be developed. We are also trying to find whether it would be cheaper to have flame-throwers which will take the ice off a runway, which could then be covered with sand so that the brakes of jetliners would act in the normal way. This is a seasonal problem that, I am sure, will be surmounted. It is, however, a substantial problem which will face us in the cold regions through which the jet air transports will operate. And here I would remind you that in the warmer climate of the Pacific we shall have vast distances to cover in entirely opposite conditions, all within a matter of a few hours of travel.

In the meantime, as we bring more and more Comets into service and are exhilarated at the thought of introducing the Britannia, we are continuing to fly some fine types of airliner, including the D.C.4 aircraft, which was built by the Canadair firm and is known by us in B.O.A.C. as the Argonaut. In recent years, before the advent of the Comet, this sturdy, dependable economic and comfortable airliner has been of immeasurable value to my Corporation. Indeed, I can say without exaggeration that it at once began to change the fortunes of B.O.A.C. when we took the first delivery of this type of aeroplane in London in the Spring of 1949—well ahead of schedule.

As an airline we were certainly fortunate in having been able to obtain Canadian aircraft at a critical period in our affairs. At that time the fiscal situation in Britain demanded that we should not spend money on American air transports and our own aircraft manufacturing industry was not yet in a position to produce modern, competitive airliners after its complete preoccupation throughout the war with the output of military types.

It was the combination of British Rolls-Royce engines in Canadian-built airframes that enabled B.O.A.C. to plug the economic gap in its finances and to begin flying financially on its own wings. The importance of the formation of an Argonaut fleet will be appreciated when I recall that four years ago B.O.A.C. had an annual deficit of approximately £8,000,000 sterling—24 million dollars. In any kind of currency, it is a great deal of money. The Argonauts have greatly helped us to eliminate that deficit and to make a modest profit in the past two years. Altogether, we have 22 Argonauts in service and they are operating efficiently on several of our main international routes, including those to Japan, to South Africa, to Africa and at times on special flights between Britain and North America. I could not allow this occasion to pass without deviating from my theme to pay a warm tribute to the Argonauts and to the Canadian enterprise which built them. They have been of inestimable use to B.O.A.C. in the past 4½ years and they are still doing excellent work.

Meanwhile, may I say what pleasure it gave us in Britain when Canada, through the purchase of de Havilland Comets by Canadian Pacific Airlines and the Royal Canadian Air Force and of Vickers Viscount propeller-jet aircraft by Trans-Canada Airlines, showed herself so ready to take an imaginative and practical share in the latest British civil aviation developments. Naturally, we also follow with the greatest interest Canada's own lively activity in the jet manufacturing field and I was glad to read that Sir Roy Dobson, the energetic Chairman of the Board of A. V. Roe (Canada) Limited, had recently stated that his organization felt that their Canadian venture had fully justified itself and the future of the industry in Canada would justify the continuance and increase of their efforts. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the Avro Canada undertaking can play, and will play, a highly important part in the development of the Canadian aircraft industry.

As I am sure you can imagine, we in B.O.A.C. were especially gratified to receive recently from Air Marshal C. R. Slemon, Chief of the Air Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, a letter which I should like to quote to you. It followed some Comet training which we were only too happy to give to Air Force crews who spent some time with us in Britain.

"Since delivery of our Comets", Air Marshal Slemon wrote, "the R.C.A.F. has been firmly launched in the field of jet transport. Having no previous experience in operating heavy jet type aircraft, a considerable training commitment was involved for both ground crew and aircrew before these historic flights became a reality. To this end the part played by British Overseas Airways Corporation was invaluable and cannot be spoken of too highly.

"Only a brief glance at the operations and flight planning manuals currently in use by the B.O.A.C. Comet Fleet, and now adopted by the R.C.A.F., is sufficient to understand the countless hours of research and development behind your present enviable record of successfully operating jet transports over scheduled routes for almost a year and a half. The R.C.A.F. was indeed fortunate to have benefited from the experience which you alone had gained in this field. I am firmly convinced that your decision to undertake the training of our crews and the high standard of proficiency set for them by your training staffs will bear fruit in all future heavy jet type operations in our service."

I ask Air Marshal Slemon to accept these words of appreciation.

Back in Britain, on the drawing board, are other remarkable British jetliners which will mark a still further important stage in the development of civil aviation—among them are proposed civil versions of the big Avro Vulcan and Handley Page Victor bombers and the Vickers VC.7 civil aircraft project. The powerful military aircraft which Britain has in mind may have performances as commercial airliners as unique as their striking configurations, for such aircraft do more than hint at the shape of things to come. Thus, in the future, not only will such "heavenly bodies" as the Comets "profoundly influence the affairs of men" but a whole galaxy of star British aircraft are likely to climb into ascendancy and enable us to carry more and more of the world's travellers more surely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply than ever before. My own wish is to see a large jet aircraft which will fly approximately 100 people at about the same speed as the Comet—500 miles an hour, perhaps somewhat faster—but at considerably less cost. An airliner of the kind I have in mind would give to the public the advantages of high-speed modern travel but at fares which should be lower than those which have to be charged with present-day aircraft.

In this great venture of travel by air it is essential to peer into the future. What will the years to come bring to British civil aviation? Already we can forecast with some certainty the pattern over the next ten years.

Only the other day I flew in Comet 2 from London to Rio de Janeiro in less than 12½ flying hours. That is a considerable achievement and it is another demonstration how flying hours can be cut in half by the use of jet aircraft.

In the quiet research laboratories of our British factories, where the muted ticking of an electronic computor weaves some new aerodynamic formulae, or in test chambers where whirling turbine rotors running whitehot at over 10,000 revolutions a minute show through electronic strain gauges their rates of vibration frequencies on cathode ray screens, or on some airfields where clear-eyed young men casually clad in pressure suits and parachute packs climb into prototype aeroplanes with strangely shaped wings—all these and more mean greater speed, greater comfort and greater economy of jet travel in the years to come.

The British and Canadian character is strangely attuned to this air age. A shy, usually silent, appreciation of the romantic is allied to a keen desire to probe the unknown. We have patience to build finely and a quick, highly sensitive, creative imagination. To work in fluid elements, between ugly danger and calm transcending beauty, as are the sea and the air, brings out the best in a Britisher. This present Elizabethan age is repeating in the air what the first Elizabethan era saw at sea.

And today we are not blindly groping our way in the skies. As Chairman of British Overseas Air Corporation I can confidently promise faster, more convenient and more economical flying for the public of the world in the truly foreseeable future. With Comets and Britannias covering the long-distance routes, and Viscounts flitting nimbly on the short-haul feeder services, a well-balanced pattern of world-wide British jet air routes is developing.

As I have already briefly mentioned, we in B.O.A.C. are actively engaged now in arrangements for girdling the world with two routes—one in the Northern Hemisphere, the other in the South. With all-British jet aircraft we plan to fly west from London to Canada, and then, subject to agreement with your Government, across that great continent probably to Vancouver. From Canada the Northern route would cross the North Pacific to Tokyo and back through Manila, Burma, India and the Mediterranean area to London. The Southern route will go from London to New York, to San Francisco, and thence through Honolulu across the South Pacific to Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, and so back to Britain through Singapore, Calcutta, and the Middle East. That is the route we are operating now. We shall have spurs radiating southward from London to the Argentine and Chile, and down the spine of Africa to Johannesburg. We shall cover these routes with Comets, giving a first-class blue ribbon service, and Britannias providing reduced fares at only slightly slower speeds. When we have inaugurated and consolidated these services we shall improve on them, capitalising the lead that British engineers and technicians have put into the hands of us operators.

Already I have seen detailed on a drawing board in an aircraft factory in England, an aircraft seating 100 people that will travel non-stop between London and New York in seven hours; an aircraft that can fly from London without a stop to Nairobi; that can reach Australia in a day with a full payload of passengers. No place on earth will then be more than 24 hours distant from any other.

This is no pipe dream, but a target in clear focus.

Freedom in the air is the heritage of Britain. The sky is boundless and our aim is to devote this second Elizabethan era to making the best use of it for the benefit of mankind. All of us now must strive to fulfil the hope, surely strong within our hearts, that air travel in this new jet age shall make a lasting contribution to human understanding and to the ultimate cause of peace.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. James Joyce.

“MUSIC AND THE EMPIRE”

An Address by

MR. BOYD NEEL

Dean of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto

Thursday, October 15th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: My Lord Chief Justice, Distinguished Guests and Gentlemen, it is a particular pleasure on this occasion to welcome our guest speaker, an eminent musician and internationally-known orchestral conductor, who, only last month arrived in Canada to become Dean of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Canada’s largest music school.

Mr. Boyd Neel was originally destined for a naval career and was educated at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, after leaving which, he went to Cambridge to study medicine. Two years of hospital appointments in London, followed by five years of general practice led to his relinquishing the medical profession and deciding to form in 1933 what has since become a world-famous orchestra. The Boyd Neel Orchestra soon made a profound impression on the musical world of Great Britain.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, Mr. Boyd Neel resumed his life as a doctor and towards the end of the war was asked to undertake a lecture tour of the Mediterranean for the Admiralty and also to give concerts to troops in outlying places. In 1945 he was free once again to return to his heart’s desire and he reformed his orchestra

and resumed his frequent B.B.C. broadcasts and gramo-
turn to his heart's desire and he re-formed his orchestra
phone recordings of which he has made many hundreds.
He recently published a book "The Story of an Orchestra."

Mr. Neel brings with him a wealth of experience in many fields of music, and he will undoubtedly contribute greatly to the musical development of Canada.

In appreciation of his services to music he was, in this year's Honours List, made a Commander of the British Empire. The subject of his address is: "Music and the Empire."

Mr. Neel, we do, Sir, heartily welcome you to our Club.

MR. BOYD NEEL: My Lord Chief Justice, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Thank you very much for inviting me here today to speak to you.

The subject of the address today was "Music and the Empire". I think I should have altered that to "Music **in** the Empire." You see it is rather a different thing. "Music and the Empire" as a title rather looks as though I should be expected to give a dissertation of the effects of Music **on** the Empire. That would be much too involved a discussion here.

What I thought I could do would be to give you some idea of the experiences I have had within the Empire as far as music goes, and also as far as I have travelled in different countries and what I have found there.

I have had a good deal of first-hand experience which might be of interest to you. It is mostly since the war. I can not say what happened up to the War in the various countries I visited, but I do know that since the war I have had many interesting experiences as a travelling musician. And one of the most interesting was the tour I made in this country last year.

After the war I was working a great deal for the institution known as the British Council. It is an organisation set up by the British Government to further relations of a cultural nature between Great Britain and foreign countries. Now, the British Council works in rather a mysterious way because it does not always work in **all** countries. It does not, for instance, work in the United States. It did set up just after the War an Empire Division which was concerned chiefly with the cultural relations between other countries of the Empire and the United Kingdom. That was something quite new and it was an interesting departure.

I was in on the start of this, and it was proposed that I should do a tour of Australia and New Zealand. It was a most stimulating experience. The idea was I should take my orchestra there. It is a long way to go from the United Kingdom. It was decided we should fly, and it was decided we should fly the orchestra and the instruments and everything. That was quite an undertaking in those days, when long distance flying had not reached the development of the last few years.

We flew from England to San Francisco and from there finally across the Pacific to Australia. It was the first time a whole orchestra had been transferred by air half way round the world.

I had no idea what we would find there in the musical line, as I had only heard vaguely about Australia, and we really knew very little about it at home. I was given more or less the impression that I would be playing to savages "with rings in their noses." When Clara Butt, the great singer, went to Australia many years ago she asked Melba, who was Australian, what she should sing out there, and Melba's reply was "Sing 'em muck." Well the "Sing 'em muck" legend has died very hard, and when I went there I was a bit worried what to take, so we took a great variety of music.

When I got there I found an astonishingly developed musical community. You see, they are living out there on the other side of the world and until the last few years they had been cut off from everything in the nature of culture, such as we know it, and they had had to do something on their own. And, my word, they had got something going! When I arrived in Sydney, I was asked to go to a concert. I went expecting to hear a mediocre orchestra, and found there a superb symphony orchestra of full dimensions, in a most beautiful hall, with an audience which filled every crevice and cranny,—and I was astounded to hear that the programme was not only being played that night, but the next, **and** the following night as well: so many were the people who wanted to go to these concerts. That Town Hall holds close to 4,000 people. In a country whose total population is only about 7 or 8 million, the proportion of people who go to those concerts is staggering.

You see, the tragedy is that nobody in the United Kingdom hears about these things, and the Australians are too modest about it. They should let the people at home know what is going on. But they are so vitally interested in everything that happens "at home" (as they call it) and "home" is not at all interested in what goes on out there. I have **told** this to people and they are beginning to realize.

Then of course we started to give our concerts, and I found there the most cultured, intelligent and wonderful audience, such as I have seldom encountered in the world. I found it in the big centres and in the small centres. I received a telegram from the Directors of the Broken Hill mine, of which some of you doubtless know. It is an outcrop of zinc or lead ore in the middle of the desert, in New South Wales. There is no communication with the outside. You fly out there and land on the desert, and you are greeted by some gentlemen in Cadillacs or Rolls Royces. They drive you out to the most beautiful city, with the most up-to-date hotels, and a community of 40,000 people, completely cut off from the outside world, all very happy, all earning fantastic salaries. They told me the women scrubbing the office floors make about $60 a week, and they are the least-paid people in the community. What the directors of the companies are paid, I don't know!

It is cut off from the outside world, and they have their own dramatic company and own orchestra. They have everything of their own. We played to these miners, and they were sitting there with their hoary old hands, listening, I thought it was wonderful for them to come at all. We played Mozart and Beethoven to those people. This astonishing community has had to turn to something of the spirit: there you have it right in the middle of the Australian desert. Well, Broken Hill is a great institution, and since then I hear all sorts of musicians have visited them, and they are getting many concerts from outside.

We played in several towns in the bush, and always with the same wonderful response.

Our next call was New Zealand, and there I found the same thing on a smaller scale. I found there much the same musical scene as you find in the British Isles. They were just starting an orchestra, but of course they lag behind Australia a great deal. Their population is so small that they had not at that time been able to get together a first class orchestra. Now I hear it is much improved.

We played there again in some of the smallest places, right up in the mountains. It is an astonishing country where you can go skiing in the morning and have a swim in warm water in the afternoon. Steam comes out of the ground and the whole place is "on the boil."

I found there again a wonderful musical audience from the listening point of view.

So much for my experience of music in Australia and New Zealand.

I told the people at home what was going on, and since then many artists have gone out. I hear from some friends there that Australia has now got a national opera company. It is going the rounds of the big cities, taking each in turn, and they are having great success. They have gone over to New Zealand for the first time. They are really getting "cracking" on Music out there.

Last year my experience in Canada was extremely gratifying. We started off from Gander and we went to St. Johns. Now, in St. Johns, Newfoundland, it was the first time they had ever **seen** an orchestra in the flesh, and we played there four nights in succession. We could have played for 400—they just did not want us to go: they were really wonderful. We must try and get more music out there. There is an amazingly enthusiastic community. I don't know how we are going to do it. It is a long way, and of course once you are there, you can't "go on" anywhere. It is at the end, so to speak. But we must try somehow. I think Sir Ernest MacMillan and I will have to get together and see what we can do about it.

Then we moved along to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The people there are keyed up on their concerts, working hard to get them going and to have them all through the winter season. We travelled out through New Brunswick and Quebec, sometimes playing at quite small places, places like Rimouski; and then worked our way gradually into Ontario, where we played to eighteen cities, outside of Toronto. Here again I found the most wonderful enthusiasm.

Here is a great untapped region. I think we must play more to the outside places, because they do just love it so.

Then we moved on down to the United States. Of course the United States is a different story. They have had their concerts for many years. They have magnificent auditoriums. That of course is one of the things that the Empire, as a music-loving community, must turn their attention to—that is, proper places in which to perform operas and concerts. Do you know there are only four theatres in the British Isles where an opera can be performed properly, where the orchestral pit is big enough to take an orchestra, 1. Covent Garden, 2. Manchester Opera House, 3. Sadler Wells, and 4. the King's Theatre, Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Theatre was converted only in the last few years. It is a terrible thing when you think of that. Then you can go across the Channel, and you have 60 or 70 theatres in Germany where you can perform the greatest works of Wagner.

There is absolutely nowhere in Canada where an opera can be adequately staged. There is no theatre big enough where the stage or orchestra pit allows an opera to be performed properly. I am told there is the Victoria theatre where operas could be performed, but it is held by a dragon that won't allow anybody to come near. It seems to me the most terrible waste that a building of that type in the middle of the city is just lying idle.

The Conservatory here are striving and struggling to get a permanent Opera going, and they have made wonderful progress. If you saw the conditions under which they have to work you would be appalled, and astounded that they ever get anywhere. There is only one room in which to rehearse, and when I hear them going hard at it, I just marvel how they can manage under such cramped conditions.

Then they go down to a theatre which is inadequate in every way. There is no scenery, no room for make-up and dressing. I think it is quite wonderful what they have achieved. But they should have a fine theatre where they can put these shows on in a proper way, because, after all, we are turning out down there hundreds of young artists a year and we have to give them something to do. Now that Canada is so much on the forward path, bounding ahead in every way, materialistically anyway, she must do something for these young people. We must have a permanent Opera Company.

Everywhere I go, I encounter the same thing. There is always a Canadian and an Australian among those opera companies. I ask them, "What are you doing here?" and it is always the same story: "I had to come here because there is nothing for me to do at home." In a country of this size and potentialities, there should be tons of work for these young artists.

So we are trying to get an Opera House, an Opera Company, and many orchestras throughout the country. I think the picture here is very rosy indeed, but Australia has had a kick ahead of us. So it is now our business to see if we can't catch up with them. I think we can, because, after all, we have far more material resources than they have.

I have not had first hand experience with the other parts of the Empire. I have not yet performed in South Africa, but I believe there too, they are rather more behind the times than Australia. And also in India I have had no experience of actual music, so I can't tell you much about that. But I think I have given you some slight picture of what is going on today in the Commonwealth. I believe it is a rosy picture, and as long as we can give our young artists something to do in their own country, all our efforts will be very much worthwhile.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Donald Jupp, O.B.E.

“THE SUN RISES IN THE EAST”

An Address by

LIONEL AVARD FORSYTH

President, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited

Thursday, October 22nd, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood

MR. INWOOD: During our first three meetings of this year, we have had the pleasure of hearing three distinguished persons from the United Kingdom—a British government official and author: a British airline executive and a noted British musician.

Today, we return to the scene of our own national life and welcome a chief executive of the Canadian steel industry and head of one of Canada’s largest and most vital steel companies—Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

DOSCO conducts operations in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, employing some 30,000 Canadians. Last year its assets exceeded 115 million dollars: it disbursed 146 million dollars and paid taxes amounting to ten million dollars.

The man who leads this industrial empire—Mr. Lionel A. Forsyth, is a Nova Scotian, having been born in Mount-Denson. He attended King’s College, graduated from its University, taught there for a year and a half, followed by post graduate studies at Harvard. He then served in Mr. Enman’s great financial institution—the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, but subsequently returned to his

Alma Mater to accept an appointment as professor of modern languages, much I am sure, to Mr. Enman's eventual regret.

To commence a brilliant legal career he was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1918, practiced in Halifax and Montreal and was appointed Queen's Counsel. He had the distinction of arguing three appeals before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London, being successful, of course, in all three. Following this outstanding legal career, he became general counsel for Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation upon its formation in 1928 and eventually assumed its presidency in January 1950.

He is an ardent, but a happily indifferent golfer, a fisherman and duck hunter. Mr. Forsyth says he is a successful farmer and breeder of dairy cattle if one eliminates from consideration, the financial aspects of farming.

His subject is: "The Sun Rises in the East."

MR. FORSYTH: Although this is the first time that I have ever been privileged to attend a gathering of the members of the Empire Club in any capacity, the reputation, not to say renown, of this Club is such that I deem it a great honour to have been invited to lunch with you even though, like Tommy Tucker, I must sing for my meal.

I am no stranger to the City of Toronto. When I was introduced to this meeting a reference was made to my service in the Bank of Nova Scotia. That important episode in my life began in this City some forty years ago.

It is, indeed, a far cry from the palatial structure which houses the activities of my former employer in today's Toronto to the premises to which we gained entrance through the grimy and forbidding doorway of 38 Melinda Street, and where, practically singlehanded, as it seemed to me, I carried on the business of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Of course better men than I was have come to take my place, certainly they are better builders.

I look back upon my association with and activity in the banking world as an experience which later proved to be of inestimable value and as the source of friendships which have been durable and satisfying.

All this has little to do with my subject—"The Sun Rises in the East"; and I had better get on with that.

I chose this title for my address to you today not because of any cryptic thought comprised within those words, nor because I intend to imbue them with a meaning other than their plain and simple import.

I really chose the title because it appealed to me as a straightforward statement of fact, about which there can be, I suggest, a minimum of controversy.

However, if any one doubts the soundness of the statement and is not satisfied as to the location of the sunrise, I suggest that the logical step for him to take is to rise early and look toward the eastern sky. The nature of sunlight, its effect upon our world and its place in the phenomena of the universe are matters which, of course, require further study which may be carried on looking upward, downward, north, south or west; but no one will ever see the sunrise unless he takes a look at it and to do so he must look toward the east.

I am, as the brighter minds here may have gathered from the Chairman's remarks, the President of a company entitled to use the name Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited--but more frequently known as "DOSCO".

DOSCO, like the sun, has an eastern origin. I have found that, apart from this one fact, there are few people outside the Maritime Provinces who have much accurate factual information about it; and, whether you like it or not, I propose to enlighten you upon it, because I think that every Canadian ought to be accurately informed concerning the great and permanent industrial institutions of his country.

The Sun rises in the East and covers a lot of territory. Dosco also covers a lot of territory, although not quite as much as the Sun. I have been asked many times—why, at your time of life, with a reasonably successful career at the bar behind you and a future not less promising in that profession, did you forsake it to take office in a concern which, over the years, has, to say the least, had its ups and downs, with perhaps more downs than ups.

My answer has been and still is that we live in a country where the past is history, glorious or inglorious as it stands on the record, and it belongs to the people who made it—the future is romance, adventure and a challenge to those of us who are to make the history which is as yet unrecorded; and so far as I am concerned, Dosco is destined, whether through the effort of myself and those associated with me or of others to take a large and important place in the industrial history of Canada, and I want to help write that history.

I have frequently said that I am a fortunate man. I have worked at many different occupations in my life; I have never worked at anything I didn't enjoy and I take sixty minutes pleasure out of every hour that I work for Dosco.

To know why I say this, one must know what Dosco is.

We, who are intimately connected with Dosco, speak of it with pride as the only steel producer in Canada which produces a Canadian finished product from raw materials which are entirely of Canadian origin. We like to stress the fact that no industrial enterprise in Canada employs a larger labour force; we emphasize our position as the largest producer of coal, in Canada, and as being engaged in a greater versatility of operations in steel and its products than any other Canadian concern.

I have said that to appreciate Dosco one must look to the east. On Bell Island, on the south coast of Newfoundland, we mine iron ore from submarine deposits estimated to be of vast extent. Through every hour of every working day, the longest belt conveyor in the world carries one thousand tons of iron ore from beneath the sea a distance of two miles to the surface.

This ore is the foundation material for our blast furnace operations at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and is also exported for use in the steel plants of the British Isles and of Germany.

On the west coast of Newfoundland we operate limestone quarries, and the product fills the requirements of the Sydney plant for this important ingredient in the production of iron and steel.

The coal mines of Dosco's associated and subsidiary companies produce from 16 collieries located on the Island of Cape Breton and the Nova Scotia mainland a, tonnage of 24,000 net tons of coal per day.

Of this production a quantity of about 1,000,000 tons a year feeds the coke ovens of our Sydney steel plant. The remainder finds its use for domestic and industrial purposes in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, and to a limited extent in the Province of Ontario.

The Cape Breton mines are unique in that their coal deposits are largely in submarine areas, from which coal is won at a vertical depth as great as half a mile and at a distance in some cases of 6½ miles from the pit mouth, beneath, in certain places, ocean water 20 fathoms deep.

I am sure that if time permitted me to do so, I could interest every one of you in the problems which arise from day to day in these operations and the solutions which are found for them.

The coal mining industry is often reproached, and with some justice, for its failure to keep in step with the accelerated tempo of modern industry, but we, in Dosco, have, I think you will agree, at least lengthened our stride and quickened our pace.

Our coal operations in Nova Scotia have been for some years beset by steadily increasing costs of production, lower productivity of man power and intensified competition from hydro-electric power, oil and natural gas.

To meet these conditions, we have found it necessary to revise both policy and methods of operation; and you will, I am sure, be interested to know that the steps taken in both directions are beginning now to show such results as encourage us to believe that the industry can eventually be restored to good health.

In the course of our program to improve our mining methods, we have engineered, designed and constructed a machine—which is known as the "Dosco Miner"—which I personally regard as the most significant development in the history of longwall mining the world over.

I shall not attempt to describe the machine, but I content myself with saying that I, myself, have seen this machine—engineered and designed by Dominion Coal Company engineers and constructed in Dosco's shops at Trenton—extract from the longwall face in one of our collieries and deliver to the loading conveyor one and one-half tons of coal in thirteen seconds. No explosives are required in this sort of mechanical mining and little manual labor. Substantial cost reduction and improved safety conditions are, I think, inevitable results; and the extended use of the Dosco Miner, as now planned, will introduce a new operating era not only in our collieries but wherever conditions admit of its operation.

This machine is the foundation garment of the "new look" in coal mining, and when the operation is completely adorned with the conveyor belts which are to replace outmoded hoisting methods and modern plants for preparation of the coal which will, as our first wash plant has demonstrated, improve its quality, we have every reason to hope that coal will retrieve and hold its rightful position in the world of industrial fashion.

So much for the moment for coal. What else does Dosco do?

At Sydney we operate blast furnaces, coke ovens, open hearth and electric furnaces for the production of iron and steel.

Our electrically driven blooming mill, recently completed and now in operation, is the last word in equipment of its kind, has a rolling capacity sufficient to process our entire ingot production, and enables us to boast of an installation second to none on this continent.

At Sydney we produce the billets from which our plants in other locations produce axles, angles, shapes, bars, bolts, nuts, nails and wire; but we also have at Sydney mills in which we roll and finish rails and turn out bars, rods and nails, to mention only those products which occur to me as I rapidly review our operations.

In Trenton, Nova Scotia, we build railway cars, forge axles, marine shafting and like products. Our shell plant at this location is admittedly unsurpassed on the continent; and our machine shop where Dosco Miners and a variety of machine tools are produced is a living memorial to fine craftsmanship and engineering skills of a high order.

The largest forging press in Canada has recently been installed in our Trenton plant; and at this place where the first steel in Canada was poured some seventy years ago, Pictou County craftsmen are turning out forged and machined products which yield place to no others in the world for quality and workmanship.

At Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, we have two Shipyards. At the former a graving dock and the only floating drydock in this country are available for repair service to ships of both merchant and naval services. During two world wars this yard has been one of the bulwarks of allied naval activity in the Western Atlantic.

From the building berths at Halifax, destroyers, escort vessels and merchant ships have been added contributions of Canadian industry to Canada's naval strength and marine economy, if such an expression conveys a meaning.

In Dartmouth smaller craft are repaired and serviced on a scale, which, to be fully appreciated, must be seen.

Moving westward I pause to mention a plant in St. John, New Brunswick, which bears the name of its founder, James Pender. Here, in a modest but thrifty operation, we produce, from Sydney steel, wire nails and similar light products.

In the City of Montreal the plant of Canadian Tube and Steel Products Limited has electric furnaces, rolling mills, a pipe mill, nail and bolt and nut mills, wire drawing facilities, a woven wire fence plant, and a new high carbon wire mill of most modern and up-to-date design and construction.

In your own City of Toronto our subsidiary—Graham

Nail and Wire Products—is in daily operation producing from steel shipped from Sydney those products which its name indicates as its objectives.

At Walkerville, Ontario, our Canadian Bridge Company designs, engineers, fashions and erects bridges, transmission towers, cranes and all types of structure in which steel in structural shapes and forms finds ultimate use.

At this location also our controlled subsidiary—Truscon Steel Company of Canada—operates in the engineering, design and production of lighter structural steel, reinforcing steel, window sashes, hangar doors and a variety of kindred products.

Lastly, and farther west at Ojibway, Ontario, Canadian Steel Corporation Limited—wholly owned subsidiary of Dosco—manufactures fencing and other wire products, also made from Sydney steel, to supply Ontario and Western markets.

I find that I have failed to mention the operation of three railway companies and a fleet of steamships.

Two of the railway companies—the Sydney and Louisburg and the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company—operate in Nova Scotia. The third—the Essex Terminal Railway Company—functions in the Windsor area of the Province of Ontario.

Our steamships which ordinarily are used in the transport of ore, limestone and coal from the Corporation's mine and quarries are now inactive due to a strike of the crew personnel of all Canadian sea-going vessels.

I have endeavoured to give you a brief but, I hope, comprehensive picture of what Dosco is and what it is doing.

Now what does this mean to Canada and what does it mean to you?

When I accepted your invitation to speak here today, I had no thought of mentioning Dosco; but a friend of mine in Toronto only three weeks ago made this remark to me—"Forsyth", he said, "in Toronto financial circles DOSCO is a dog. Most people here think of it as a sort of Government charity supported by subsidies, subventions and doles supplied from Ottawa as a sort of grudging insurance against unemployment of a needy and indolent Maritime population—a pap fed industry, incapable of survival on its merits."

I made up my mind at once that, come what might, I would, in Toronto, justify Dosco as an asset of Canada and myself as something more than a sort of topfllight mendicant seeking alms for the Maritimes from the taxpayer's bounty.

What do the statistics show? I speak now of the period during which I have been President of Dosco; and I was elected to that office as of the 1st of January, 1950.

During the three years ended December 31st, 1952, this allegedly decrepit industry has produced 16,713,830 tons of coal and 2,198,262 tons of steel in primary form. From the steel produced we have marketed about 1,500, 000 tons of finished steel products in addition to 250,000 tons of semi-finished steel.

During the same time we have built 6187 railway cars for the two great Canadian railway systems and have exported to Germany and England 2,258,000 tons of iron ore above and beyond our own requirements.

I hesitate to quote further figures but the nature of the case requires it.

During the same three years, Dosco, through its associate and subsidiary companies, has paid to its employees in wages, salaries and pensions—$222,900,000.—and has expended for the purchase of material and supplies, $237, 360,000.00

The Corporation and its affiliates have paid income taxes in the amount of $13,814,300.00 and have deducted and remitted to Ottawa employees' income tax in the sum of $12,274,273.14.

These latter figures assume, I think, some importance, amounting as they do to over $26,000,000.00, when we discuss, as I propose to do, the matter of Government assistance to the industry.

On your behalf I ask myself the question, how much of the taxpayers money was expended in aid of the steel industry, during this period, as compared with its Canadian competitors—the answer can be and is concise—not one damn cent.

The next question is, what assistance did your coal operations have from the Federal Treasury during this period; and my answer is that those of our coal operating companies who are engaged in the **transportation** of coal to markets in Quebec and Ontario received subventions in aid of the freighting cost amounting to $7,273,923.79.

The policy of coal subventions is, as I conceive it, as distinguished from the negative protective provisions of the customs tariff, one of affirmative action to assure the marketing of Canadian coal, and you will notice that I say **Canadian,** because all coal produced in Canada, not only that originating in the Maritimes, when carried by rail or water to certain areas, carries with it the right of the **carrier** to claim subvention in reduction of the transportation cost.

This policy which has been in force in Canada for many years is an ingenious concept founded upon the fundamental principle of protection of national industry and the development of the utmost in self-sufficiency in an important strategic material.

Canada's coal is located in the extreme east and west. Industrial and other demands in central Canada exceeding, as they do, the available supply make it imperative that foreign coal supplies be utilized when available.

The application of a tariff structure similar to that which protects most goods of Canadian manufacture would, it appears, in the case of coal, impose upon central Canadian industry an undue burden, perhaps necessitating higher tariffs on its production.

These, I suggest, are some of the reasons for the subvention policy.

But I do wish to point out that the Canadian coal producer does not, except to the extent that he, as a carrier, transports his product to the so-called subvention areas, received one cent of Government aid, although I would not stultify myself, nor would I attempt to deceive this audience by any suggestion that the payment of subventions toward the cost of the carriage of coal to Quebec and Ontario markets is not an indirect benefit, without which coal production in Canada would of necessity be curtailed to such an extent as to be of serious consequence in any critical periods such as we experienced during two world wars.

But, on balance, the steel and coal industry as carried on by Dosco, has in three years paid into the public treasury nearly four times the amount of subvention monies received by its coal divisions; has provided a livelihood, at standard wages, for over 30,000 Canadians making up its labour force, has contributed over $20,000,000 in exports in support of our international trade balance, has paid over $2,000,000 in customs duties; and disbursed to several thousand shareholders over $6,000,000 in dividends to make no mention of millions of dollars paid in interest to holders of its interest-bearing securities.

I maintain that on that record it is a great and valuable asset on our national balance sheet; and I prophesy, and I think I know whereof I speak, that Dosco is and will be an increasingly important industrial unit in this country as Canada consolidates its claim to industrial world leadership in the Twentieth Century.

For myself, I have always been an incurable romantic. The steel and coal industry may seem to you to afford little romance, less adventure and a complete absence of the lure of the unknown.

For me, thank God, it's different, something I've not yet seen, heard or experienced, awaits me around every corner, in the ore mines, the collieries, the mills, shipyards and shops of Dosco.

You will pardon me, I know, if I close with a quotation from a favourite verse which perhaps expresses what I have not said, and cannot otherwise express:

"It is the seas I have not sailed
That beat against my breast.
It is the heights I have not scaled
That will not let me rest.
It is the ways I have not gone
That tempt my restless feet.
It is the flowers I've never known
That are forever sweet.
It is the lips I've never kissed
That lure my soul astray.
It is the voice my soul has missed
That calls me night and day."

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. D. H. Gibson, C.B.E., a past President of the club.

"TELEPHONY - A NEW ERA IN THE MAKING"

An Address by

THOMAS WARDROPE EADIE

President, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Thursday, October 29th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Thirty-six years ago—on November 1st, 1917, the inventor of the telephone, Professor Alexander Graham Bell, addressed The Empire Club of Canada here in Toronto and this is the first time since that memorable occasion that we have been honoured by a visitor from the telephone industry.

In reviewing Professor Bell's address in our yearbook of 1917, I noticed that he invented the telephone while on his **vacation** in Brantford, Ontario, and curiously enough, people today while on their **vacations,** will drive hundreds of miles into the wilderness so that they can't hear it ring.

The telephone he invented in Brantford in 1874 was not manufactured until 1875 when it appeared in Boston: so that actually it was conceived in Brantford, born in Boston and is now claimed by the Russians. However, we are certain that they cannot claim our guest speaker.

Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for the second week in succession to welcome a guest speaker from Montreal —Mr. Thomas W. Eadie, President of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Since 1945 this corporation has increased its service from one million to over two million telephones; its capital expansion has been greater than any other Canadian company—from 180 million to over 540 million dollars; and last year it paid to our government over 30 million dollars in taxes.

This does not merely reflect the growth in demand for telephone service by a growth in population, but it does reflect the public awareness of the value of the service of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada which is unequalled anywhere in the world. For example, in 1945, there were 33 telephones to every 100 people in Canada and now there are 42 to every 100 people—an increase of 25% in telephone development.

There is no other country in the world where there are as many telephone conversations per capita as in Canada: which might or might not be due to our increasing feminine population rather than the excellent service provided by Mr. Eadie.

Mr. Eadie was born in Ottawa, attended Ottawa Collegiate Institute, McGill University and served in the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service during World War I. He joined "the Bell" as an engineer in June 1923, and served continuously with them through many of their technical and administrative departments. He was appointed a director in 1951 and president in July, 1953.

He is a past president of the Telephone Association of Canada, Royal Canadian Institute and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Toronto Section).

His topic today is "Telephony, a New Era in the Making."

MR. EADIE: For fifty of the most momentuous years of history, the members of the Empire Club have given serious and enlightened study to the important questions of the day—both Canadian and international. I think it certain that through your members this club has had a real influence on the course of Canadian affairs. I am indeed honoured to be asked to speak to you in this, your golden anniversary year.

You will understand I make my appearance here with a certain feeling of apprehension. In the first place, I know that this audience has a high standard against which to measure my performance. Secondly, I feel a considerable responsibility to the telephone industry and the people who compose it. It is my obligation to present our industry to you in a way that will do justice to both.

I am encouraged, however, by my firm belief that what is happening in the telephone industry today—its quite startling progress—will be of interest to you. A new era is in the making. Today we are working with mechanical and electronic devices which a short time ago would have been classed as science fiction. Behind the scenes this brings continual high interest—the thrill of discovery and the satisfaction of achievement. On the surface and in the view of the telephone user there is simply good telephone service. New developments, even major developments may be noted in passing, but so quickly do they become part of everyday telephone service that they too are soon taken for granted. And so it is my aim today to give you something of a telephone man's view of what is happening in his industry and of those new developments which I, myself, find very exciting.

Telephone service shares fully in that remarkable trend of the modern world—the elimination of the effects of time and distance. As a result it is becoming just as quick and just as easy to telephone across a continent as across a town.

The most striking aspect of telephone development today is in fact the extension of mechanization—that is direct dialing—to long distance operation. Already about a third of all long distance calls in Canada are dialed by the operator straight through to the distant telephone. In two or three years that figure will have risen to three-quarters. And soon you, our customers, will be dialing your own long distance calls, without regard to provincial or international boundaries. Now to provide this and related improvements in service, we have had to devise totally new equipment: compact, automatic and swift in action. Many of its components have been miniaturized—either reduced amazingly in size from earlier models or designed on a Lilliputian scale. (Fortunately for me the trend towards miniaturization, while affecting numerous items of telephone equipment, has not yet been applied to telephone presidents ! !).

Miniaturization is being made possible by the development of some remarkable electronic devices, chief among them the transistor. This is a transistor. My hand is not too good a display board. Perhaps this will help you see it. Such a tiny transistor will do most of the work of a vacuum tube—like this—and many other jobs too. It was developed by telephone scientists expressly for telephone purposes.

But the transistor is more than just a simplified, economical replacement for a larger piece of equipment. It is a rugged little product; even present experience shows that it has far longer life than a vacuum tube. And it uses only one-one hundred thousandth of the power. It needs no "warm up" period since it goes to work in the millionth part of a second. Transistor-equipped assemblies can be arranged as simple plug-in units and are extremely easy to replace should any trouble occur. Here's an example—this is a complete transistor oscillator ready to plug in, and made up of 10 separate components embedded in plastic. The transistor is indeed the tool we need to do the things that the future of our business requires.

Its smallness is apparent. Its long life you will have to take my word for. But I can demonstrate to you the low power consumption.

This affair is another type of transistor-run oscillator prepared for demonstration purposes. Its sole aim in life is to make a noise. It is simply an electrical tuning fork of a single frequency. A battery is needed to put it to work, but it uses so little power that I can make a satisfactory battery with just a 25-cent piece and a bit of damp paper. A small corner of the Globe and Mail will do it, and perhaps you would lend me a quarter. The feeble chemical reaction between the paper and the silver coin produces a tiny flow of electrical energy—enough to feed a transistor. Now, battery ready, I connect the oscillator—and you should be able to hear the result. Transistor equipped hearing aids now being made require a battery not much bigger than a dime. A transistor radio in your car—when it is developed—will put no more drain on your battery than does the tiny light bulb behind the dial. I have personally broadcast a message over a radio transmitter built of transistors and other tiny components which was smaller than this package of cigarettes. That is as close as we have come to the wish of some folk to carry a telephone around in their vest pocket. For my part, I feel life is already sufficiently complicated, without such an added convenience.

But my subject is telephony and I won't stray any further. I mentioned earlier the development of direct dialing of telephone calls across the continent. I would like to give you a further picture of direct dialing and what it will mean to you who use the telephone.

Telephone people in Canada and the United States realized some years back that a terrific upsurge in long distance demand was on the way. Actually, long distance calls have doubled in volume in the past eight years. To meet this demand and also maintain a high quality of service, a radically new technique for switching and completing the calls was needed—that was evident. The direct dialing plan developed out of our deliberations on the subject. The dialing of long distance calls on a continent-wide scale straight through to the destination is our goal—replacing the "relay race" system by which the call is passed from operator to operator until the final connection is made. The new system will limit operating costs, increase capacity and give speedier and more effective service.

We are sure, too, that it will attract new business and thus counterbalance the effect of greater mechanization on the opportunities for telephone employment. Certainly there has been no reduction in the ranks of telephone operators since local dial service was introduced. Indeed, without the dial telephone there just wouldn't be enough girls available to cope with the number of calls we put through today.

Here in Ontario and Quebec we have been developing a somewhat limited system of direct dialing for several years. As I said, about one third of all our long distance calls are now dialed direct to the called telephone. We are working towards the day when your operator—or you—will be dialing direct to telephones in practically every exchange in Canada and the United States. I'll even go out on a limb and prophesy that the day is not too distant when you will be dialing your own calls from Bay Street to Threadneedle Street in Old London.

The major long distance dialing development in this part of Canada will take place within the next three years when we have finished installing new switching systems of amazing capability in Toronto and Montreal. These will make possible operator dialing between most cities of Ontario and Quebec, as well as to the Maritime Provinces and the West. The system will provide, too, for connections right across the United States.

Today your long distance operator receives information about a call, writes down that information, checks her records as to which routes are available, sets up a circuit to the called city and sends the call on to its destination. The new switching equipment will do all that work. Having accepted a call, it looks up routes with the aid of an electronic card index, remembers the ten digits dialed while it is selecting and trying routes, and then, once the call is on its way, gets to work on a new one without even pausing for breath. In fact it is capable of altering its own instructions when this is necessary—even dropping or rearranging the digits initially dialed.

I would like to take you for a moment inside our electronic card-index, the heart of this operation. It has three main elements: a light source, a set of about 1,000 perforated metal cards and a bank of light-sensitive photo-transistors—one corresponding to each perforation in the card. The photo-transistor is a member of the transistor family behaving like a photo-electric cell, or maybe to you, an electric eye. This is in fact a complete photo transistor assembly ready for operation, with a receptive lens included. The actual transistor inside is much smaller. Here is one of the metal index-cards. You will note that certain holes are larger than the others. The enlargements, which vary from card to card, represent information about long distance routes.

Here is how the system works. The cards are stacked in the box so that the light shines through the perforations onto the phototransistors. The cards are supported on metal bars, and, when a call arrives, the bars move so that just one card, which corresponds to the destination code which has been dialed, drops slightly. This movement blocks the light except where it continues to shine through the enlarged holes, and the pattern of light that the phototransistors receive tells them what routes the equipment should try in order to complete the call. With the aid of other transistors, which amplify the weak signal, this information is passed along further, and the call is then completed automatically. The whole operation—finding the card, consulting it and acting on its advice—takes only half a second.

Customer dialing of long distance calls depends upon further equipment which is able to perform the recording part of an operator's work. It will note automatically the caller's telephone number, the city and number called and the duration of the call.

In the early planning for continent-wide long distance dialing, the theme was "all roads lead to St. Louis". For geographical reasons this Missouri city was chosen as the hub of the North American toll dialing network, and final routes—that is those to be used should the more direct routes all be occupied—were engineered to pass through it, so that quite a number of all-Canadian calls would be routed through the United States if the direct lines were busy. Well, to us in Canada it didn't appear entirely logical that a call from Halifax to Vancouver, for example, or one from Toronto to Winnipeg should ever have to go south of the border. The seven Companies comprising the Trans-Canada Telephone System, therefore gave the project further study and decided that we should develop a parallel system of our own—to be linked with the United States network for calls between the two countries. Main traffic centres for this system will be established in eastern and western Canada.

Seeking greater speed of connection, we have also developed a new method of feeding telphone numbers into the main traffic centres. I've been talking about the "dialing" of long distance calls. Actually, very many long distance operators today punch out the number on a set of keys like those of an adding-machine. The keys on this box in my hand—for calls routed through the main switching centres, keys like these will also activate a new signalling system.

Each digit in this new signalling system is represented by a separate pair of electrical frequencies—or musical tones. They sound like this. I am going to sound "O" first, one of the tones, and then the two together. These tones can, of course, be sent over the wires much more quickly than the single-file procession of impulses produced by ordinary dialing. Let's transmit "9" as an example. First I'll dial it. The dial, you'll realize, does its job on the return, and so must run back at an even speed. This dial is just like the one on your office telephone. Now I'll key-pulse it. Let me do that for "O" too. And you might be interested to hear how a complete telephone number sounds. Imagine that I'm a long distance operator in Montreal calling the Bell Telephone offices in Toronto. The number is EMpire 8-3911, and under the new switching system this will be preceded by the three digit routing code for the areas centred on Toronto—416. So—to ring a telephone hundreds of miles away—I have only to transmit ten tones representing: 4-1-6-E-M-8-3-9-1-1. Here they are. I'm afraid I can't claim the speed and the lightness of touch of one of our operators. I'm told that some people don't find these sounds harmonious. But they are music in the ears of a telephone engineer. For they are a very swift and reliable way of transmitting telephone numbers.—And I'm of Scottish descent, so they remind me of an instrument of great charm.

Improvement in our industry proceeds generally along two main avenues—switching and transmission. The system of direct dialing is an outstanding example of improvement in switching—the greater application of radio is an equally striking example of improvement in transmission.

The use of the air waves in everyday telephone communications increases steadily. There is a microwave radio relay chain between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal for the simultaneous transmission of hundreds of telephone conversations and a television program. We're constructing a link to Quebec city, planning another to Windsor, and further projects are in the engineering stage. Still another chain operates in the Maritimes. Radio, of course, carries telephone calls across the ocean. Canadian telephone systems operate numerous ship-to-shore installations, and radio-telephone links are the only communications to many parts of the far north. There is an extensive mobile telephone network operated by radio covering the cities and highways of Ontario and Quebec from Windsor to Montreal.

In radio installations, too, much of the equipment is amazingly compact in view of its intricacy. Take this vacuum tube, for example. No, I'm sorry, that's just a household fuse familiar to all of you. Here's the vacuum tube. About the same size as the fuse, but it's the newly developed work horse of the radio relay system. Such a tube requires precision in manufacture far greater than does the most delicate watch. The wire comprising its grid is so fine that 100 strands twisted into a cable would be no thicker than single human hair. A strand is actually dangling from this card. No die on earth could by itself produce wire like this. It is made by drawing the wire as fine as possible and then etching away part of it with acid. I can barely see it from here. Perhaps some of you would like to test your eyesight on it later.

You might like to compare the size and performance of this diminutive tube with the vacuum tube I showed you earlier. Here they are. The large tube, which is still standard equipment, amplifies three telephone conversations. The radio relay tube is now being used in microwave equipment to amplify as many as 480 conversations and that is by no means the limit of its capacity.

As you're probably aware, another system besides radio relay is used for the simultaneous transmission of long distance conversations and TV programs—coaxial cable. Naturally, we in Canada have studied both systems, but so far they have supported the conclusion that radio relay was better suited to our purpose. But I want to give you a general picture of our new era in telephony, and in recent coaxial cable development there's a remarkable example of the miniaturization I've been talking about. Coaxial cable—like this—will carry hundreds of telephone conversations at the same time—along a single copper wire which runs through a copper tube—but it does require amplifiers—or boosters—at regular intervals to maintain the strength of the signal. Complex pieces of electronic equipment like this. Now here is a new kind of coaxial cable. The amplifier? Thanks to the transistor and some other developments, it's built right into the cable, itself. Actually in a hump between my two hands—a length of about an inch and a half.

Not so very long ago we needed two copper wires of this size to transmit a single long distance telephone conversation. Now hundreds of conversations can be sent along coaxial cable of much smaller dimensions than even one of these wires or, indeed, without wire or cable at all—by microwave radio relay.

Well, I've used quite a few pieces of equipment, old and new, to illustrate this talk. Here's a final item which points far into the future. It's a ferroelectric crystal, which measures less than half an inch square and only a few thousandths of an inch thick. It is crosshatched with wire —ten wires in each direction making 100 points of crossover. It's a regular beehive of electrical memory, and memory is essential to the telephone industry. For example, each telephone number that is dialed must be remembered on a set of relays in a telephone office until the final connection is made. Relays like this. The tiny crystal is capable of doing the memory work of twenty-five of these relays. It is not too complex. There are 100 contacts between the wires where they cross. By applying an electric current to the wires, we develop pressures at the points of contact. By varying the voltage of the current, we can vary the intensity of the pressure at each point. If each of the voltages applied is peculiar to the piece of information which we wish to have remembered, then with one hundred different voltages developing one hundred different pressures, we can store-up one hundred bits of information at the 100 points of contact on this tiny electric brain. And it will pass along the remembered information at the precisely correct moment to activate further equipment.

With this device—and the transistor—there may one day be a telephone exchange in which all connections are made electronically instead of by electrically activated mechanical devices as they are at present. The compactness of such an exchange will mean remarkable savings in space, structural requirements and raw materials.

Well, gentlemen, my pockets are empty. During the past half hour I've tried to show you some of the ways the telephone industry is working to provide the efficient, dependable telephone service that is vital, we feel, to the economic and social progress of our country. To put it in compact, miniaturized terms—good service at low cost. Let me close with a thought about the future, but particularly the passage of the next fifty years—and the advent of your hundredth anniversary. I'm sure both the Empire Club and the telephone industry can look forward to that date with well-founded confidence. Perhaps you'll call on us in the year 2003 to justify our claim of today that for telephony there is a new era in the making.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Sydney Hermant, a Past President of the Club.

"METROPOLITAN TORONTO"

An Address by

FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q.C.

Chairman of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto

Thursday, November 5th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Instead of introducing our well-known guest speaker, it might be more fitting if I were to simply present him to you, for his name has indeed become a household name in our great Metropolitan City. Mr. Frederick G. Gardiner is a man intent upon his objective which is to serve our community during the difficult months and years to come.

When we read our newspapers, we realize that there are many seemingly insurmountable problems ahead of him in bringing together under one family roof the various local councils into a smooth running overall administration for the common good of the Toronto area.

Let us ask ourselves the following question—do we need, and are we to have, numerous local police forces, transportation systems, water and miscellaneous services—all with their own costly duplicate administrations and lack of proper overall co-ordination?

Because people are people and were reluctant to make the decision to amalgamate these public services, it was inevitable that a higher authority be appointed to act as an impartial referee. So today, we have had such action taken by our provincial government in their wisdom and we are fortunate that Mr. Gardiner was available to accept the appointment as our "Super Mayor" as he is affectionately known.

To assess the gigantic task ahead of him, I suggest for your consideration that Toronto in the foreseeable future is, or should be—outside of London England itself—the most considerable city in the whole of the Commonwealth of Nations! Accordingly, I also suggest to you that you view Toronto as a great Metropolitan centre, not in the eyes of Canadians only, not in the eyes of the inhabitants of this continent only, but in the eyes of the entire civilized world. To fulfill our destiny as such, we must now have greater unity in our local civic affairs and I think you will agree, that today we have with us the man who will bring this about.

Mr. Frederick G. Gardiner, Queen's Counsel, is a graduate in political science from the University of Toronto with the Alexander McKenzie scholarship. He served overseas during World War I with the famous Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Royal Flying Corps. Following the war, he graduated from Osgoode Hall with the Law Society's gold medal.

He served as Reeve of the village of Forest Hill for 12 years and was Warden of the County of York in 1946.

He is honourary president of the Children's Aid Society of York County and honourary president of The Society for Crippled Civilians.

He has been chairman of Toronto and York Planning Board for the last five years and has now assumed the chairmanship of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

It is indeed an honour and pleasure to welcome you here today, Sir, to talk to us about "Metropolitan Toronto".

MR. GARDINER: Before making some observations upon the unique experiment which is involved in the establishment of Metropolitan Toronto I think we should recognize that the expansion which is taking place in this area is indicative of the tremendous industrial and commercial development which is going on in all parts of Canada. We Canadians are living in the finest and most prosperous country in the world today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was prime minister of Canada at the turn of the century stated that the twentieth century belonged to Canada. There were many who considered his statement as the catch word of a politician rather than the considered opinion of an eminent statesman. There were times when Laurier's statement seemed unlikely of accomplishment. Canada's development was arrested by World War I. Again, by the economic depression of the 1930's which almost shattered the foundations of our economic system, and again by World War II. But today we see convincing evidence that Laurier's prophetic statement is being realized.

We have tremendous forest and water power resources in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Our Prairie provinces constitute one of the most important breadbaskets in the world. Canada is the number one producer of pulp and paper. Oil has been discovered in Alberta and in Saskatchewan and lead, zinc and uranium in many places across the nation. We have the largest nickel mine in the world. New iron mines have been discovered at Steep Rock and in Labrador, and an unprecedented construction of factories is proceeding over a thousand-mile waterfront from Windsor to Montreal and Quebec.

Nothing has equalled our present expansion except that which occured in the United States during and since World War II. Their amazing growth, however, was accomplished by 150 million people as compared with our 15 million, all of which could be comfortably accommodated in the single state of New York.

Not only has the economic and financial development of the United States and Canada followed a similar pattern, but our forms of government have also. The federal government in each case is responsible for the administration of those matters which can be best administered on a national basis. Their state and our provincial governments are charged with those matters which can be best administered on a state or provincial basis. The creation and regulation of municipalities is within the jurisdiction of their states and our provinces.

In the province of Ontario legislation affecting municipalities is contained in The Municipal Act, commonly referred to as The Baldwin Act. It was originally passed in 1849 and its fundamental principles have not been changed in over one hundred years.

All of this leads me to a discussion of the reasons for the creation of Metropolitan Toronto.

The problems which demanded a solution in Toronto are the same as those which confronted every metropolitan city. Every city on the North American continent with a population of over a quarter of a million is experiencing the same difficulties which necessitated remedial action by the province of Ontario in respect of Greater Toronto.

During the first Great War all industrial cities on this continent experienced a tremendous influx of people as North America became the arsenal of democracy. What happened in the first Great War was magnified many times during the second war. In Canada, Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver are typical examples. In the United States the same conditions occurred in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and many other large industrial cities. It was expected that the end of the war would be followed by an exodus which never occurred—instead the increase in population was accelerated. As the central cities became filled the population spilled over the borders and created a whole series of satelite or suburban municipalities.

The establishment of suburban municipalities in the Toronto area in the original instance was the result of an unfortunate decision made by our city fathers in 1912 that there would be no more annexations. The Town of East Toronto was annexed in 1909, the Town of West Toronto in 1910 and the Town of North Toronto in 1912. These three major annexations took place in the short period of three years and gave rise to administrative difficulties. The City government contended that after each annexation the City taxpayer paid $2 for each $1 paid by the taxpayer in the annexed area to bring the municipal services in the annexed area up to the standard which prevailed in the City. The decision that there should be no more annexations was as final as it was unfortunate. It failed to recognize that time marches on and that you cannot stand in the way of progress.

Bordering the City were three large townships. As the parts of these townships adjoining the City became urbanized they should have been annexed by the City in a normal and natural way to provide for an orderly and normal expansion of the City.

The suburban areas desiring a different form of municipal administration to that which was provided in otherwise largely agricultural townships proceeded to establish themselves into individual locally autonomous municipalities so that they could develop their communities in accordance with their local aspirations.

Over the forty years from 1912 to 1952 the metropolitan area became divided into thirteen separate municipalities composed of one city, three villages, four towns and five urbanized townships. Each was geared to a local pattern of development. None was very much concerned about what was happening to its neighbour and none was interested in the general and proper development of the whole area. With this impractical and unrealistic development something was bound to happen and it did not take it long to occur.

The City of Toronto provided itself with an adequate water supply for its own residents and for a time was able to supply water to some of the adjoining suburban municipalities. Before long, however, the City did not have the capacity to provide water for itself as well as its satelite municipalities. Several of the municipalities could not get access to Lake Ontario which is their logical source of water. Several attempted to provide water for their increasing population from wells which soon proved wholly inadequate.

In one municipality, North York, the population increased from less than 30,000 in 1945 to over 100,000 in 1953. It is what we call a dormitory municipality: the residents go there to live and elsewhere to work. It developed into a residential area for people of moderate means. In the absence of industrial development, there was not sufficient assessment to provide within a reasonable tax rate water supply, sewage disposal, roads, sidewalks, lights and educational facilities for the children of the young families who settled within its boundaries. The situation was duplicated in a lesser degree in other suburban municipalities.

The situation with respect to sewage disposal was the same. Lake Ontario is the logical place for the ultimate disposal of sewage. Half a dozen municipalities were cut off from access to the lake by the City of Toronto. For a while the sewage disposal facilities in Toronto were sufficient to accommodate the adjoining municipalities but soon the volume of sewage exceeded the capacity of the City's system. In North York, there are over 15,000 septic tanks built in clay which has neither the qualities of absorption nor evaporation. No comment is necessary with respect to the unsatisfactory nature of that condition.

Some municipalities were able to finance the services which their residential development required, others were not. The issuance of building permits were stopped or held up on account of the inability of some municipalities to provide the services required.

One municipality boasted that it had the finest educational system in Canada. Others were unable to provide their children with a minimum standard of education except with the utmost financial difficulty.

Nothing approaching a system of arterial highways accompanied this tremendous development. This was because no agreement could be arrived at on a cooperative basis between the thirteen municipalities as to where the arterial highways should go and how they would be paid for. All agreed that expressways and parkways were necessary so long as they ran through some other municipality and someone else paid for them.

The Toronto and York planning board, of which I was chairman for five years lined its walls with plans for the development of the whole area. We knew what needed to be done but in the absence of power to tax the constituent municipalities and to take expropriation proceedings, none of the essential works could be undertaken.

The situation became desperate. Our highways became plugged with motor vehicles. 300,000 motor vehicles are domiciled in the area and an additional 100,000 come in and go out each day.

There was a crying need for housing. The city had no room for a housing development program and the suburbs could not finance the necessary services.

Maps, plans and theoretical discussions accomplished nothing. We had to be driven by intolerable inconvenience and the threat of financial difficulty before steps were taken to solve our problems. When some of our municipalities had difficulty in selling their bonds it was evident that a major operation was necessary.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, 1953 was the culmination of nearly three years of discussions, hearings and studies by the Ontario Municipal Board and eight months of intensive research and consideration by a committee of the provincial government. The hearings before the Ontario Municipal Board were the result of an application by the City of Toronto for an order directing the amalgamation of the whole thirteen municipalities into one municipal corporation. That application was met with the same violent and vitriolic opposition from some of the suburban municipalities as similar attempts to establish comprenhensive plans have met in the United States and elsewhere.

Eleven of the twelve suburban municipalities righteously and indignantly defended their local autonomy. In the face of such violent opposition the Ontario Municipal Board concluded that is was not advisable arbitrarily to force the eleven opposing municipalities into one amalgamated municipality. On the other hand it recognized that the dangers inherent in the situation required early and effective action and recommended that the Province of Ontario pass legislation to establish a metropolitan system of municipal government for the whole area.

By reason of the comprehensive nature of the municipal services which will be administered by the metropolitan corporation, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act established a plan which is unique in North America.

The closest approximation is the London County Council in England which is composed of 150 members from 28 boroughs and provides metropolitan services for 3½ million people.

In the United States, special districts or authorities exist in many metropolitan areas for the provision of certain services. In Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg one or more of such services as water supply, sewage disposal, police and fire protection are provided on a unified basis. Attempts to establish more comprehensive plans in Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Miami have failed to overcome the entrenched hostility of the local municipalities.

The City of Toronto and its suburbs are actually part of one well-defined area. They are inextricably knit together. They are threatened by the same dangers and are strengthened by the same benefits. For forty years they have attacked their mutual problems in thirteen different ways with no sound overall plan for the provision of those services which are metropolitan in nature on a metropolitan basis.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act establishes a system whereby the thirteen municipalities may preserve their identity and continue to administer those services which are local in nature and at the same time combine together for the provision of those services which are metropolitan in nature.

The situation on the municipal level is similar to that which prevailed in 1867 when confederation occurred and the British North America Act gave the Dominion jurisdiction and control over those services which have a national significance and preserved for the provinces jurisdiction and control over those services which have a more local application.

By the establishment of an additional level of metropolitan government for the provision of those municipal services which are metropolitan in nature. The way is left open for eventual amalgamation of the constituent municipalities if that is considered to be the best course to follow. On the other hand if this new metropolitan form of government operates successfully there may be the necessity for the actual amalgamation and the enforcement upon the dissenters of that political union which they so violently oppose.

The services for which the Metropolitan Corporation is responsible are: water supply; sewage disposal; housing; education; arterial highways; metropolitan parks; certain welfare services; and the overall planning of the area.

With respect to water supply, the Metropolitan Corporation on January 1st, 1954 will automatically become the owner of all of the pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs and trunk mains in the whole of the thirteen municipalities. No compensation will be paid by the metropolitan corporation to the local municipalities which previously owned these works but the metropolitan corporation will assume any outstanding and unpaid debentures in connection with their establishment. The Metropolitan Corporation will sell water to each of the thirteen municipalities through meters at their borders at a wholesale rate sufficient to pay the cost of the operation and extension of the metropolitan water system. The local municipalities will continue to own their local water distribution mains and will sell water to their individual consumers at prices fixed by the local municipalities.

With respect to sewage disposal the situation is identical. The Metropolitan Corporation will own all of the sewage disposal and treatment plants and trunk mains and will accept sewage from the thirteen municipalities at their borders through meters at a wholesale rate of so much per million gallons. The local municipalities will retain their local collection systems and charge their local residents for sewage services upon such basis as the local municipalities determine.

As to arterial highways the Metropolitan Corporation will designate those roads in the whole area which will become metropolitan roads on the 1st January 1954 and will assume all of the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued for the construction of such roads and will pay the cost involved in their maintenance and extension. The Metropolitan Corporation will also undertake the building of such expressways, parkways and arterial highways as will provide the area with an adequate arterial highway system. Metropolitan roads will be paid for 50% by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

With respect to public transportation, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which has been a separate authority for thirty years, will be expanded into the Toronto Transit Commission. The new T.T.C. will have a monopoly in respect of public transportation in the whole of the metropolitan area with the corresponding responsibility of providing public transportation throughout the whole of the area. The City of Toronto subway which is nearing completion and will cost approximately $60,000, 000 for the subway and rolling stock will become the main stem of the transit system which with surface lines, trolley coaches and bus facilities will provide for the millions of passengers who require public transportation for long and short distances daily.

All the independent bus lines now operating in the suburbs, of which there are several, will be acquired by the new Toronto Transit Commission on the 1st July, 1954. Compensation will be paid to their proprietors for their undertakings, such compensation will be settled by mutual agreement or if mutual agreement is not arrived at by the Ontario Municipal Board.

In order to equalize the cost of education throughout the area, the Metropolitan Corporation will pay each year to the school boards in each of the constituent municipalities $150 per year for each primary pupil, $250 per year for each secondary pupil, and $300 per year for each vocational pupil. This will permit each of the local municipalities to provide a reasonable standard of education for their children.. If any local municipality desires to provide a higher standard of education than these payments will permit they may do so but at the extra cost to its taxpayers. The Metropolitan Council will be paralleled with a Metropolitan School Board which will designate the location of new schools and coordinate the activities of each of the local school boards which will be continued in the thirteen municipalities.

Certain health and welfare services such as hospitalization of indigent patients, the provision of homes for the aged and the maintenance of wards of children's aid societies will become the financial responsibility of the Metropolitan Corporation Council.

The Metropolitan Corporation will provide and maintain a courthouse and a jail.

The Metropolitan Corporation will have all of the powers of a municipality with respect to the provision of housing and redevelopment which is one of the major problems which remains to be solved.

A Metropolitan Planning Board will have jurisdiction throughout the metropolitan area and also on a regional basis extended over each of the adjoining townships on the borders of the metropolitan area.

The Metropolitan Corporation is empowered to establish metropolitan parks and green belts in respect of which up to date it has been quite impossible to produce the necessary cooperation between the thirteen municipalities.

The whole of the metropolitan undertaking will be financed by a metropolitan budget. The cost of operating the Metropolitan Corporation and the provision of metropolitan works will be charged equitably and evenly over the thirteen municipalities in the ratio of their aggregate assessments. During the past two years, the Greater Toronto Assessment Board established by the provincial government has been reassessing the whole of the industrial, commercial and residential properties in each of the thirteen municipalities on the same basis and by the same formula. This reassessment will be completed before 31st December, 1953 so that each of the local municipalities will contribute to the cost of operating the Metropolitan Corporation in the ratio that its total assessment bears to the total assessment of the whole metropolitan area.

The aggregate assessment of all properties in the metropolitan area will be approximately $2,300,000,000.

The Metropolitan Corporation will issue tax bills to each of the thirteen municipalities. The metropolitan tax rate will be sufficient to provide the funds necessary for current operations and to finance the capital expenditures which will be undertaken. The thirteen individual municipalities in turn will incorporate their contribution to the Metropolitan Corporation in their local budget. In this manner, each municipality will pay its appropriate contribution to the Metropolitan Corporation and, in addition will tax its local taxpayers a local rate for the amount needed to provide the local services for which it remains responsible.

The local municipalities will no longer issue debentures for any of their requirements. If they need capital money for their local undertakings they will apply to the Metropolitan Council to issue such debentures and if the Metropolitan Council agrees that the debentures should be issued it will issue them. If the Metropolitan Council considers that such debentures should not be issued the local municipality may appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board whose decision is final. All debentures will have for their security the total assessment of the whole area. In respect of debentures issued for the account of a local municipality the local municipality will tax its taxpayers each year for an amount sufficient to pay the annual payments necessary to amortize such debentures.

The Province of Ontario recognizing that substantially increased municipal expenditures will have to be made to correct the situation which is the accumulation of forty years of unsound municipal development and that the only tax source for municipalities is real property, has established a system of grants which will be made by the Province to the Metropolitan Corporation. The provincial grant will be $4 per capita. As there are approximately 1¼ million people in the metropolitan area the Metropolitan Council will receive from the province about $5 million and in each successive year a similar grant of $4 per capita will be made. As the population increases the grant will increase. This provincial contribution will lighten the burden which will be imposed upon the taxpayers in the whole of the area and will make it possible for the necessary metropolitan services to be provided over a reasonable period in accordance with well-defined plans without increased taxation.

In addition to the annual grant the Province is also paying the organizational costs of the Metropolitan Corporation until January 1st 1954 when the Metropolitan Corporation actually takes over the administration of metropolitan services.

The Metropolitan Corporation will be governed by a Metropolitan Council of 24 members which is already in operation. Twelve members are from the City of Toronto and twelve are from the twelve suburban municipalities. In order that the plan will conform to our accepted principle that there should be no taxation without representation, each of the 24 members are elected members in their local councils. The twelve from the City of Toronto are: the Mayor of the City, the two of the four controllers in the City of Toronto who received the highest number of votes at the last municipal election, and the nine aldermen from the nine City wards who received the highest number of votes at the last municipal election. The twelve representatives from the twelve suburbs are the heads of the twelve suburban municipalities, whether they be mayors as is the case in the four towns or reeves as is the case in the three villages and the five townships.

For the balance of the year 1953 and the year 1954 the chairman of the Metropolitan Council has been appointed by the Province of Ontario. Commencing on the 1st January, 1955 the 24 members of the Metropolitan Council will elect their own chairman from among their own number or from outside, as the council decides.

This metropolitan system of municipal government is the solution offered by the Province of Ontario for the problems that confront metropolitan areas. It is a calculated attempt to allow the thirteen local municipalities in the metropolitan area to preserve their local autonomy in respect of matters which are local in nature and to combine them together for the provision of municipal services which are metropolitan in nature.

What does all this mean? It means that greater Toronto is on the threshold of a new era. Our population is now approximately 1¼ million. We are slightly smaller than greater Montreal and are the fifteenth largest metropolitan city on the North American continent.

In fifteen to twenty years our population will be two million people. Into this area is coming seventy per cent of the industrial development of the Province of Ontario. The St. Lawrence waterway used to be a faint hope, then it became an expectation, and now it is practically a realization. When this development occurs a further tremendous impetus will be given to the industrial, commercial and residential development of this area.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act casts off the shackles which have bound this area for a period of forty years and have stood in the way of its proper development on a metropolitan basis. We do not now need to wind up with thirteen individual locally autonomous municipalities each standing in their own way and standing in the way of the development of the whole area. With courage, foresight and the will to do the job we can wind up with one of the finest and most prosperous metropolitan municipalities on the North American continent.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Lt. Col. W. H. Montague.

"INDIA TO-DAY"

An Address by

RT. REV. C. R. H. WILKINSON,

Bishop of Amritsar, India

Thursday, November 12th, 1953

CHAIRMAN The Second Vice-President, Lt. Col. N. D. Hogg.

LT. COL. HOGG: Our speaker today was born in Dartmouth, N.S. He was educated here in Toronto, where his father was the Rector of St. Peter's Church on Carlton Street. He attended the University Schools, obtained both his B.A. and M.A. from University College and his L.Th. from Wycliffe College.

He spent a great deal of his student ministry days in the Yukon.

It is interesting to know that in 1926 he married Miss Rowena Stringer, a daughter of Bishop Stringer of the Yukon.

In 1926 he went to India, as Principal of the High School in Palumpur. In 1930 he became Secretary-Treasurer of Kangra Mission, Diocese of Lahore. In 1942 he became Canon of the Cathedral of Lahore, and in the same year was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Award by the Government of India for outstanding services.

In 1949 he was given the Doctor of Divinity Degree by Wycliffe College, in Toronto, and in the same year he became Archdeacon of Lahore.

On October 18, 1950, on St. Luke's Day, he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Lahore. In 1953 he became Bishop of the newly constituted Diocese of Amritsar.

He received awards for service to the Empire and India—

The Jubilee Medal by George V;
The Coronation Medal by George VI; and
The Kaiser-i-Hind Award by the Government of India.

Not only is he a great missionary, but also a benefactor of mankind and a builder of Empire.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you today, Rev. C. R. H. Wilkinson, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Amritsar, India, whose subject is "India Today".

BISHOP WILKINSON: I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of being present with you today and of speaking to you about the great land of India.

India is the leading nation of the Orient, and a great deal depends upon the leadership which India gives to other eastern countries. With the coming of independence in the year 1947, India has embarked upon a new era in its history and is a new democratic nation, growing in a sense of responsibility and leadership. There is a great future before the country, on account of its own ancient culture and learning, its natural resources and the gifts of its people, and if India receives the right help and the right leadership, there is no doubt in the years to come it will be one of the countries of the world to uphold all that is best in the interests of the peace and welfare of mankind.

The granting of independence has given to the people of the country an entirely new sense of dignity and national pride. No doubt in the beginning there was a spirit of exuberant adventure, but there is also a very earnest desire on part of the people of India to make their contribution to the welfare of the country and to the welfare of the world.

One of the indications of this is the fact that in their general elections, which took place recently 170 million people exercised their vote, the largest number cast in a democratic country in modern times. It was expected there would be a great deal of difficulty, in fact some people thought it would be impossible to carry on an election with an electorate that was so largely uneducated, but this one passed off very peacefully, and in spite of the fact that many people could not exercise their vote intelligently, nevertheless the results were far better than anyone had dared to hope.

I would like to pay a tribute to the rule of the British in India. I have been in the country for twenty-seven years and have seen a great deal take place. There is no doubt that the training that was given in the administration of government and the administration of justice, has been one of the bulwarks of the country at this present time. I have been present at a District Board meeting conducted by a comparatively young I. C. S. Englishman. He had to know the language and know it well. He had to guide and direct the discussion. He could have decided the matter in a few minutes, but he was training the people in self-government with infinitive patience, skill, wisdom and understanding. Such training is bearing fruits at the present time and the reasonable-minded people of the country acknowledge it.

It was a magnanimous gesture on part of the British Government that they granted independence in 1947, and as a result of it, there is now a greater feeling of good will to Britain than ever before. We have none but the most cordial relationships with all those with whom we have to deal.

There are many great problems facing the government of India today. Foremost among them is the question of food supplies. In recent years imports have amounted to approximately 5 million tons per year, that is to say, two grain ships per day (of 6500 tons each) would have to arrive at Indian ports in order to make up the deficiency in food supplies. One could imagine what the conditions might be during wartime when that food is not available or when monsoons occur in some areas and the people in that particular part of the country are faced with famine. The government has to make every effort to solve this problem through foreign aid, and also through their own effort.

The countries that are more fortunate than India are giving help and aid in the most acceptable form and are sharing with others the good things in life which they have. Would that there could be much more of that spirit of goodwill to bring the best of everything in life to the people of the more underprivileged countries, so that there might be a true fellowship amongst the nations of the world!

India is trying to meet the food shortage by its own efforts as well. There will be thousands of acres brought under cultivation through irrigation schemes. There are 102 projects under consideration and not less than 68 that are under construction at the present time. Three of these are major schemes. In my own Province of the Punjab, there is a huge dam being built on the Sutlei River, as it issues from the foot hills of the Himalayan Mountain range. The water will be directed in canals and irrigation channels to land that is now quite waste. In a few years time the results will be seen. The Punjab is the breadbasket of India, and the canal system that was put in by the British has made much of the Punjab most fertile. In some areas you see magnificent fields of wheat and grain, and now other districts will become productive.

One of the most encouraging features is that the local village people are themselves giving voluntary labor, especially in the construction of small irrigation channels that will carry water to their own fields. They are doing it with a sense of national pride in taking part in a national development. The problem will be met with the good will of the people of other countries, and with the energy and patriotism of the people of India; but it will take much time and effort.

Then of course there is the great question of trade and industry. There are many new industries growing in India. It has a great deal of potential wealth that has not been explored, and it is hoped the geological surveys to take place in the Himalayan Mountains will reveal natural resources not yet known.

If you visit the cities you will find immense housing projects taking place. In the area in which I live in the

City of Amritsar, industries served with hydro-electric power have spread eight to ten miles outside of the city where rail and road transport is available. Indian capital has very largely been locked up in personal wealth and treasures, and now it is beginning to come forth in the open market, and with its help some of these new industries are coming into being.

Under the Colombo Plan, with which Canada is associated, they are sending young men abroad for training as technicians and engineers, and the Western nations are also sending them technicians and engineers.

Another problem in the Punjab has been the resettlement of refugees. You remember in the year 1947, when the division of India took place, there were approximately 4 million Muslims who moved from India to Pakistan and 4 million Sikhs and Hindus who moved to India from Pakistan. It was a time fraught with much tragedy, sorrow, disaster and death. You can imagine what the problem would be here in Canada if 4 million people from the United States were suddenly to cross the border bringing with them only the possessions which they could carry in their hands, or in their vehicles and having to be fed, housed and absorbed in a new country. It was a staggering problem, and yet the government of India addressed itself to it with great energy and foresight. After five years the result is that out of 4 million refugees who came from Pakistan to the Punjab, (India) approximately 400,000 remain unsettled. It has been a notable achievement on the part of the government. They had to exchange records between India and Pakistan and they had to receive the property claims registered by the refugees. Naturally many of the claims were false and some were avaricious. Some people did not get what they might have deserved, but on the whole the scheme has been a success. Efforts are still being made to complete the resettlement of the remaining numbers who are still unsettled.

The Church had its part to play in this too. During the great migration huge refugee camps were set up. Teams of Christian medical and relief workers went into the refugee camps to administer aid in every way to the unfortunate sufferers. Their efforts were greatly appreciated and were a practical demonstration of Christian service. The President of India wrote a letter to the Bishop of Delhi thanking him for the great part played by Christians.

Now those days are passing away, and whereas the people who suffered and who lost their relatives are not likely to forget it, nevertheless the vast majority of the population desires that there should be the resumption of normal relationships between the people of the two countries. Terrible as the tragedy was, it directly affected only 8 million people out of a total of 360 million. We look forward to the time when there will be a resumption of trade and commerce and intercourse between the peoples of the two countries. Recently the leaders have met together to discuss these great questions, and there have been hopeful signs of a solution.

Another problem facing the government of India is the health of the people. Many suffer from malnutrition and epidemic diseases break and spread rapidly. One time some years ago cholera was prevalent in a district adjoining our home. It was a time when drastic measures had to be taken. Sometimes the village people did not like to be inoculated or vaccinated on account of religious principles. I happened to be "Mayor" of a small town, and so we took rather drastic action, with the result that there was not a single death in the town, whereas 5,000 people died some few miles away. That impressed upon the people the fact that modern methods of prevention of disease are beneficial.

The Government now is making great strides in preventive medicine in the villages. There has been no major epidemic in India in the last five years. This is a rather wonderful achievement. Yet are far too few doctors and nurses for the great multitudes of people with whom they have to deal. You can not go on filling the hospitals with cases that are almost impossible to treat when one can go out in the villages and there through rural clinics established, teach the people health habits, and help them improve their sanitation and living conditions.

And again the Church is taking its part. Some people have the queer idea that missionaries are a good sort of people who go out to preach to the heathen and perhaps they can not do the people any harm. I would like to impress upon you the fact that the missionaries that go forth, at least from the Anglican Church in Canada, are highly qualified and consecrated to their task and are making a great contribution to the well-being of the people. They are imbued with the spirit of the Master whom they are trying humbly to serve. They have put aside all the ambition that they might have had for wordly prospects and have given it all up without counting the cost, to bring to the people that "ambundant life" which our Saviour told us about. I would like those of you who are members of Churches and members of Missionary Societies, to realize that the missionaries who go forth from Canada are worthy of all the support you can give them. One of our missionaries was called upon for advice by the Government of India. He was very gifted both as an agriculturist and engineer, and he made some inventions for rural uplift work and agricultural work that were of great benefit to the people. The great need in the villages of India was a pump that could be operated by bullock power and be used to pump up water from a depth of 200 feet in non-irrigated areas. Electricity has not reached rural areas and the villager still has to use oxen as motive power. They go round and round in circles turning a big wheel, attached to which there is a chain of buckets which go down into the well and bring the water up, spilling it into a little trough. It is a very laborious method. But the missionary invented a pump with a special valve and a compensating balance which could be operated by bullock power and lift water 200 ft. This was a Godsend to villagers living in rural areas.

The same missionary was called in consultation by the Commander-in-Chief on matters concerning rehabilitation of Indian soldiers.

The people who are with me are making a contribution in a unique way, and they need all the support you can give them.

There is endless help that can be given to the village people of India. We are there to teach the Gospel, but we are also there to live the Gospel first of all and enter into the lives of the people, to help them find "abundant life". We hear a great deal of talk about what should be done for underprivileged people in Eastern lands. The missionaries of the Church are doing it and not talking about it.

Then when one comes to the question of Education. 85% of the people of India are illiterate, and there are not nearly sufficient schools or trained teachers if compulsory education were to be introduced. With great foresight a plan that extends over the next fifty years has been made which will bring about a gradual increase in educational facilities and trained personnel.

This great scheme is one that has been wisely planned, and given good will, time and opportunity, the necessary progress, will be made.

There is a great effort to remove illiteracy through teaching village people by the Laubach method. Dr. Frank Laubach who devised the method is one of the great benefactors of the human race. By this simple method of teach ing, even an ignorant village man may learn in a few months how to read and write. We have used it among our village people with good results. As soon as they have learned to read and write, they are exhorted to teach some one else.

The Church is doing its part to produce simple literature which the men and women can read after they have become literate, and it is amazing the progress some of them make.

In the field of Agriculture, there are several fine training colleges in India today where new agricultural methods are being tested and new kinds of seed are being produced. Villagers are having demonstrations given to them, and given aid in breeding cattle and improving crops. In our own Kangra mission we started to produce teazel, which is that spiky plant used in woolen mills for "teazing" woolen cloth. They have not yet been able to find any mechanical substitute. The plant has just enough resiliency to give the nap to the cloth without tearing it. We advised the villagers to grow it and we demonstrated it first in one of our demonstration plots. Naturally the poor villager was hesitant because his holding is very small, and as he is dependent upon six months of wheat and six months of rice he did not like to take the risk of the unknown. We would urge him to take a waste piece of land and plant the teazel plant in it. Some did but paid no more attention. Fortunately teazel is a hardy plant and grows without much care. After the crop came, we would market the teazel for them and they would be greatly surprised at the sum it would fetch and become enthusiastic about growing more.

When you travel in India you find communications are greatly improved. Trains run on time and the rolling stock has been improved. On the main lines in India you can travel in comfortable air-conditioned coaches.

Roads are being maintained at a very high standard, and you find bus services extending into remote parts of the country.

One of the great difficulties of course is the language of the country. There are 222 different vernaculars and about 24 main languages. When they meet together in the Legislature in Delhi, the men from tne South can not understand the men from the North, so they have to conduct their proceedings in English, and they still cannot find any language that will be common for the whole country. They are dealing with that problem but we still do not know the answer.

There has been great developments in Art and Drama, that has added to the general culture of the people and their pride in their own country in the past.

I think I have probably spoken long enough, but before I close there is one thing I would like to say further. In this present day our land of Canada is probably one of the most prosperous nations of the earth, with still further prosperity before us, and those of us who have any religious convictions or faith according to the Christian faith, know that the greatest joy and happiness in life can come from sharing with others, and above all, sharing the Gospel of Christ.

What is it we want in the world today? So many people want security, prosperity, comfort and ease. Is that the chief aim of life? Does that bring to any man true satisfaction?

Surely we have a false sense of values in this modern day, for the things that are eternal are the things of the spirit, and no man is ever going to find the true meaning of life until he has entered into the spiritual side of life until he finds communion with God and salvation in Jesus Christ. There is no other answer to the problems of the world. Communism is coming into India. The people of India do not take to it naturally. But are we going to sit back, or are the Christian countries of the world and particularly the Christian church going to be there in the forefront with its desire to share? It is the only thing that in the end will bring the peace and goodwill amongst men that we all desire and which we believe to be God's will for us.

If we are going to sit back because it looks hopeless, then we might as well give up and not care for the future of the world. It is men of faith who create: it is the cynics who destroy. In taking part in the great Christian crusade you will find a direction and purpose in life which nothing else can give.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by the Rev. C. E. Riley, Dean of Toronto.

"FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING"

With an Address by

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, SIR ARCHIBALD NYE

entitled

"Some Aspects of the Commonwealth"

Thursday, November 19th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: There are so many things to be said upon this occasion: the founding of our club in 1903; the outstanding public service rendered by our past presidents; the ceaseless efforts of the directors of the club over the last fifty years; the support of our loyal membership which numbered 497 in 1904 and now numbers some 2,000; and last but not least, I would be remiss in not paying tribute to the some 1500 speakers who have appeared on our platform and contributed much to the thinking of our membership and this community.

Incidentally, on the lighter side, I estimate that if all the speakers we have had address this club in the last 50 years were lined up and in turn without stopping, were to deliver once again their addresses we would be here day and night for 41 days, 16 hours and 10 minutes. Those calculations do not include today, Sir.

The Empire Club was founded on November 18th, 1903 by a group of far-sighted gentlemen of Toronto headed by Lieut.-Col. James Mason, having in mind an organization such as we know it today with the objective of furthering the interests of Canada and the Empire or the Commonwealth as it is now known.

Fifty years later The Empire Club of Canada, due chiefly to our past presidents, is known around the world and has the reputation of being the most effective forum in Canada! One of the reasons for this is that the Empire Club was founded upon the same ideals and with the same high interests as the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is also stronger and more closely knit than ever before and it is still the most important United Nations on Earth!

There is one thing of which I am perfectly certain and that is that the Gentlemen who have toiled for fifty years to build and sustain this club have solidified and strengthened the loyalty of its members and this community to our own country, Canada to our mother country, England and to our brothers and sisters in our Commonwealth.

If a president of the Empire Club was ever severely tempted to turn his chairmanship or introductions into a speech today, it is I indeed who is so tempted, for no past president ever chaired our meetings on a more auspicious occasion or had the honour of having more past presidents sitting before him. No past president ever had the incentive that I have to talk about the accomplishments of his predecessors. But, I must humbly respect the age-old custom and restrain my enthusiasm to chairing this meeting and leave much unsaid which is very much alive in my heart.

I am now going to ask Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye to be kind enough to present certificates of appreciation to our past presidents here today.

These certificates are signed by our Honorary President, Field Marshal The Right Honourable Earl Alexander of Tunis, and also signed by your President and Honourary Secretary, and bear the club seal. All printing has been graciously done by hand and they are indeed valuable treasures for their owners who so rightly deserve them.

Will the past presidents please come forward as I call out their names—

J. F. M. Stewart	1907 - 08
Elias Clouse	1909 - 10
F. J. Coombs	1918

R. A. Stapells	1919
Ellis H. Wilkinson	1923
Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick	1926
Robert H. Fennell	1928
H. G. Stapells	1931
Col. The Hon. Geo. A. Drew	1932 - 33
Major Jas. Baxter	1933 - 34
Hon. Dana H. Porter	1934 - 35
Major R. M. Harcourt	1937 - 38
J. P. Pratt	1938 - 39
C. R. Sanderson	1941 - 42
John C. MacBeth	1942 - 43
W. Eason Humphreys	1943 - 44
Charles R. Conquergood	1944 - 45
Eric F. Thompson	1945 - 46
Major F. L. Clouse	1946 - 47
Tracy E. Lloyd	1947 - 48
Thos. H. Howse	1948 - 49
H. G. Colebrook	1949 - 50
Sydney Hermant	1950 - 51
D. H. Gibson	1951 - 52
John William Griffin	1952 - 53

Our distinguished speaker today is a man who has risen in his life-time from the rank of private to that of a Lieutenant-General and a senior United Kingdom High Commissioner and is still a young man.

He was born in Dublin and attended the Duke of York's military school at Dover. At age 18 in 1914, he enlisted in the ranks of the famous Irish Regiment, The Leinsters. He was subsequently commissioned in the field with his own regiment, was wounded and won the Military Cross.

Following the war he continued an intensive interest and activity in military life, but took up law and was called to the bar and became a member of the Inner Temple.

In 1939 he was given command of a brigade in India, but returned to the war office as a major-general in 1940. In 1941 he was appointed vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff and was shortly thereafter appointed Lieutenant-General.

In 1948 he became Britain's first High Commissioner to the new Republic of India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD NYE: I chose as my subject "Some aspects of the Commonwealth", hoping to deal with the changes and certain trends which I think I see in present-day conditions. If, in order to sustain my argument, I go back into history a trifle and cover ground which must be very well known to you all, and if in an endeavour to compress what I have to say to reasonable limits I omit a great deal that ought to be said, and if I also deal with it with perhaps some certain lack of subtlety, I hope that you will bear with me.

May I just go back sufficiently far to remind you that the origin of the Commonwealth (or as we once used to call it, the British Empire) was trade. People went forth from England in pursuit of personal gain, and I am sufficiently old-fashioned to think that there is nothing shameful in men wishing to improve their personal conditions. It is a little bit unfashionable in certain respects to do so, but I think we can look back on what those men did without any feeling that it was very improper.

Following the trade, there were certain strategic considerations which entered inevitably into the matter. We had to protect our colonies, as we called them. We had to protect their trade locally on land (and it is very enlightening to read how much money the Mother Country was prepared to spend on her colonies even in very recent times) and above all, we had to protect the trade movement across the high seas. The origin of the strength of the British Navy rests very largely in the ships that were required for the protection of merchant trade throughout the world and the territories from which they operated, and the history of the British Army is very largely one of seizing, occupying and maintaining bases from which it would be possible for the Navy to operate, and without whose assistance the Navy would have been completely impotent. One gets the picture, therefore, of trading units the world over, supported by defence forces for their protection and the furtherance of their interests and with the family growing and the individual colonies gradually achieving maturity and demanding, and ultimately receiving, complete independence. I think the interesting point about that really is this—it has been said that if the British have any political genius it is because they have a capacity to change with changing times and changing conditions, and to adapt their policies to what is likely to happen in the future. I think that is broadly true both in our internal matters and in our external matters. Sometimes we have been rather slow and rather dilatory, and we only just moved in time before something serious happened, but we usually have managed to move in time. When demands came up from all over the Empire for independence, that independence was conceded on the whole without great difficulty and on the whole, I think, with some dignity and some grace.

You thus get a picture in 1939 of a Commonwealth where all members were equal and all members were independent. Indeed, as has been aptly stated by, I think, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the members of the Commonwealth had independence but with something added to it. This of course had statutory sanction by the Statute of Westminster, but as often happens in Commonwealth affairs, this conduct merely gave a formal dignity to something which had in fact been in being for a very considerable time, and it did not alter anything that had happened. I think in 1939 also the volume of trade within the Commonwealth persisted. These roots had been very deeply dug. We all had something which we wished to offer to each other, there were long traditions of people trading with firms and with individual countries, and trade within the Commonwealth was also helped, or perhaps I ought to say more accurately "influenced" by Imperial Preference, and it made a very serious impact on our outlook. There was another consideration in 1939, I think, which influenced conditions, and that was the question of defence. In days gone by it was accepted that the responsibility for the defence of the colonies rested primarily with the Mother Country. That view persisted, and had persisted for a very long time. Ultimately, starting perhaps significantly with the South African War, and later on with World War I, the Dominions started to take a greater and greater share in the private defence of their own countries, but even so it had in the past been rather more that they came forward in times of crisis and tended to be not quite so enthusiastic in times of peace. But by 1939 throughout the Commonwealth everyone had their defence forces, perhaps not very large but broadly speaking consistent with what their economy could bear. I think the really important point was this, the question whether any individual country within the Commonwealth would or would not go to war rested entirely with their own parliaments. Nobody had committed himself beforehand to any promise or any undertaking, and each country could, if a crisis came, do exactly what it pleased. And as you know, in one country in particular there was some element of doubt in the first instance as to whether or not they should or should not take part in World War II. Nevertheless, there was a certain tacit understanding, without any obligation, a certain tacit understanding, that the probability was that if war broke out we would all find ourselves in it together, and it followed from that that we were prepared in times of peace to get together and try to coordinate our actions. Thus you will find efforts were made to get a common military organization, to have common weapons, arms and equipment, to exchange military information and even to discuss and to exchange military plans in the event of war breaking out, all done without any obligation on the part of anyone. If I summarise the position prior to the war, the characteristics of the Commonwealth seemed to be these. First of all, we all came from a common stock. That stock was a European stock. It was largely British (as you know so well, you have in your own country a very strong French element, and in South Africa there is a very strong Dutch element) but broadly speaking the stock was British, or certainly European, and it was common in that respect. Secondly, we had a common King. The King was the head of the British Empire in 1939 in every sense of the word. I think it is true to say that he was the legal head, the factual head, and I think that he was regarded also as the head of the Empire by the ordinary people throughout the Empire from what one might call a traditional, or a sentimental, or an emotional aspect, and he was firmly entrenched there. We had, as I have mentioned, this point of common trade the volume of which was on any showing quite enormous, and the result of all these different factors put together was, I think it is fair to say, that we had common interests. There were a few differences of opinion on certain things, but they were very minor and broadly speaking there was a feeling of great solidity and solidarity based on these characteristics which I have mentioned.

In 1947 certain events took place of very great significance and of very great importance, which have altered fundamentally the whole conception and basis of the Comwealth and it is well, I think, that we should know what these are and that we should attempt to assess their importance and the trends and tendencies which they are likely to set in train. In 1947 India, Pakistan and Ceylon became members of the Commonwealth, bringing into the Commonwealth something like 450 million people who had not been there before. Secondly, the Commonwealth no longer had a common King, and the reason for that was that India wished to have a republic. They did not wish to accept the King as the legal head of the Indian State. They said they were prepared to accept him as the head of the Commonwealth, but without any legal basis. I think myself that one can quite understand the motives that prompted the Indian Government to take this view, which were largely ones of sentiment. From a practical point of view, of course, the differences are very small. The position of the King is entirely a constitutional one, he is bound by the advice of his Ministers, and I think that it would be fair to say that in those countries where the King is the legal head nobody would suggest that the powers which he possesses are operated in any harsh way inimical to the countries involved. As you know, they are largely very formal, but the duties which the King carries out for the Commonwealth as a whole are in India carried out by the President of the Indian Republic.

I would not like you to think that this change took place with any ill-will. The Indian people are, I think, perhaps one of the most courteous nations in the world, and what was done was done with great dignity and great good-will. When the late King died (I was High Commissioner in Delhi at the time) my table was piled every day with letters, telegrams and messages which came from every corner of India and from every class of society in India, representing not merely private individuals from the President himself to a man who had been a butler in an English household, but representing every university, every school, every Chamber of Commerce and indeed every public organization that one could imagine, given with I think a genuine spontaneity, perhaps with a certain amount of emotion, couched in the most friendly terms, and almost invariably referring to the King as the head of the Commonwealth. And you may have noticed that Mr. Nehru, who is the Prime Minister of India, will be present at the Coronation next year, so perhaps one ought not to attach too much importance to the change which has taken place, but it is a change, and one must notice that it is so, and it also follows from that that it is open to any other member of the Commonwealth, if they so wished, to follow the steps taken by India.

There is also today no common defence policy. That tacit understanding to which I referred, that the chances were that in a great war we would all be in it together, no longer exists. India, for example, has declared that she has an independent foreign policy. She wishes to ally herself neither to the free nations of the world on the one hand nor to the Communist countries on the other, but wishes to pursue an independent path hoping that she will be able to influence both sides towards peace. And the probability is—probability is the wrong word—and the the possibility is that in the event of war India might, in the first instance, find herself neutral. Pakistan might also be in similar circumstances, Therefore the common concept of a probability of our all fighting together no longer exists.

There has also been a very great change in the trading situation. The upheaval caused by the last war has had very violent repercussions in currency, finance, trade, and industry and in many respects the pattern of trade has changed, perhaps in some respects permanently. I think there is no need for me, in Canada where you are so well aware of the dollar problem and the effects that it has had upon our trade, to elaborate this point, but it is one of general application. Thus many, many changes flow from the events of 1947, and there are just one or two comments I would like to make upon it if I may. First of all India, Pakistan and Ceylon decided of their own free will to remain in the Commonwealth. They were at perfect liberty to do precisely as they pleased. When independence was given to these countries it was not merely implicit, it was explicit that they might do precisely as they pleased, and by a stroke of the pen any of these countries could have left the Commonwealth. Moreover, and I can assure you of this from my personal knowledge, no influence, direct or indirect, was brought to bear on any of these Governments to persuade them to remain in the Commonwealth. The public statement of the Prime Minister of England was that they were to remain if they so wished, and the Government in my country sincerely hoped that they would stay, and the decision was left to them. I think it is significant—very significant—particularly when you look back on the past history of the relations between my country and these countries which have been fighting for freedom for so long, that they made this decision to stay.

The next point of interest, I think, is this, that I said earlier on that if the British people had any political genius, it was in their capacity for change, and I think it is an elementary fact really that the future lies with the man of vision in any walk of life, the man who is able to peer ahead and to see the shape of things to come for the next twenty years, and to adapt his policies or his activities to them—and to be right. The future is with him, and justly so, and the same thing applies to countries. I think myself that on this occasion great vision was shown, not merely, and this is the point, by the United Kingdom, because in 1947 all countries of the Commonwealth were equal. It was not the business of the United Kingdom to say India shall or shall not be admitted to the Commonwealth as a Republic. It was the responsibility of every individual member of the Commonwealth. It was, so to speak, the Committee of the Club to decide whether a new member would be admitted under rules which hitherto had not been in being, and not only was this theoretically so, it was practically so. In your own country, for example, Ministers of your Government exercised a very considerable influence both in the discussions which preceded this decision and on the decision which was taken at the time. It therefore represents a decision made by the Commonwealth as a whole. There is one more point which I might make in that connection, and it is this, how was it possible to do this? Why was it possible to allow somebody into the Commonwealth on terms which hitherto had not been allowed? And the answer is that we, thank God, within the Commonwealth have not got what I think they call a written constitution. We are a loose— very loose—federation of people who are completely free to do whatever we think is right, and if we wish to change—not the rules, because we have not got rules and regulations, we merely have precedents and customs, rather more handrails than handcuffs—and if we choose to change these things we may and we do, and I would have thought that we would be in the happy position of being able to congratulate ourselves on the absence of any rigidity in our constitution which might have limited our discretion in this important matter.

May I just say a few words about the way the Commonwealth works. I make no apology for this, because I myself have learned an awful lot since I have been a High Commissioner, in this respect. Anyone might ask "What happens in the Commonwealth from day to day, I mean what do the chaps do about it?" Well, one could talk for a very long time, but may I just take one or two aspects.

First of all information, or intelligence, whatever you care to call it. With the Commonwealth spread throughout the world we all obtain, or acquire, a very great deal of information about all sorts of diverse subjects. Well, we exchange it. We give it very freely to each other. And the volume of it is astonishing in all sort of spheres. It is, I think, of supreme importance, because when responsible people have to make up their minds as to what they are to do, information is the data on which they will ultimately exercise their judgment, and the better the information—I was going to say, the better the judgment; I think I should say the better the judgment ought to be, and I think ordinarily is.

The next thing is that we have constant routine consultation on every conceivable, and indeed many inconceivable, subjects. I have found in my experience constant streams of telegrams, letters and despatches dealing with divers subjects, on which we all wish to consult each other to obtain views. I found in India, for example, that I myself dealt ordinarily with Ministers and senior officials and all the way down in my organization we had contacts with our opposite numbers and there was a constant stream the whole time. You could hardly go away for a day or so without getting out of touch with what was going on. What happened was this. Somebody, not necessarily my country, it might be India, it might be Australia, it might be your own country, would start off something, perhaps that some subject would likely come up for discussion, that we might be faced with a problem to decide what to do in this, that or the other circumstances. Very often they would give a view that the best thing to do appeared to be so and so for the following reasons, and thus the discussion would start, a free, frank and open discussion, where one was able to put one's cards on the table, face upwards, and have a frank review of the whole thing. You would frequently find in discussion that if we, for example, originated some proposal, that what our friendly government had said in reply might very well alter our view. We might be prepared to withdraw proposition A, B and C. and to modify proposition D, E and F. And in an enormous number of cases where we started some distance apart, we were able to find ourselves in substantial agreement. What is, I think, even more important is this: sometimes we did not agree, but we agreed to disagree, and it seems to me that this is a matter of supreme importance because when you parted, you parted without any sense of bitterness or any sense of recrimination, after a fair, friendly discussion of the whole thing, and you parted with mutual respect, with mutual understanding and with mutual sympathy, and sometimes with one side quite frankly saying "Heaven knows who will prove to be right." I think it a bit difficult to overestimate the importance of that approach, which goes on throughout the Commonwealth, to the problems which confront us. We have also special meetings which take place from time to time, meetings of Ministers, sometimes of Defence Ministers or Ministers of Economics, and sometimes for Prime Ministers. To me it is impossible to overestimate the responsibility of diplomatic people like myself—forgive me, I did not mean to describe myself as a diplomat, I am rather a bogus diplomat—but people holding the positions that I hold. It is true it is our business to represent to our own countries what the country to which we are accredited is really thinking, and reveal what point of view they have, but nothing can really substitute for personal contacts, and there is also an enormus difference between writing a letter or a despatch, however superb your English may be, and sitting round a table face to face discussing common problems. People come from all parts of the world with different back-grounds and such meetings have an obvious value. It is of course very desirable for practical conclusions to be reached and for executive action to flow therefrom, but for myself I would regard these things rather more as a bonus than as a dividend. If you agree about nothing, you got your dividend. You have met there. All the things that you were bottling up inside you as to why this damned fellow did not do . . . which you were able to get off your chest, and find that he was not quite such a damned fool, perhaps, as you had thought. All this exchange of ideas and information, what one might call this mutual education which goes on of people with divers backgrounds from all parts of the world, seems to me to have a highly educational effect, and if it only succeeds in educating those people whom we have set above us, then I think it has accomplished something which is well worth while; but I think I might summarise the general procedure as saying this, that we are all very closely linked together in this way, and the whole point is really that there is a basic friendliness. That is the thing. We are all not only prepared to listen to each other, but there is a predisposition to try and meet each other if we possibly can, and that fundamental approach to our problem which is a thread running through practically everything we have to deal with seems to me to be one the important of which it would be very difficult to exaggerate.

Now may I just finally try and assess where we stand in the world today. I would not like to go on record as saying anything which would detract from the importance of the United Nations organisation. Obviously its importance is vital. We must keep in contact with Communist countries who do not see eye to eye with us, and we all must be prepared to go to this great international forum and play our parts, but it is also perfectly obvious to us all that there are certain fundamental differences of opinion in this organisation which make it extremely difficult for practical and desirable results to flow therefrom. Therefore anything which can help to strut up the United Nations organization, anything which can help to supplement its functions or its ideas of people getting together, seems to me to be obviously good. You find that if you look at the Commonwealth and try and assess its importance under the heading of the area of the world that it occupies, the proportion of the population of the world that is within the Commonwealth, the trade which still flows on a vast scale within the Commonwealth, the sum total of its armed forces, the sum total moreover of what is of even more importance, its knowledge, its experience, its wisdom and its tradition; on any showing the sum total of these things is something enormous, and the Commonwealth is represented, Gentlemen, in five continents, a fact of very great significance. Let us remember this—when the Government of my country put forward a view, that view is one that is not uninfluenced by what is happening in Europe. When the Government if India or Pakistan puts forward a view, that is not uninfluenced by what is happening in Asia. When your Government put forward a view, they must be very aware of general North American influences which must operate in various ways. So that the potential of the Commonwealth in total is so very much greater than the sum total of its component parts, and it has, I think, an enormous potential influence in the world.

I would not like to pretend to you for one moment that we all think eye to eye. We are all influenced by certain circumstances, considerations of our background, of our history, of our trade, of our tradition and our interests. It is inevitable that it should be so, and that between certain countries of the Commonwealth there are certain differences of opinion. I think it is natural, and indeed in many ways it is healthy, that it should be so. If we all saw eye to eye on every question, life would cease to be a problem and would cease to be a struggle, and we would all be fat and idle and complacent and smug, and on the road to decadence. It therefore keeps us very much on our toes and sets us on the right lines. But despite whatever differences may appear, I would like to leave my last word with you rather on these lines —that it would be difficult for anyone, either belonging to the Commonwealth or without it, to exaggerate the important place which it has in this world today. I think it is true to say that in every country of the world the ordinary, common people want, more than anything, peace. There are dark clouds in the sky, war clouds, wherever we look today, and the ordinary people not merely want peace, they want it passionately; in some countries because they are moved by an intellectual approach, or it may be an emotional approach, although they may not have experienced war within living memory, in some countries where the horrors of war have touched them, though perhaps not too heavily, and in some countries including my own where the horrors of war have left a permanent scar on our lives, where we have poured out our blood and our treasure for the things which we thought worth while, and where we find ourselves today in a very critical and a very serious situation. I think that the people the world over are looking to their leaders, to their governments, to see that this peace is to be maintained, and on Ministers in all countries in the world rests very heavy and very grave responsibility to fulfil the wishes of the people the world over, and it must be the business of such men to be looking round to see by what means they can possibly influence events in the direction which they and their people desire. I would remind you of the words of Tennyson in this respect:

> "For I dipt within the future far as human eye could see,
> Saw the vision of the world and the wonder that could be,
> Till the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled,
> In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world."

And this surely should be the objective that we should all set before us; and if this is our objective we have at hand an organization capable of exercising the most enormous influence. Here you have this Commonwealth, with a background which I have endeavoured to describe to you, something which is unique in the whole course of history, something which is living and virile and vital, something where the statesmen of the world may come and may approach it in no mean, narrow, parochial fashion, but where they may come prepared to make some contribution from their knowledge, their experience, their wisdom, where they may show a generosity, a friendliness, and make an active contribution over and above the requirements of national interests and national sentiments. There is nothing comparable in the world to give us this opportunity of influencing events such as we have today. It seems to me that it is the duty of all of us who are members of the Commonwealth to do everything in our power to sink those minor and unimportant differences which we may have in ordinary times and to stand together in times of crisis, bound together by hoops of steel, prepared to face and to deal with the forces of evil which may confront us, and if we can do this, it seems to me that it follows as the night the day that we need have no fear what is ahead of us, indeed more than that, we can look to the future with faith and hope and with confidence.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by the Honourable George Drew.

"BRITISH FILMS"

An Address by

JOHN DAVIS,

Managing Director, J. Arthur Rank Organization
London, England

Thursday, November 26th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: On this day, the Empire Club is paying a tribute to the moving picture industry. You will have noticed that our head table is graced by the presence of many gentlemen who play an important part in that great enterprise. In our audience in this crowded hall we are happy to see many gentlemen who add so notably to the entertainment and pleasure of us all. They have joined us to welcome to Canada and to Toronto and to this club the leading personality in the British Film World, Mr. John Davis, Managing Director of the famous J. Arthur Rank Organization, which owns and operates our well-known Odeon Theatres of Canada.

Under Mr. Davis' inspired direction his company has played a unique part in improving the quality of film productions and has contributed to audiences throughout the world many new forms of the art of the cinema which have influenced production not only in Britain but also in Hollywood. I need only mention the screening of some of the great stories of Charles Dickens, 'Great Expectations' and 'Oliver Twist', the pioneering filming of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' and 'Henry the Fifth', the making of the greatest of the ballet films 'Red Shoes', those unique merry comedies, 'Tight Little Island', 'Kind

Hearts and Coronets' and 'The Lavender Hill Mob', the magnificient war pictures, 'The Cruel Sea', and 'The Malta Story', and that amazing documentary which did more than any other to draw closer together the brotherhood of the English-speaking peoples—'A Queen is Crowned.'

I hope, sir, that you will continue to send across the seas such outstanding films of British life in the future as you have in the past, for they serve as a very real link of inspiration between the countries of the Commonwealth and contribute to the enlightenment, the understanding, and the peace of the whole world.

We have among the archives of this club the record of a meeting held in May, 1947, when your associate, Mr. J. Arthur Rank, was our guest speaker. Amongst the words spoken on that occasion were some by that distinguished Canadian, Mr. L. W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., president of Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited. I quote one of his sentences:

"We are all marching together into the future. I can assure you that the men and women of Canada will march all the more gladly and all the more hopefully because they know that their aged yet their young partner, Britain, will be marching at their side".

That thought is truer today, Mr. Davis, than ever before.

Ladies and gentlemen, our Guest of Honour Mr. John Davis, was born in London in 1906. He was educated at the City of London School and subsequently became a member of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. He entered the motion picture industry as secretary to the Odeon Theatres Limited in 1938. His career since that day has been one of miraculous advancement and great achievement. He became joint managing director of Odeon Theatres Limited in 1941, sole managing Director in 1948, and deputy chairman in 1951. He is now chief executive of the J. Arthur Rank Organization Limited, the company which produces most memorable pictures, and, in addition, administers the successful Odeon and Gaumont circuits, comprising 550 theatres in the United Kingdom. He is also a director of many companies embracing film production, distribution and exhibition, both in the United Kingdom and overseas countries.

The importance of Mr. John Davis has increased steadily with the years. He seems to be the only man who knew all the answers and had the ability to make them. It was his vision and industry and courage which carried out the tremendous deal whereby Odeon took over the General Cinema Finance Corporation. It was he who put through the merger of Odeon and Gaumont under the Circuits Management Association. In dark days he never lost heart and everyone admits that he, above all, was responsible for the wonderful recovery of his companies notwithstanding the unprecedented burden of taxation and the other tremendous difficulties which have faced the industry in Great Britain. He is known for his courage, his quiet thinking, his ability to get things done. He has always had a tremendous capacity for hard work never sparing himself and is ready to talk business at any time of the day and night. He is, in short, a brilliant administrator with a complete grasp of a most complicated world-wide organization.

He has one hobby. He is a practical farmer in what he is pleased to call his spare time. Unlike most so-called gentlemen farmers he has characteristically made his farm pay. He is a foremost breeder of Friesian cattle and once remarked shrewdly that "whatever happens to postwar argiculture in this country one thing is certain we cannot get our fresh milk from overseas."

Mr. Davis, I welcome you to this meeting, and I hope that you will find this audience as stimulating and interesting as we shall find your topic today "British Films".

MR. DAVIS: I received an invitation some months ago from your Chairman to attend this gathering. I felt so honoured that I could not do otherwise than come, even though it involved flying over four thousand miles to do so.

Looking round this room and seeing the gentlemen who are present, and knowing something of their background, I am overawed to feel that I have to talk to you, and at the same time, I repeat, highly honoured.

Mr. Chairman, may I first of all thank you for the very generous remarks which you made about me and which I greatly appreciate, but I would like to add this, that an organization is as good as its executives as a whole, and anything which I achieved could not have been done without the great help of my colleagues.

I understand from your Chairman that the aim and primary object of The Empire Club of Canada is the advancement of the interests of Canada and the United Commonwealth of Nations.

This object particularly appeals to me, as it is very close to the objects which have directed the overall policy of the Rank Group—to help to create a British film production industry operating world-wide and which at the same time would help to strengthen the ties between the Commonwealth of Nations and Britain.

I think it is only fair to you that before I say any more I should declare my hand. I believe the motion picture industry to be one of the most important industries in the world, and that its stature and importance will continue to grow. I am proud that I work in that industry, and more than proud that I represent an important part of the British industry.

May I, I hope with your permission, digress for a moment. I first visited Canada in 1944 and at that time made a tour of your country and saw most of the cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and over which, I expect, owing to the vastness of your country, is more than many of you here today can say.

I am a frequent visitor to Canada and watch with interest your affairs through the press and regular letters which I receive.

It is clear that films must play an increasingly important part in your growing and virile country.

I was pleased also that the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario, was a great success, as it indicates that your cultural development is progressing along with your great material development. It was also good news to our Organization as we helped to finance it and encourage British artists to visit and take part in the festival.

There is, of course, no better basis for friendship between peoples than sharing common interests and common enthusiasms, which is in evidence in your reception of the film version of one of Shakespeare's greatest plays as interpreted by some of the best actors in Britain.

I am very pleased to tell you that when the Rank Group started to develop as an international organisation, the first overseas investment which we made was made in this country.

I am afraid that during the course of what I say, I shall make continual references to our Organisation; it is inevitable as we are the largest single unit in our industry in Britain, and are by far the largest and most consistent picture maker—turning out some twenty films per year.

May I for a moment go back a little in history: in 1914 there was a film industry—a small and unshaped one—and in England they were as far ahead as any other country, if not further. It was a live and virile operation. As the 1914-18 war progressed, the English industry had to close down, and by 1916 had ceased to operate.

In the United States of America, fortunately for them, the same conditions did not apply and they were able to go on with the development of their motion picture industry during the whole of the war period. Naturally when the war was over, England in the course of her recovery had to consider first things first, and at that time films were not regarded as being of great importance—a grave mistake. By the time the British could get into operation again, Hollywood had achieved a dominating position in the motion picture industry.

Now I must, before I go further, make this point: my talk today is not in any way an attack on Hollywood. I am not complaining, I am dealing with facts at the moment, but it is necessary to refer to the position of Hollywood when discussing British Films, as obviously one cannot ignore such an important section when telling of the British effort in the world market of films.

British films went through many vicissitudes between the two wars, but by 1939 were again slowly becoming an important force.

AGAIN war came, and AGAIN the British industry rapidly contracted because of conditions, the threat of bombing, and so on.

But on this occasion there was one man with an ideal who entered the scene—Mr. J. Arthur Rank, my Chairman. He had up to then had little to do with the commercial film industry, but had seen the effect of religious films on churchgoers and young people.

He had realized the power the film had to do good or to do evil. He believed that it was his duty to tackle the problem, and during the early years of the war it was largely through his efforts that the British production industry kept rolling and did not close down.

When Mr. Rank entered the British industry it was dominated by Hollywood. He had no bias against Hollywood, but he did consider it tragic that the production of such a powerful medium as films should be so greatly restricted in Britain.

I will now give you a few statistics as to the business in our country merely as a background to my story: There are some four-and-a-half thousand theatres in the British Isles and forty-two main sound producing stages plus a number of small ones. There are I understand, two hundred and thirty-six sound stages in Hollywood. We have three main theatre circuits—Associated British Cinemas, Odeon, and Gaumont.

There are large manufacturing companies dealing with all the ancillary requirements of the industry, and who market their goods on a world basis. Each of the major American distribution companies is represented in Britain—one of them, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has control of M.G.M. Studios at Elstree.

The A.B.C. cinema circuit is largely controlled by an American company, Warner Brothers of Hollywood.

The other two circuits, Odeon and Gaumont, are controlled by Mr. Rank and his associates, and that control will always remain in British hands.

I have just one other point. I have told you that our Organisation is the biggest film organisation in Britain. We are capitalised at over sixty million pounds. I think you will agree that is a lot of money in anybody's language, but you should know that this capitalization is only about equal to any one of the seven or eight major film companies of the United States. Moreover, our capitalisation includes many interests having no connection with the Film Industry. You will therefore see the measure of our problem in the terms of world affairs. I have heard it said—and there is no truth in it—that we were trying to oust Hollywood in the world markets. We were not. We were, and are, only striving to secure our fair share of the world market including an income which should be available to us from the United States of America.

You may hear from some people, and strangely enough it is usually the experts outside of the industry, that it is possible to make films for a national market and to forget the foreign market. Well, gentlemen, from my experience I can assure you that if you are a serious picture-maker, and wish to be so year in, and year out, you have to gear your output and your product to sell in the international market.

I talk about "markets". What do I mean in respect of our industry? I mean that if we assume that the world market available to the industry today is 100%, Britain is worth 15%, the United States is worth 60%, and your great country—owing to its sparcity of population—about 5%.

Those of you sitting here today who represent manufacturing interests, know that by and large to be successful, unless you are dealing with a specialised product, it is necessary to have a domestic market which will basically enable your factory to operate at a profit if you want to be successful year in, and year out. This healthy domestic market usually forms the basis for the successful development of an overseas market.

I repeat that Hollywood has a domestic market of 60% and Britain a domestic market of 15%. Hollywood at this point starts with a great advantage. Her films are able to recover a much greater proportion of their cost in the home market. Their producers, to live, do not have to rely to such an extent on the foreign market as the

British producer has to. British producers, with a much smaller domestic market, to survive and compete with Hollywood must have a substantial overseas market. To achieve comparable results with those of Hollywood, they also have to use to a greater extent creative ideas and ingenuity. In addition, Hollywood with its wealth and the natural resources of the United States, has built up a huge production organisation, particularly of manpower — a most important factor in our business, and in my view the most important factor in any business.

We, in Britain, have to compete under these conditions and this is no easy task.

I said earlier, and I reiterate, that films, in my view, have an important part to play in world affairs. I have heard it said by many people that films and "culture" portray the way of life of the people. To my way of thinking, the term "the way of life" is often loosely and unnecessarily used today. I do know, however, that films cannot avoid catching something of the feel of the people of the country in which they are made.

Films coming from different countries have a distinct flavour of their own and this applies even when a great director makes a film in another country. He is still affected by the national characteristics of the people of the country in which the film is made. In my view that flavour has importance in world affairs, as I do not believe—and I am sure you do not believe—that it is right for any one country to dominate one particular form of entertainment which is consumed by the mass of the public at large in large quantities.

Perhaps I have not made myself clear in regard to absorbing the feel of a country. May I try to do so by an example. We have colour films. When I have been travelling, I have often heard it said that the British treatment of colour is very different from that of Hollywood. Quite true, but what is the reason? It comes back to my point that it is a reflection of the people who make the picture and their experience of life.

The explanation of this different attitude to colour in Hollywood and Britain is much more simple than many people would have us believe. It is, in my view, the fact that colour in America — the geographical colours, strong sunlight, and the colours of the clothes used by the people — are on the whole violent and strongly contrasting, and it is this that is reflected in the natural outlook of the men who make films. Whereas in England we are used—again largely because of geographical conditions—to softer colours which blend more easily one with the other, with less violent contrasts, and this again is reflected by the film-makers in British Films.

If we go back into cultural history, my point is emphasized still more by the very different styles of the great world artists who have obviously been influenced by the natural characteristics of the country in which they have lived and worked.

I wish I had the time to develop this idea upon which I have touched. I hope I have been able to make my point clear, as I believe it is very important.

To sum up, the virility, culture and outlook of all peoples are important. The greater the extent to which such outlooks are exchanged between the nations, the greater will be their understanding.

In this connection, I believe that British Films have an important part to play, as British social and cultural values and backgrounds are worthy of export. We embody these values in our films coupled with high entertainment value.

When the Rank Organisation tackled the world market, we were faced with the situation that the screens of the world were to a considerable extent directly or indirectly under the influence of Hollywood. They controlled many of the most important theatres either directly or had long term franchises and so forth, to secure playing time for their films. Again, this is not a critical statement but one of fact.

We started less than ten years ago to sell a different product with unknown artists, unknown writers, unknown directors—a product in which we had great faith. We met great difficulty. We found we could not secure playing time for our films, so our problem was not lack of public interest or public appreciation, but lack of public opportunity to see our films on local screens.

The Rank Organisation, for that reason, built up a series of theatre chains in different countries to compete with those already existing, making those screens available for all types of product. We have, as you know, the Odeon chain in Canada which was built up from zero in some seven years to one hundred and twenty-one theatres. It is financed by Canadian and British money.

I would like here to pay a particular tribute to the Bank of Montreal which stood by us without a qualm during our difficult development period, and helped us through until we were on a sound economic basis.

Even now in this country, a problem still exists which may have to be tackled—the free interchange of films between the theatre interests to allow of fair competition.

In Australia we became partners with the second most important theatre chain in that country, and today it is of equal importance with the American controlled one.

In New Zealand the same thing applies.

We have partnerships in South Africa, Jamaica, Malaya, and other countries.

In other words, we have set a pattern for film exhibition throughout the Commonwealth of Nations of which we are very proud.

These outlets for British films have been created on what some people term a "loose" basis. We have no overriding contract which provides that British Films will be played in these theatres regardless of their public appeal. We do not do this even where we own the theatre outright. The nationals of the countries concerned have the ultimate say as to what films will be played in the theatres which they operate.

We have proved one thing: that although our product may be different, nevertheless if it is regularly presented to the people of any country in the world, they not only accept it—they welcome it, enjoy it, and in the process give a profit to the theatre owner.

Broadly speaking, this is what is happening in every market in the world with the exception of the biggest.

In the United States the large majority of cinema-goers do not have the opportunity which is given in Britain, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, to see the BEST films of any country outside their own.

I will give you one example. It was quite apparent from the interest shown in the United States previous to the Coronation and in the television programmes on the day of the Coronation, that a great number of American citizens were genuinely interested in the crowning of our beloved Queen.

In spite of this, a very large majority of cinemas in the United States have never shown their patrons either of the two Coronation films. Thus the American cinema-goers did not have an opportunity of seeing these two great Coronation films which were made and in which it was known they were interested. This at a time when their industry is going through a difficult period.

I wonder to what extent this lack of appreciation of the change of public demand and taste by the people in the industry in that country has affected cinema attendances, and has encouraged television as a competitor.

I should mention that as far as our own Organisation is concerned, in the short space of ten years we have built up a world distribution organisation and now secure fifty per cent of our net revenue from overseas.

We believe that British Films have had an effect upon the type of product made in every country in the world. We made "HENRY", "HAMLET", "RED SHOES", "BRIEF ENCOUNTER", all films which, at the time they were produced, made an impact upon the public and the motion picture industry of the world. Each one of them was slightly before its time in concept, each one of them had a sticky wicket when it started its earning life but developed into a financial success as well as being an artistic success. From this effort of ours we have seen the development of similar ideas in Hollywood, France, Italy, and other countries, and the making of more mature pictures.

Now, gentlemen, let us understand each other: I am not saying that part of our policy is to educate the peoples of the world. It is not.

We do believe that film-makers have a grave responsibility to ensure that the product which they make will do good and will not harm the people who see it. Further, over a period of time, we must help to increase the demand for better films of better quality.

We believe such a result can only be achieved as a very gradual process. We go further. We believe that the providing of entertainment which plays down to public taste will in the long run destroy itself. We do not intend to be destroyed.

We feel proud, in our own Organisation, if each year we make one or two films which are perhaps just a little bit before their time. For example, we have just finished shooting "ROMEO AND JULIET" in colour, in the natural background scenes where the original story was laid. Its conception is original, and I hope when you have had an opportunity of seeing it that you will be as thrilled with it as I have been.

In the terms of the British Commonwealth of Nations, what have we done?

We have helped to pass information between the countries which are now sovereign states, so that the existing loose ties, which so many people do not understand, will remain.

You and I know that some people think only in terms of firm contracts with penalty clauses, forgetting that men's loyalty can best be secured by mutual respect and understanding rather than by a signed contract.

We have made fine films ourselves, or in association with Ealing Studios, in most of the Commonwealth countries. In Australia we made "THE OVERLANDERS", "BUSH CHRISTMAS", and "EUREKA STOCKADE"; in South Africa, "WHERE NO VULTURES FLY", and have just finished "WEST OF ZANZIBAR". We are at this moment making in New Zealand a story entitled "THE SEEKERS", dealing with the early development of that country; in Ceylon, a story dealing with the background of that country entitled "THE PURPLE PLAIN".

Now you gentlemen may well ask, and with justification, "Where is the story on Canada?"

We were, of course, associated with that slightly controversial film made in 1941—"49th PARALLEL". I regret to say that so far we have not made a big film with the background of Canada, although we have just made a smaller one entitled "THE SINNERS". Why?

Unfortunately, Britain is short of dollars. Our Exchange Control will not make available to us dollars for financing dollar expenditure for film production. However, I can assure you that as soon as that problem is solved, we shall make a big film based on Canadian life. In fact, we have more than one or two stories available.

Our Organisation had the privilege of distributing in most countries of the world outside of the Western Hemisphere, the film made by your National Film Board entitled "ROYAL JOURNEY", covering the visit of Princess Elizabeth as she then was, now our Queen, and her husband Prince Phillip to your country in October and November 1951. This film was made in colour, and as you know, was a factual record of that historic visit. The film was received, and rightly so, in Britain with great enthusiasm.

Now, may I tell you a story about something materially affecting your country, and which affected me very much when I saw it happen.

I was in Australia in February 1952 when I saw this film playing in the biggest theatres to capacity audiences with five shows a day and nothing else but this film in the programme. The people there were either listening in rapt silence or applauding, depending on the incident being shown—to me a most moving event—and they were of course unconsciously learning a great deal about Canada. I saw the film receive a similar reception in New Zealand a few weeks later.

That was the use to which film should be put on the right occasion and where it is the responsibility of the motion picture industry to do so.

We made what we believe to be a historic record of the crowning of her Majesty the Queen in London on

June 2nd last, entitled "A QUEEN IS CROWNED". That film was shown in technicolor in every country of the world outside the Curtain Countries within fourteen days of the Coronation. So far as Canada is concerned, you know while the Coronation took place on a Tuesday it was showing in Montreal on the Saturday following. British Overseas Airways Corporation co-operated with us in its distribution. Their aircraft flew some twenty-three thousand miles carrying copies for us. We worked with nine hundred copies of the film as against our normal requirement of two hundred.

To give you just one example of the effect of the film, over one million people in Berlin saw it within three weeks of the Coronation. We were helping, in other words, to show to the people of the world that the British Commonwealth of Nations was, is, and always will be, a force in world affairs because of the solidarity of its people and their love of a stable regime.

Frankly, I do not like public speaking, but when I am on the subject of British Films, which is my whole life, my enthusiasm runs away with me and I must admit there is much to tell in the story of British Films of which we are justly proud.

It has been my privilege to carry successfully into practical effect throughout the world, the ideal which was so largely conceived by Mr. Rank. Do not think from what I have said that we are satisfied as we are not. We have made progress, we are making progress, and we shall continue to make progress. The Organisation which works with me has a belief in our job, and I know that if you have faith in what you are doing you cannot fail.

I do not know to what extent the press of Canada is flooded with success stories about television and the suggestion that it is the entertainment medium of the future. I know this has happened in many countries, but their view of the future of television in my opinion is wrong.

Television is a serious competitor—after all, it is another important form of entertainment. In most countries it is free, but, gentlemen, it is a different form of entertainment and in my view, will fit into the pattern of modern life but will **not** cause the destruction of the film industry. I personally am not afraid of television. I believe in films, and, needless to say, British Films.

I must say this: I believe many people in the film industry lost faith in their own industry a few years ago as a result of the competition of television. There was another reason however. The industry, like so many others, had been, during the war years, through a period of abnormal prosperity. Members of the industry had come to accept the abnormal conditions as normal. They had grown mentally fat, lazy and unimaginative. They were horrified when business retracted, lost confidence and did not think clearly. That period of prosperity caused many people to make pictures which were not as good as they should have been, and audiences fell away because of the quality of the entertainment offered and often because of the way in which it was offered.

Our business, more than most, is subject to violent fluctuations because of economic conditions.

Too many picture-makers have tried to be—shall I say—motor car makers. In other words, they tried to turn out a mass-produced product without individuality or true creative talent. Some people even thought in the terms of making pictures to absorb overhead. All these troubles were blamed upon television, in my view without justification. In other words, two opposing conditions created wrong thinking and a loss of confidence. That era is passing. Men with initiative and foresight are again coming into their own.

The film industry is again thinking and remembering that they are in show business, that the product has to have entertainment and creative values of high quality. The industry has to sell its product to the public in new ways. The introduction of wide screens, better lenses, better stories, better filming and better workmanship is beginning to have its effect, and the industry is again moving forward, in my view, on a healthier basis than it has been for many years.

I therefore finish, Gentlemen, where I began. I believe that the motion picture industry is an important one with an important part to play in world affairs. There is nothing to take the place of motion pictures in the entertainment of the people. Motion pictures involve entertainment, enthusiasm and showmanship. We sell fun and must therefore get fun out of our work. I know that there are good days ahead of us if we use originality, drive and vision.

I believe that the British film industry has a particular ly important part to play not only in world affairs, but in the affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were evpressed by Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbons, President of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited.

"THE ADVANCE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH"

An Address by

DR. CHARLES H. BEST

Thursday, December 3rd, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: The civilized world today is waiting to see what will be the next important advance in medical research. Will there be a slow development of our present findings or will we wake up tomorrow to miraculous discoveries of cures for heart disease and cancer such as we did in the discovery of insulin for diabetes in 1921?

To the members of the Empire Club and our radio audience the question will be doubly interesting as we are so close to the heart of research in Canada and in particular the new Charles H. Best Institute on College St., a fitting monument to a great medical scientist.

We are particularly concerned about it right now as the pace of living in cities such as ours is placing a new and intense strain on its people unknown to human beings before.

In our speaker today we are fortunate in having the leading interpreter of the latest advances in medical research. He is the co-discoverer of insulin with the late Dr. F. G. Banting. He initiated the discovery of a new enzyme-histaminase, a new dietary factor choline, and the purification of heparin and its use in the prevention of thrombosis. He also initiated the Canadian serum project for the provision of dried human serum for military uses at the outbreak of war in 1939.

Our guest speaker is a scientist holding some 15 honorary degrees conferred upon him from universities around the world and to these are added many distinguished and singular awards, medals, fellowships and honours running into literally pages which time does not permit me to enumerate. It is indeed an honour to present Dr. Charles H. Best to you.

DR. BEST: I shall make no attempt to review today the proud record of this last half century in medical research. For those of you who may be particularly interested, the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of January, 1951, carries a series of articles evaluating the contributions from all parts of the world and incidentally giving appropriate recognition to those which were made in Canada. The first article of this series was written by the doyen of British medicine, Sir Henry Dale, who was the central figure in the opening of our new Institute on September 15th, of this year.

I have been asked to tell you of the researches which are now going on and which will be intensified and extended in our new Institute.

I may say here that I cannot think of a higher honour, certainly there is none which I would appreciate more, than to have this fine building, which is dedicated to medical research, named for me. In 1938 I had been offered in England a better opportunity than any existing in Canada to conduct and direct research and I had almost decided that my future lay in that country. My friends, Fred Banting, and Gerald Fitzgerald the founder of the Connaught Laboratories and the School of Hygiene, thought otherwise. They approached the Board of Governors of the University with a recommendation that a building, an Institute, be created to provide adequate facilities for the research carried out by the members of my group. This was accepted in principle but the war came shortly thereafter and our attention was, of course, diverted to medical research from the military viewpoint. After the war, a running fight against rising prices was waged. Many building ventures with which you are familiar, had a similar history. We received help from a great many different quarters: the University of Toronto, the City of Toronto, the Province of Ontario, the Dominion Government, and also many private donors. Dr. Phair himself was a very great help to us. One of the largest donations was made by Eli Lilly & Co. (Canada) Ltd. whose representative is here today. Although eventually three times the amount necessary to build and equip the whole building in 1938, became available, this was insufficient to include the fifth story of the new structure and this was abandoned permanently. The wing running east and west was only built one story above the ground. The completion of this wing for medical research and the archway to house the Insulin memorabilia and to connect the new Institute with the Banting Institute will, I am afraid, cost between three and four hundred thousand dollars. The wing will soon be needed for important medical researches. The Insulin Museum has been desirable for many years and some day the original notebooks, apparatus, charts and other records which Banting and I kept will be of considerable historical value.

It was a very busy autumn for many of us with the high point, of course, on September 15th. The International Physiological Congress with 3,000 members and representatives from 48 different countries, met in Montreal in the first week of September. My colleagues in Canada elected me president of that organization. Due largely to the work of the local committee in Montreal, under Professor MacIntosh, it ran smoothly. Many friendships were made and many great discoveries described. If we may judge from the contributions to medical knowledge which have been made by the men who attended, this was by far the greatest medical conference ever held in Canada.

The 48 representatives from the different countries formed a World Federation of National Physiological Societies. The first duty was to elect a Council. I found myself on it and then to my great surprise and consternation, the first President of this International Federation of Physiological Societies. I have tried to avoid administrative appointments and to keep my time for medical research but a certain amount must be devoted to administration of research matters. After the conference in Montreal there was another convened by UNESCO to discuss the future of medical research. This conference was in the Laurentians. After that there was a conference, subsidized by The Macy Foundation in the United States, on liver diseases. I have been acting as chairman of this Conference for the past seven years. But the high point, as I have said, of the interesting month of September, 1953, was our Opening on the 15th.

I will not attempt to describe the ceremonies which made this a red-letter day—certainly for our family—and I hope for all the members of the staff who will find better opportunities for research in this new Institute. I would like to attempt to describe for you the first scientific meeting held in our new lecture room. This was in the nature of a confessional. I had asked seven of the distinguished doctors who were our guests on this occasion, to answer the question: "Which of your own investigations has given you the most satisfaction and pleasure?"

First on the list was Professor Adrian, President of The Royal Society of London and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Adrian described in a delightful way, the rather simple set of circumstances that enabled him to discover certain vitally important nerve impulses—impulses going to the brain from the various muscles in the body—impulses which enable us to walk upright, to balance and to achieve normal locomotion. It was a beautiful account of a great discovery, described in a way which I am sure he had never done before.

Adrian was followed by Dr. Detlev Bronk, President of John Hopkins University, President of The National Academy of Sciences of the United States and now Director of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Bronk described the application of certain fundamental knowledge to the safety of aviators flying jet planes. Bronk had worked with Adrian in securing some of this fundamental knowledge but he chose to describe the application of this which enhanced the safety and improved the efficiency of this select group of young men chosen for this exacting and dangerous duty.

The third speaker was Sir Henry Dale, who told of the discovery of what we call the neurohumors—chemical substances formed at the end of nerves, substances which produce the affects commonly associated with the result of passage of impulses along the nerves. This is one of the great advances of medicine rewarded by the Nobel Prize. It always hurts me that this life-saving addition to our knowledge should be prostituted, as it were, by the use of a substance as a war-gas which prevents the normal destruction in the body of this vital normal substance. That is, this war-gas permits the accumulation of the normal substance—it might be insulin—and thus causes rapid destruction of living organisms. Insulin is formed and the excess rapidly destroyed. If the destruction should be prevented by a gas the normal organism making this life-saving substance would be killed by the self-made overdose. This has NOT been done in the case of insulin but has been done for Acetyl choline, the substance normally liberated by nerves in our bodies. You can find a good description of this development in the ultrasecret files of the defence departments,—or in LIFE MAGAZINE!

The fourth speaker was Dr. B. A. Houssay, courageous upholder of the rights of medical scientists in the Argentine, who described his outstanding work. He also was rewarded with the Nobel Prize. He is the only medical scientist in South America ever to receive the Nobel Prize, and he told us of his brilliant work on the mechanism of causation of diabetes.

Then there was Dr. E. P. Joslin, grand old gentleman of medicine in the United States, dean of those who treat diabetes throughout the world. When I was in Boston ten days ago at the National Academy meeting he had just returned to work at 84 years of age—9 days after removal of his appendix.

The sixth was a Canadian of whom we are all very proud—Dr. Wilder Penfield of the Neurological Institute of Montreal, who held his audience enthralled when he told how, in the search for a part of the brain which might be causing epilepsy in his patient, he stimulated in his conscious subject an area that revived memories which had been forgotten. Every time the stimulation was applied the memory came back. When the stimulus was not made with the little electrode on the brain there was no memory of the event. Let this conjure up for you the nature of the card index system by which we catalogue our experiences in our brains. Let us remember that they may be elicited by abnormal stimulation even though we cannot voluntarily call them to mind.

The last speaker—they were arranged alphabetically—was Sir Lionel Whitby, Master of Downing College and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. He told about the development of one of the great sulfa drugs which enabled him to prolong the life of one of his patients whose name is known to everyone throughout our Commonwealth.

The seven included the ranking scientists of the British Commonwealth. There were present three, of the twenty-four of those who hold the Order of Merit. There were three Nobel Laureates. This Conference was recorded and its message will stimulate and thrill generations of our medical students.

In Canada in medical research we have to select and concentrate in order to make contributions which can hold their place in competition with those made in larger and more wealthy countries. Our research group in the new Institute will be divided into ten sections. Each one will be headed by a mature scientist and will usually be composed of only three or four people. We will spend some of our time on defence research. Some of you may have noted an excavation extending out under the Park, protected by thick walls of concrete. That is to house a source of atomic radiation—not an atomic bomb—but a source of continuous radiation so that we may study methods of protection against it. Canada is expected to be an authority on the medical and scientific aspects of living in cold climates and work will be directed to this end also in the new Institute. Toronto has become a bit of a Mecca for diabetics and for research workers interested in diabetes. There is seldom a time when we do not have guest workers from many different countries in our laboratory.

There is a great deal more to be done in the field of insulin and diabetes and Toronto has a continuing responsibility to many millions who live with the help of insulin and perhaps also to the many millions more who would live longer if insulin were available to them. There is scope to make an even better form of insulin, to find out the cause of diabetes, to prevent it and actually to cure it. There is real hope that these goals may be achieved. Most diabetics are middle-aged or old. They still have some cells in their bodies which make insulin. It may be possible to release these from the damaging influences which are exerted on them and to encourage them to produce again enough insulin to support the needs of their bodies.

We have a very active group working on agents which prevent thrombosis. Heparin was first purified and used clinically in the Connaught Laboratories in the Division of which I was then in charge. Dr. Scott who played a large part in its development is here today. Dr. Solandt, who unfortunately is ill today, and I showed that heparin could prevent coronary thrombosis in animals and the wide-spread use of this and other anticoagulants in the prevention of second attacks of coronary thrombosis, stems from this fundamental knowledge.

There is a great deal more to be done here too and our groups could be strengthened and the work intensified with profit to the people in Canada, and, I think, to people the world over. There is an active group in the cancer field under Dr. Franks, making direct attacks on the cancer problem.

It so happens that in most fields in which we have worked, insulin, heparin and choline—which I am going to describe in a few minutes—there are aspects of these problems which have their bearing on the phenomenon of aging which has certainly been accepted the world over with too much equanimity. There is a lot to be done about the problem of aging. Nothing succeeds like success and continued advance will come from the countries where people live the longest. Canada has a responsibility when we look at it from that point of view.

We have several active groups working on choline, the new vitamin which was discovered some years ago in our laboratories. It is the only food factor, the absence of which has been shown to produce high blood pressure in animals. It's absence leads also to cirrhosis of the liver and some of these cirrhotic fibrous tissues may turn into cancerous tissues. In the countries—and this applies to more than half the world—where nutrition is grossly inadequate, there are many vital food factors which are lacking. It has been shown that the absence of this one simple substance, choline, from the diet of young growing animals, can produce certain of the characteristic signs of advanced old age within two or three weeks. These are drastic experiments on rodents—not studies on human subjects—but they reveal vital truths which will have their application some day to human problems.

My extra-curricular interest which I have attempted to indulge by trips to various parts of the world—subsidized by various foundations in England and the United States and others—might be labelled very conservatively, "The Health of the World from the Medical Viewpoint." In the pursuit of knowledge relating to this interest, my wife and I have flown some 130,000 miles since the war, and have studied conditions in South America, Africa, Australia, and other countries. My interest in this was aroused when I was adviser in nutrition to The Rockfeller Foundation and our findings in the laboratory here have an intimate and practical application to some of the problems which exist throughout a very large part of the world. One small part of this has been the organization of diabetic patients in many, many countries, so that they can help each other. I have played a role in the formation of the International Federation of Diabetic Associations.

The central problem of the world is nutrition of the people in underdeveloped countries, because you can't educate and guide undernourished people. It seems to me to be at the very centre of the present troubles of this world. Canada has made a fine job of feeding its own people and if we had temporary responsibility for an undernourished area, I am sure that we could put on a grand demonstration of what can be done by nutrition, in improving the public health of a country. We do help, of course, through the Colombo Plan and United Nations activities.

We are now, however, in an excellent position in Canada to intensify our efforts in medical research and to provide more basic knowledge which will be immediately distributed to all parts of the world that can use it.

I would pay tribute here to the several departments of the Dominion Government that have taken leadership in making funds available for more intensive medical research in Canada. The National Research Council of Canada, the Defence Research Board, and the Department of Health and Welfare. Their efforts have brightened tremendously the picture of medical research in Canada but there is more that could be done.

It would be appropriate in view of our devotion to private enterprise, if organized voluntary contributions from businesses and individuals were to supply the need. I have been extremely interested to learn recently that a National Foundation for Medical Research, originating here in Toronto, has already received verbal approval from the Minister of Health of Ontario and from the Minister of Health of the Dominion. I can think of many ways across this country in which this organization can be of tremendous help, not only to ourselves but to all the people of the world. Its efforts must of course be carefully coordinated with those of the Government Departments who have already done so much.

Many people ask us the question: Why do you devote your lives to medical research? What are the rewards? They are certainly not financial. Ethical medical men do not make a penny out of their medical discoveries, and this was the course followed in Toronto. The patents on Insulin were assigned to the University of Toronto; they were given away to every country in the world except where a continuous service was rendered. Some funds from the United States, through the companies which make Insulin, have been used by the University of Toronto to administer matters relating to insulin the world over and to support a testing laboratory which has investigated every lot of insulin made. The residue from these funds was made available for medical research in Canada. This has supplied a part of the budget for the departments which have benefitted from it. If the University of Toronto had been so minded, it could have exploited insulin—legitimately from the business point of view—in all countries in the world and have secured a revenue which would have paid all the expenses of educating the 10,000 students in the University for the life of the patents. That is a conservative statement, they probably could have made more than that. This was not considered an ethical way to handle matters and I believe that the University of Toronto and Canada have profited enormously by not attempting to commercialize this medical discovery. The University would have gained some of the world but would have lost part of its soul. Those of us who go into medical research work and other research activities must have a missionary spirit and we must certainly be dedicated to our work, because what we do must be the main reward that comes from it. Many of us are idealists and believe that, after the basic rights which ensure the dignity of man are provided namely his care in sickness and old age and his need for satisfactory and healthy working conditions, people should be rewarded in proportion to their contribution to the public good. Actually the rewards of productive work come in many different ways: the satisfaction of opening up a new country, of discovering a mine, of growing a new type of food product or a beautiful flower. It comes from opening up new pathways, some of which may lead to immediate cures of disease if the field is medical research, some to better methods of treatment, some merely reveal new truths which certainly will be applied later. I can assert with firm conviction, Mr. President, that the rewards of **medical** research are very real and very great indeed.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Dr. C. C. Goldring, the third Vice-President of the Club.

"MR. MACKENZIE KING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS"

An Address by

THE HONOURABLE JOHN WHITNEY PICKERSGILL, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State of Canada

Thursday, December 10th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King in the year 1919 made a profound address before this club entitled "Four Parties to Industry". Today, 34 years later it is heart-warming that our guest speaker has decided to pay tribute to our late Prime Minister by the very choice of his subject—"Mr. Mackenzie King and the development of the Commonwealh," and it is indeed a subject close the hearts of the members of this club.

Our speaker, because of his intimate association with him over the years, is one of the very few persons able to interpret clearly the effect Mr. King had on our Commonwealth relations.

Mr. John Whitney Pickersgill was almost immediately attached to the office of the Prime Minister upon entering the Department of External Affairs in 1937.

Five years later he was appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, a post he held until 1945. In that year he was appointed special assistant to the Prime Minister in which capacity he continued until his appointment as clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet in 1952.

This year, Mr. Pickersgill was appointed to the Cabinet as Secretary of State of Canada and was elected as the member of Parliament for the Newfoundland riding of Bonavista-Twillingate.

It is an honour and pleasure to present him to this club.

MR. PICKERSGILL: I was greatly flattered last August by the invitation of your President to address The Empire Club of Canada. This Club has the reputation of providing one of the best audiences in Canada, and your President's invitation was the first one I received after the election. I have to confess, however, that I hesitated a good deal about accepting.

I suppose it is the wrong attitude for a politician to take, but I really don't like to listen to speeches unless the speaker has something to say. I was not sure I had anything to say which would interest the members of the Empire Club as such. I assume, of course, that the name of the Club proclaims the common interest which brings the members together into one organization and that it would be an abuse of your hospitality not to relate what I had to say to the purposes of the Empire Club.

It was only after thinking the matter over for several days that it occurred to me that Mr. Mackenzie King's attitude to the Empire and his influence on the evolution of the Commonwealth would be an appropriate subject, and I suggested that subject to your President, who assured me it would be acceptable. I hasten to say that I have no secret revelations to make and that the facts I shall cite today are all on the public record. But the opinions I am going to express are my own; and, happily, in this free country it is still safe to have opinions and to express them. And as you all know, I did have a close and continuing association with Mr. Mackenzie King for the last twelve years of his life and the members of the Empire Club may therefore find something new in what I have to say.

From 1922 on, I believe Mr. Mackenzie King had a greater influence on the development of the Commonwealth than any other public man in any part of the Commonwealth and I am convinced that his influence was invariably exerted on the side of preserving and strengthening the Commonwealth.

He saw clearly, and earlier than most public men, that the only way the Commonwealth could be preserved and strengthened was by establishing a relationship not only of complete equality but also of complete autonomy between its members—in spirit as well as in letter. Mr. King believed that the vestiges of the former colonial relationship were sources of weakness to the Commonwealth, though he was political realist enough to realize that changes, even in formal relationships, could be made only step by step as public opinion developed or as particular circumstances raised specific issues which had to be settled.

I am not pretending that, when Mr. King became Prime Minister, Canada was still a colony and that he alone made this country a nation. There is in fact much to be said for the view that the foundations of the Commonwealth of equal British nations were laid by Sir Robert Borden and that Mr. Mackenzie King merely carried on the work started by Borden.

Now it so happens that I always had great admiration for Sir Robert Borden and I would not wish to do an injustice to his memory. But there was a fundamental difference between Borden's conception of the Commonwealth and Mackenzie King's, and it is that difference which was of decisive importance to the development of the Commonwealth after 1921.

During the first world war, Sir Robert Borden became convinced that our country, even in its external relations, could not continue to be subordinated to Great Britain. Borden tried to bring that subordination to an end by securing for Canada and other self-governing Dominions, as they were then called, a voice in the shaping of an Empire foreign policy.

Most historians are agreed that Sir Robert Borden was the prime mover in securing the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet, which was set up in the later years of the first world war. He was equally the prime mover in securing for Canada, and the other Commonwealth nations, separate representation at the Peace Conference at Versailles, and separate membership in the League of Nations. But this representation was not intended to produce separate policies and there has never been any published evidence that Sir Robert Borden gave up his belief that it would be possible to hammer out a common Empire foreign policy in some sort of Imperial Council or conference.

The fundamental difference between Borden and Mackenzie King was that, while Sir Robert Borden apparently clung to the view that there could be an effective and continuous Canadian voice in an Empire foreign policy,Mr. Mackenzie King took the position that, because of the predominance of the United Kingdom in population, in wealth and in experience, it would never be possible for British statesmen to defer to the views of other Commonwealth statesmen in working out a common policy about any situation where British statesmen believed the vital interests of Great Britain were involved. In other words, Mr. King believed any common Empire policy would, in the final analysis, inevitably be the policy of the United Kingdom.

That is why Mr. King, from the time he became Prime Minister, acted on the principle that each of the nations of the Commonwealth must have its own external policy, that this was a logical extension of responsible government, and that no other system would work.

At the same time, he always stoutly maintained that he wished to strengthen and not to weaken the Imperial connection. I know there were many Canadians, and a good many people outside Canada, who believed that this attitude was either hypocritical or self-deceptive. But Mr. King's real position was that our common British tradition of freedom, our common heritage, and our common interest in a free and orderly and civilized world were such that, so long as the British nations all pursued policies which were in their own highest interests, there would exist among them a union of hearts and a fundamental identity of interest which would be the surest hope of maintaining the Commonwealth.

In fact, he believed, and believed fervently, that this was the only hope. When, at the time of the Chanak incident of 1922, Mr. King insisted that any question of participation in military action in the Middle East would have to be settled by Canada in the Canadian Parliament, he was acting in full accord with this fundamental principle and, incidentally, demonstrating the difficulty of devising any common Imperial policy except the policy of saying "Ready, aye Ready" to the United Kingdom.

At the Imperial Conference of 1923, the first Imperial Conference Mr. King attended as Prime Minister, a contest developed between the exponents of a common Empire foreign policy and those who believed in complete autonomy, even in foreign policy, for all self-governing nations of the Commonwealth.

Mr. King was in the forefront of the group which resisted the idea of a common foreign policy. I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that the lines of the future development of the Commonwealth were set in the Imperial Conference of 1923 rather than at the Conference of 1926, though the Conference of 1926 was more dramatic, both because it followed the famous controversy in the Canadian election of that year and because that Conference undertook to define the new equal relationship between the nations of the Commonwealth.

It has recently been argued by some Canadians that the Imperial Conference of 1926 did nothing except define what had already been accomplished years before by Sir Robert Borden.

Borden himself gave some support to that view. In 1927 he delivered a series of lectures at the University of Oxford as the first Rhodes Memorial Lecturer. These lectures were published in 1928, and they set out very clearly Borden's own view of the Commonwealth at that date. In one of those lectures he said that the famous Balfour Report of 1926 in some aspects merely gave formal recognition to existing practice and that, in others, it made readjustments varying in their degree of importance, but in no case denoting any advance in status.

In the Rt. Hon. Leopold Amery's new book, "My Political Life" Volume II at page 395 there is a passage which shows that Mr. King himself largely agreed with Sir Robert. Mr. Amery says: "The Report of the Conference and, in particular, the Report of the Balfour Committee were received with almost universal acclaim. A few conservatives of the older Imperialist school shook their heads over what they feared might only be a prelude to a gradual drifting apart. But the general opinion was that while in one sense the Conference had done nothing beyond clearly stating the stage in the evolution of the Commonwealth which we all agreed had been attained, it was not merely a milestone but a signpost in that evolution. In that it only resembled other celebrated milestones in our history from Magna Carta and the Declaration of Rights onwards. The point was well expressed by Mackenzie King: 'I believe from the Canadian point of view the merit of the Conference will be not in a statement of what has been gained, so much as in the statement of what has been attained, and is now acknowledged to be altogether beyond debate. I think it is true that all the great charters of freedom in British history have for the most part not purported to introduce anything new or revolutionary. They have purported to be a statement of those rights which the citizens of the day believed were theirs, and which they regarded as established. They were a formal statement which could be appealed to by future generations as indicating the point of agreement that had been reached with respect to the several matters with which they dealt. In that particular, I believe the work of this Conference will take its place in history, so far as the statement of inter-imperial relations is concerned, by the side of those great charters which have stood in one form or another for a larger freedom. I believe this great conference, once party controversy is removed and we get a true perspective of it, will stand out in history as a conference which has revealed how broad, deep and enduring within the British

Empire are the foundations of national autonomy and imperial unity.' "

While there is a good deal of truth in the view of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Mackenzie King that the declaration of 1926 marked no advance in status, it was not the whole truth. In an earlier lecture, in the same series, Sir Robert had referred to the announcement made in the Canadian Parliament on the 10th of May, 1920, while he was still Prime Minister, that an arrangement had been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide for a Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington.

He pointed out that more than seven years had elapsed before a Canadian Minister was actually appointed to Washington and then he went on to say that: "In November, 1927, the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington was announced; but the proposal that he should take charge of the Embassy (meaning the British Embassy) in the absence of the Ambassador was withdrawn". But what was really significant was Borden's further observation that reasons assigned for this modification were not convincing.

Now, whether those reasons were convincing to Sir Robert Borden when he gave his lecture in 1927, the real reason was one that I believe all Canadians would accept without question today. That reason was Mr. King's view that the Canadian Minister was going to Washington not as an equal but junior representative of the Commonwealth in the British Embassy, but as the representative of the Canadian Government, answerable only to Canada, and to look after Canadian interests only.

In other words, this difference between Sir Robert Borden's plan in 1920, which he still believed was feasible in 1927, and Mr. Mackenzie King's action in 1927 in appointing a Minister to Washington, was precisely the difference between one who stood for an Imperial foreign policy, in which Canada would have a voice, and one who insisted there must be a completely autonomous Canadian foreign policy.

Even at that, Sir Robert Borden's position was very different from that of the contemporary leader of the Conservative Party of Canada. Most of us have forgotten what Mr. R. B. Bennett, as he then was, said in the House of Commons in the debate on the vote to provide for a Canadian Legation in Washington.

I think it is worth recalling Mr. Bennett's language to you. Here are his words: . . . "I have nothing to say with respect to the incumbent of that office, but, Sir, I feel stronger in regard to this than to any other vote that I have ever had to give in parliament and to the fullest extent of my ability I shall oppose it. This country apparently is entering on a great adventure, the last great adventure in our relation to the British Empire. I am wholly opposed to the establishment of this embassy at Washington. It is but the doctrine of separation, it is but the evidence in many minds of the end of our connection with the empire. For that is what it means. It means nothing else ultimately, because if we are a sovereign state we cannot belong to the British Empire. We have had so much talk in days gone by of the British commonwealth of nations but we can never be a nation unless we are a sovereign power; we are not a sovereign power unless we are an independent state; and we cannot be an independent state and remain a part of the British Empire."

Mr. Bennett used those words on April 13th, 1927. His position was farther behind Sir Robert Borden's than Borden's was behind Mr. King's and it was the real measure of the boldness of Mr. King's action in appointing Mr. Vincent Massey Canadian Minister to the United States.

There was a great difference between the attitudes of Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Mackenzie King in another way. Sir Robert Borden was a lawyer, and a very great lawyer, and he used the language of lawyers. To him, the Commonwealth relationships had to be defined with precision. Mr. Mackenzie King was not a lawyer and he was not a theorist. He was sometimes unaware of logical contradictions between the attitudes he took at one time and at another. He was essentially a pragmatic politician, feeling his way along and taking the course which, in the circumstances, he believed would work, and refusing to define, in advance, what course would be taken in circumstances which might never arise.

All through the 1930s, as the fear of war grew, there were more and more Canadians, in and out of Parliament, who tried to define our relationship with the Commonwealth with greater precision, and to decide ahead of the event whether or not Canada would be a neutral, in international law, if the United Kingdom became involved in a war, or, to put it another way, whether or not Canada would automatically become a belligerent if the United Kingdom was at war.

Everybody knew that that had been the legal and constitutional position in 1914, and the Balfour Declaration of 1926 had passed over the question of neutrality in war in silence.

Mr. King persistently prevented this question from being settled in Parliament, partly because he realized that there was a sharp and probably irreconcilable difference within Canada on this point, and partly because he continued to hope—though after 1937 rather against hope—that the practical question would never arise.

Even when the war came in 1939, the question was not really settled on grounds of principle, but on purely practical grounds. I think everybody now knows that President Roosevelt, who was very anxious to find some way which would not be a breach of the United States Neutrality Law of strengthening Canada and Canada's eventual allies, enquired in Ottawa whether Canada was at war when the United Kingdom became involved in the war on September 3rd.

There was a strong practical advantage in our not being at war, at that moment, and all through the week between the 3rd and the 10th of September, war supplies were brought across the international border in complete conformity with the neutrality laws of the United States.

I like to think that what happened in September, 1939, is a typical example of the British way of doing things. Those who felt Canada was at war when Britain was at war were satisfied only one week later by our own declaration of war, and those who felt that Canada should have the right to make her own decision, and to have that decision made in her own Parliament, were satisfied because that was the way it was done.

Of course, the fact that the decision of peace or war was made by Canada meant that, for the future, that precedent had settled the question, and for the future Canada would have to make her own decision.

The beginning of the war did illustrate something else. It justified Mr. King's conviction that, so far as Canada was concerned, the one and only way to maintain Canada's association in the Commonwealth was to have complete freedom of decision for each nation within the Commonwealth, and a recognition of complete constitutional equality between the members of the Commonwealth.

I am convinced that Mr. King's conception of the Commonwealth relationship sprang from his experience of relationships within Canada itself. He believed, and believed firmly, that the unity of Canada could be maintained only if all Canadians accepted one another as equals and if the historic partnership between the two great races was a genuine partnership between equals.

Mr. Mackenzie King of course was not the first Canadian statesman to belive that. I was much interested to read in Professor Creighton's "John A. Macdonald—The Young Politician" an extract from a letter Macdonald wrote in January of 1856 to an English-speaking friend of his in Montreal.

"The truth is," Macdonald wrote, "that you British Lower Canadians never can forget that you were once supreme—that Jean Baptiste was your hewer of wood and drawer of water. You struggle, like the Protestant Irish in Ireland, like the Norman invaders in England, not for equality, but ascendancy—the difference between you and those interesting and amiable people being that you have not the honesty to admit it. You can't and won't admit the principle that the majority must govern."

Mr. King realized that, for nearly 50 per cent of Canadians, the United Kingdom could not be a mother country in the sense it was for those of British descent, and that the mother and daughter conception of Empire could not have the same appeal for them. He realized, too, and often expressed the view, that nothing did the Empire more harm than a certain attitude of superiority which a good many Englishmen in Canada unconsciously adopted in their relations with English-speaking Canadians. Time and time again I myself have heard him apply the famous phrase about "the attitude of effortless superiority" to representatives in Canada of the English upper classes and speak of the resentment it created among all kinds of Canadians.

On the other hand, Mr. King was, by descent, purely a Scot, and a sentimental Scot at that. He felt a genuine call of the blood and a very deep attachment to the land of his ancestors. But he never lost sight of the fact that, for many Canadians, Great Britain was not the land of their ancestors, and that if a firm bond was to exist between the United Kingdom and Canada and the other nations of the Commonwealth, that bond must be based on something more enduring even than blood and race.

He did give eloquent and very personal expression to his conception of the nature of the Commonwealth in the address he delivered to the Members of both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom on the 11th of May, 1944. I know well how long he laboured over the preparation of that address, and what care he took to see that every word conveyed precisely what he meant.

It scarcely does justice to him to tear a passage from its context, but it would take far too long to read the whole speech, and I therefore quote this central passage: "The war efforts of the nations of Commonwealth owe their inspiration to a common source. That source is the love of freedom and the sense of justice which, through generations, have been nurtured and cherished in Britain as nowhere else in the world.

The terrible events of 1940 revealed how great was the menace to freedom and how suddenly freedom might be lost. So long as freedom endures, free men everywhere will owe to the people of Britain a debt they can never repay. So long as Britain continues to maintain the spirit of freedom and to defend the freedom of other nations, she need never doubt her own preeminence throughout the world. So long as we all share that spirit, we need never fear for the strength or unity of the Commonwealth. The voluntary decisions by Britain, by Canada, by Australia, by New Zealand, and by South Africa are a supreme evidence of the unifying force of freedom.

"This common effort springing from a common source has given a new strength and unity, a new meaning and significance to the British Commonwealth and Empire.

"Without attempting to distinguish between the terms "British Empire" and "British Commonwealth", but looking rather to the evolution of this association of free nations, may I give to you what I believe to be the secret of its strength and of its unity, and the vision which I cherish of its future."

Characteristically, Mr. King found the description he wanted of that vision in the words of another man which I now quote: "We . . . who look forward to larger brotherhoods and more exact standards of social justice, value and cherish the British Empire because it represents, more than any other similar organization has ever represented, the peaceful co-operation of all sorts of men in all sorts of countries, and because we think it is, in that respect at least, a model of what we hope the whole world will some day become."

"This vision," Mr. King continued in his own words, "is not mine alone; indeed, the words in which I have sought to portray it are not even my own. They were spoken thirty-seven years ago by one whose fame to-day is not surpassed in any part of the world, if, indeed, it has been equalled at any time in the world's history. They are the words of the present Prime Minister of Britain, uttered by Mr. Churchill in 1907. As they continue to reverberate down the years, they bring fresh inspiration to all who owe allegiance to the Crown and increasing hope to mankind."

By 1944, there was no question left of the complete independence of each Commonwealth nation and no question either that the bonds between Canada and the United

Kingdom were closer than they had ever been. What was particularly gratifying to Mr. King was that most people at last seemed to realize that he had done a great deal to strengthen those bonds.

But Mr. King's final contribution to the development of the Commonwealth of Nations had not yet been made in 1944. No doubt he believed then that allegiance to the Crown was the one essential element in the Commonwealth relationship. I am sure that if the theoretical question had been put to him in 1944: "Could a republic be a member of the Commonwealth?" he would have answered "No".

In the last few weeks he was Prime Minister, while he was lying seriously ill in his London hotel, this question was, however, raised in practical form by the position of India. Mr. King had visited India as a young man, and he had formed then, and had retained throughout his life, the view that, for India, as for the other nations in the Empire, complete freedom must be the ultimate answer.

It is no secret that Mr. King, though he was unable to be present at the meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in October, 1948, did have a great influence in working out the understanding which would enable the Indian Government to satisfy the aspiration for a republican form of government without withdrawing from the Commonwealth association. In doing so, he helped to make possible still another stage in the evolution of this association of free nations which Mr. Churchill believed in 1907 would one day be a model of what we hope the whole world will some day become.

And these, gentlemen, are the highlights of my justification for the statement I made at the outset, that Mr. Mackenzie King, from 1922 on, had a greater influence on the development of the Commonwealth than any other public man, and that his influence was invariably and effectively on the side of preserving and strengthening this great association of free nations we call the Commonwealth.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by His Honour Mayor Lamport.

Christmas Meeting

With Christmas Music By

THE LESLIE BELL SINGERS

DIRECTED BY DR. LESLIE BELL

Thursday, December 17th, 1953

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: It is a great pleasure to welcome you here for our Christmas meeting and particularly the boys and girls I see here today. I would like also to welcome that very dear lady I see at table 22, who made it possible for me to be here today—my mother, Mrs. John Inwood.

This year our club has had very successful, though serious meetings, with distinguished speakers, including our formal coronation dinner and our special 50th anniversary meeting. However on the lighter side the climax is reached for 1953 in this festive Christmas gathering with our fair ladies. This is truly representative of peace and goodwill in our community.

Because this club continues to bear that old revered name—"Empire Club", it is possible some persons might be labouring under the quaint idea that we are just a little on the old-fashioned and conservative side. To completely dispel any such ideas, we are going to give evidence of our youthful versatility by presenting to you for your enjoyment the lovely Leslie Bell Choir who sing like angels.

At Christmas time we are apt to reflect, more than usual, upon the past years, and our programme today is intended to help you to recall many happy years and

Yuletide seasons as "Cavalcade of Music" will carry us back to 1903 the very year this club was founded.

This choir has won international recognition on concert stages, the screen, radio and television broadcasts. Dr. Bell by carefully auditioning thousands of girls has accumulated voices of unusual range which allow the group all the scope of a mixed chorus with the three qualities for which his singers are famous—tonal balance, accurate intonation and flawless diction.

Dr. Bell himself is one of the world's leading choral arranger-conductors and the famous credit line "Arrangement by Leslie Bell" has appeared on music sung by thousands of choristers throughout this continent, England and Australia.

Without further words I am pleased to present Dr. Bell who will introduce his choir.

— THE CHOIR SANG —

Dr. Bell, on behalf of this club I want to thank you and your delightful choir of charming young ladies for coming here today. They were absolutely superb.

“THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND CANADIAN WHEAT”

An Address by

STANLEY N. JONES

President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Thursday, January 7th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: “The British Commonwealth and Canadian Wheat” is the timely subject chosen by our guest speaker today. The present wheat surplus in Canada can seriously effect not only the farmers and the grain people but our entire Canadian economy and that is the particular reason why we invited the President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at this time to come to this club from Winnipeg and talk to us about this vital international problem.

The public knows very little about the possible national effect of this wheat glut, but we do remember the surplus and government wheat hold-over of 1928 and its results in 1929 and we hope our honoured guest will enlighten us on today’s conditions and what we may expect in 1954 and 1955.

Mr. Stanley N. Jones is one of the most qualified persons in Canada to talk to us on the “Wheat situation”. He was born about 60 miles from Winnipeg in Roland, Manitoba in 1893. At the ripe old age of 19 he commenced his grain career by joining the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. and then the N. Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd. In 1921 he founded his own business as a cash grain broker which he still conducts in Winnipeg.

Following his appointment to the board of governors of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1932 he subsequently in 1946 was elected president.

His interests aside from business indicate he is a most public-spirited citizen and his activities have included or include being director of Manitoba Chamber of Commerce, Director of International Chamber of Commerce, Director of Canadian Exporters Association, Chairman of Manitoba Sea Cadet Committee, Chairman of St. John's Ravenscourt School for Boys, Director of the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A., and Director of the famous Westminster Actimist Club for young men. He is author of "Government Control and the Grain Trade" and a director of Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome from Winnipeg and to present to you our fellow Canadian, Mr. Stanley N. Jones.

MR. JONES: In these modern times we rarely give much thought to the commonplace—to the ordinary procedures of life, to the things which make up the routine of working, playing and living. Our minds are preoccupied with thoughts of such things as atoms, jet-propulsion, cold wars, and McCarthyism. The familiar things of life make no headlines. The drawing of water, the hewing of wood and the sowing of seed are considered mundane and are hardly accepted as sufficiently exciting to attract our thoughts and interest, but perhaps we should follow the advice of the walrus in Alice in Wonderland, that famous story for children—both young and old:

> "The time has come", the walrus said,
> "To speak of other things; of sailing ships and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings."—

—and wheat.

One of the commonplace things we in Canada are fortunate to be able to take for granted is our daily bread—the end product of a cereal plant known as wheat. Wheat is a commodity with which everyone is familiar, but concerning which, many people know very little, other than the fact that it is the raw material from which flour is made —which in turn is the principal ingredient of bread.

For a half-an-hour today I suggest that we direct our thoughts to this seemingly unexciting subject matter and forget for the moment the more glamourous and head-line-making topics which usually occupy our attention.

I would like to tell you very briefly something of the history of wheat, as such, and also a little of the history of the development of the wheat producing industry in Canada. Then let us examine, again briefly, the place of Canadian wheat production in the economy of the British Commonwealth and in the western world. Having done this I will call to your attention several points with respect to wheat marketing which I regard as truths and which have great significance for all Canadians.

Although I have referred to wheat as one of the commonplace things of life, it has a very romantic history. It is the premier cereal concerning the Caucasian race of man and has been a part of living for so long that its origin is lost in antiquity. Careful enquiries into the origin of wheat by botanists have been in vain. The belief is now held that the wheat plant—with which we are so familiar and which has been known to mankind for ages—is an organized product of man's ingenuity and not a simple form of plant life like the seed of any known grass.

There is historical evidence that wheat was cultivated around the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea as early as 5,000 years before the Birth of Christ, and the Egyptians have depicted the unmistakeable picture of wheat on very ancient tombs. Wheat growing, its distribution and marketing and even government intervention are referred to in the Hebrew Scripture.

In fact, planners of today point to the efforts of Joseph of Egypt to operate an ever-normal granary scheme, involving the storage of wheat, as an example of the efficacy of government control and government in business.

Truly this welfare scheme, as outlined in Genesis 41, was one of the earliest government wheat monopolies known to mankind, the first Wheat Board.

As to its efficacy I hope our present Canadian experiment is less successful—for in Genesis, Chapter 47, "Security and stability", the watch-words of present-day farm leaders, was achieved at great cost as the people's money, their cattle, their herds and their land became the property of the Pharaoh and thereafter Egyptians paid a rental of 1/5th of their production for the use of what had been their own.

But what of wheat in the modern sense and particularly what of the history of wheat in Canada—and what, too, is the significance of Canadian wheat in the economy of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Wheat was first grown in Canada in 1605 at a little settlement in Nova Scotia, now known as Annapolis Royal. By the time Great Britain had acquired Canada in 1763 and settlement had extended westward into Ontario, or Upper Canada as it was then known, wheat was the staple crop of Canadian farms. In 1860 the Province of Ontario produced a larger crop of wheat than it does in modern times.

The true history of wheat, however, as a major factor in the modern Canadian economy began with the arrival of the first settlers in Western Canada. These people, known as the Selkirk settlers, came from the Highlands of Scotland and settled on the banks of the Red River in 1813. The adversities with which these hardy Scots contended are well known, and not the least of them was the continuous struggle to find a variety of wheat which would mature and ripen in the short growing season on the western plains. That their struggles were successful is self-evident and is a story in itself.

Early production was largely consumed on the farms where it was produced and it was not until 1876 that a small quantity, 857 bushels to be exact, was sent to Toronto to be used as seed. The price by the way was 85c. per bushel. At the same time in history farm wages were 25 to 50 cents per day, with meals. Potatoes cost 25 cents per bushel, beef 6 or 7 cents per pound, and imported whiskey—pure and unadulterated—was only a dollar for a 26 oz. bottle. Compare the lot of the poor misguided wheat farmer in those days of complete laissez-faire with the lot of his modern brother in these days of monopolistic state marketing who gets twice as much for his wheat but pays ten times as much for farm labour, potatoes and meat, and four times as much for whiskey—watered down by the state.

The first shipment of wheat from Western Canada direct to Great Britain was made just a year later and strangely enough the event seemed to herald the importance of western wheat to the Canadian economy for just at the same time in history, Winnipeg, the home of the Grain Exchange, instituted ten years later, — was incorporated as a city. If I may be allowed a modest boast here in Toronto, Winnipeg has never looked back since, nor suffered a setback and perhaps the principal reason it hasn't looked back can be credited to the parallel development of the grain trade.

From this humble beginning the great western Canadian wheat producing potential has developed. By the turn of the century the production of wheat had become an important industry, although the land area sown to wheat on the prairies at that time amounted to only 5 million acres. As the quality of Canadian wheat became known and as markets were developed—by private interests incidentally and not by a government board—the industry continued to expand and in recent years wheat acreage has averaged very nearly 25 million acres. Production has increased from around 100 million bushels at the beginning of the century to a modern average of well over 400 million bushels.

These figures, however, mean very little, unless they are compared with other facts in order to determine relative values. A good way of determining the relative importance of Canadian wheat production is to compare it with production in other countries within the Commonwealth and within the western group of nations.

Within the British Commonwealth of Nations there are only two member countries which produce wheat in excess of their own requirements. These countries are Australia and Canada. The United Kingdom itself, throughout modern history, has been a net importer of large annual quantities of wheat. The African Colonies and the Union of South Africa rarely produce enough wheat and other cereal crops to satisfy their own requirements. India is a net importer of wheat while Pakistan occasionally produces a small surplus, but generally speaking this surplus is consumed within the Indian Peninsula.

New Zealand, too, is a net importer of wheat and Australia, alone, of all the other Commonwealth Nations produces a surplus over and above its domestic requirements. Only on rare occasions is this surplus in excess of 100 million bushels, and often it is less.

We find, therefore, that within the entire British Commonwealth only Canada has a wheat economy which will produce this important commodity in sufficient volume to ensure an important and accessible supply of this basic food. As well as being the only Commonwealth producer of substantial surpluses Canada is uniquely situated to supply those surpluses over relatively shorter shipping distances than is Australia.

Canada's wheat position is not as straightforward when considered in the larger orbit of countries which make up the Western Bloc of Nations. Previous to the war the continental countries of Western Europe, as a group, were deficit wheat producers and in South America, Argentina was the only country which produced even a nominal surplus for export. The largest wheat producer in the western world was, of course, the U.S.A. Annual production in that country before the war was nearly double that of Canada, but the quantity of wheat available for export from the U.S.A. was only on rare occasions in excess of 30 or 40 million bushels in any crop year.

Since the war, however, Canada's enviable position as the most important exporter of wheat has become vulnerable due principally to a changing production pattern in the U.S.A. Very generous price support programs in that country have brought about an increase in wheat acreage since the end of the war resulting in U.S.A. production well in excess of one billion bushels annually. Since this production is far in excess of domestic requirements in the U.S.A., that country has become a major exporter of wheat, and has, in fact, usurped Canada's position as the world's largest exporter of wheat.

It is rather remarkable, however, that while the U.S.A. assumed world leadership in wheat exports the volume of Canadian exports did not decline. This was possible only because most European countries and many countries in the Far East were unable, until very recently, to restore, their pre-war production pattern for cereal grains. Consequently the demand for wheat during the post-war period was much greater than pre-war demand. Increasing population numbers and a growing sociological sense of responsibility to feed the hungry people of the world also contributed to the increased post-war demand. The major contributing factor, however, was the war-imposed curtailment of production in many countries.

Production in many of those areas has been restored and we are now in a period of competition, principally with the U.S.A., for world wheat markets. Successive bumper crops in Western Canada and in the U.S.A., which paralleled the recovery of overseas production, have further complicated the situation.

In capsule form and stated very simply, the history of wheat production in Canada indicates that shortly after the turn of the century Canadian wheat became a major factor in world trade. During the years between the two world wars, when Canada's wheat was marketed through the facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Canada supplied about 40% of total world wheat exports. Since the war, however, the U.S.A. has emerged as a producer of even larger surpluses than those produced in Canada, and the world trade situation with respect to wheat has been complicated accordingly. In the last four crop years

Canada has provided, on the average, only 31% of total world wheat exports.

Having assessed the relative position of Canada as a producer and exporter of wheat, let us now briefly examine the market for wheat. Previous to the war, Europe imported approximately 80% of the total world trade in wheat. Half of this amount, or more than 200 million bushels, was imported by the United Kingdom alone, and of the total Canada consistently supplied approximately 120 million bushels per year. Sales of this nature to the United Kingdom represented nearly two-thirds of the total of Canadian wheat exports. Thus we find that in the 20 year period between the two wars the United Kingdom alone bought nearly 40% of all the wheat moving in world trade, and during the same period another Commonwealth Nation, Canada, was responsible for selling a similar proportion of all the wheat moving in world trade. Surely an enviable trade situation between two Commonwealth nations.

Since the war United Kingdom imports have continued at equally high levels and Canada has continued to be the principal source of supply. In other words, the United Kingdom has been and continues to be Canada's best customer for wheat. Other markets have been developed and are being developed for lesser quantities, but the market in the United Kingdom represents the hard core of Canada's wheat export trade. The loss of this market or a curtailment of it would be a severe blow, indeed, to the Canadian wheat industry.

With these two truths in mind—one, that Canada is now experiencing greater competition in world wheat markets as a result of increased competition from the U.S.A. and two, that the United Kingdom is the world's most important customer for wheat; let us examine the developments in the world wheat trade in recent months. Early last spring at a conference of the International Wheat Council held in Washington, the United Kingdom declined to participate in a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. At that meeting the United Kingdom took the position that it would be able to secure its wheat requirements more advantageously in world markets without committing itself to buy fixed amounts within a specific price range.

In Canada, much disappointment was expressed at the United Kingdom's failure to participate in the Wheat Agreement. There is one fact, however, which Canadians must bear in mind and that is that the United Kingdom, either as a participant in the International Wheat Agreement, or as a non-participant, is the most important wheat customer in the world.

If that customer wants to obtain its wheat requirements on the basis of values as determined by the market place, we must be prepared to sell on that basis. Too many people—people who should know better—are prone to say, to the devil with the British, we gave them cheap wheat when they sorely needed it—now let them make it up to us! But one thing I call to your attention, the British did not ask us for cheap wheat—rather the misguided advocates of so-called orderly marketing offered it. And I have never been one who believed that Britishers, when offered a bargain, would be silly enough to decline. If the British now want to utilize the world's market places in which to obtain their wheat requirements, it behooves us to recognize that fact.

There can be little doubt that British authorities were of the opinion, when they withdrew from the I.W.A. last April, that world wheat supplies would reach levels which would compel major price adjustments. Developments in the wheat supply position of the four exporting countries, in the meantime, lend emphatic support to that opinion. Even if world trade and domestic utilization are maintained at very buoyant levels this crop year, carry-over supplies with the four major exporters on July 31st, 1954, will be approximately 1,400 million bushels, or 350 million bushels more than carry-over supplies at the beginning of this year, which were the second highest on record. If only average crops are harvested in 1954, carry-overs will show little shrinkage at August 1st, 1955.

As you know, wheat supplies in Canada are held in what has been called, by some advocates of state marketing, the strong hands of the Canadian Wheat Board. In the U.S.A. large stocks of wheat have been acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under that country's price support program. The governments of Canada and the U.S.A., through these organizations, have sought to maintain price levels and have shown definite resistance to lowering prices. Whether or not the resistance of Canada and the U.S.A. to lowering prices is a good thing remains to be seen. The reluctance of major buyers, however, particularly the United Kingdom, to purchase substantial quantities of wheat this fall, would indicate that importers are of the opinion that present wheat prices do not represent true values.

This brings me to the third truth which I ask you to accept and that is, there is no better device for determining true values, and thus moving supplies into consumptive channels, than the market place. I am convinced of the futility of anyone endeavoring artificially to set the price of wheat or any other commodity. History recounts many instances when kings, princes, dictators, and governments, have tried to perform this impossible task and the outcome in each and every instance has been failure—and usually the augury of failure was an accumulation of large unsold surpluses.

There are, however, two schools of thought in connection with this matter, and it must be stated that those who favour the state marketing system and those who criticise it are all sincerely concerned with the welfare of the prairie wheat producer. I know of many farmers and of many sincere non-farmers who do not think that compulsory state marketing is in the best interests of farmers, and consequently of Canada. I should say, however, that the Grain Trade has co-operated fully with the Wheat Board and together have done an efficient job of marketing prairie wheat, within the limits of government policy. There are many, however, who are of the opinion that the best interests of Western Canadian farmers and of Canada will be even better served if the sale of wheat is accomplished in an open market.

Opponents of an open futures market complain of the speculative aspects of such a market. I suggest to you, however, that the present policy of withholding large supplies from the market, is nothing more than a very major speculation that prices will increase.

There can be no doubt that consumption is the surest cure of surpluses. The withholding of supplies from the market place disregards the primary function of the market —the determination of prices. Agricultural production is at a relatively steady rate, and the supply of agricultural products cannot be reduced rapidly or controlled in order to influence prices upward. When supplies, in relationship to demand, are at high levels, price declines must be realistically accepted in order to permit disposal of the supplies. The opposite concept of attempting to influence prices by withholding supplies from markets is a will-o-the-wisp, which has been pursued unsuccessfully in many attempts in many countries.

By realistic acceptance of price declines I do not mean that Canadian taxpayers and consumers can shrug off their continuing responsibility to the Canadian farmer. I, personally, and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are strong advocates of agricultural price support legislation which would provide adequate financial guarantees to agricultural producers. Such financial guarantees should be so conceived that they will not confound and aggravate the problem by creating unsold surpluses, which can only have a further depressing affect on prices, nor should they deprive the producer of freedom of choice in selecting a market for his production. We, and you, as businessmen and consumers, both east and west,have a vital interest in Canadian agriculture—an interest so great that in times of low incomes and depressed prices it must become our responsibility to protect farmers from the full impact of conditions which are so often beyond their control.

If we recognize the right of industrial workers and other wage earners to state-sponsored unemployment insurance schemes, minimum wages, and the like, then we must recognize a similar right for agriculturalists. This type of protection, however, must be provided in such a way that production can be disposed of at the best price obtainable while avoiding the creation of burdensome surpluses.

At the outset of my remarks I suggested that I would conclude by calling to your attention several points which I regard as truths. These are:

(1) Canada has experienced, since the end of the war, and can continue to expect, greater competition in world wheat markets,principally from the U.S.A.
(2) The United Kingdom, which has deserted the I.W.A. and has turned to the open market for its wheat supplies, is the world's best customer for wheat and traditionally has purchased most of its requirements from Canada, and;
(3) There is no better device for determining true values and moving Canada's wheat surpluses into consumptive channels than the market place.

Based on these truths, what must we in Canada do to regain and maintain our leadership as the world's principal exporter of wheat, and to guard against the creation of burdensome wheat surpluses, such as those which developed under previous attempts to withhold supplies from market in order to influence prices?

First, to the extent that the present system has failed to move abundant production into use, the most important requirement is a frank admission of that failure by the advocates of the monopolistic price-fixing sales method.

In the second place, we must seize the problem of surplus as an opportunity to do something about it. One important thing which should be done is for those who are vitally interested—farm leaders, government officials, and representatives of the grain trade—to sit down together and, in an objective manner, seek solutions to our marketing problems. Out of such discussions, I am sure, would come an acknowledgment of the efficiency of the market place in moving supplies into consumptive channels. Out of such discussions, too, might come a concept of financial guarantees to producers which would divorce from the marketing function this completely unrelated but equally important matter.

Our individual freedom has been created on the basis of constitutional democracy, civil and religious liberty, and private competitive business. All of these are placed in jeopardy by statism and by government monopoly. Not the least of the dangers to our individual freedom is the growing intervention of government in business, even to the extent of depriving the individual farmer of freedom of choice in determining how he will market his own wheat production.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Lt.-Col. N. D. Hogg, Second Vice-President of the Club.

"CANADA'S POSITION IN A CHANGING WORLD"

An Address by

MR. JAMES STEWART

President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Thursday, January 14th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: I regret that this meeting is opened with a note of sadness due to the death on Monday of Dr. Elias Clouse.

Dr. Elias Clouse was one of the founders of this Club back in 1903 and himself a past president of the Club. Although in his 99th year, he still maintained his keen interest in our affairs and but a few years ago donated the flag of our Club that you see behind me.

We will always remember and miss him and we offer our deepest sympathy to his family.

It has been no easy task to bring our honoured guest to speak to this club today. In fact, it has taken fifty years for the Empire Club to succeed in having a Canadian bank president address our meeting. I believe there are only 11 of them in Canada and all notoriously reticent to speak in public.

The closest we came to succeeding was in 1905 when Mr. D. M. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada gave the club a most interesting story on Canadian banks and I recommend it to you to read in our year book of 1905-6. We had one other Canadian banker address the club in 1931 but he was just a budding chief inspector for The Royal Bank of Canada whose name is Graham F. Towers, the present governor of the Bank of Canada. I congratulate the president of that year Mr. H. G. Stapells for his foresight.

The Empire Club cannot promise any promotion for our guest of honour today as he is already there, but we are proud Sir, that this time we did not pick a bud, but rather picked the heather in full bloom.

Mr. James Stewart, C.B.E. was born and educated in Perth, Scotland. He emigrated to Canada when he was under 20 years of age and immediately joined The Canadian Bank of Commerce upon his arrival.

He served through the ranks of this bank in Sherbrooke, New York, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and Mexico City.

In 1937 he was chosen as assistant general manager of the bank and general manager ten years later. In 1952 he became president of this great Canadian financial institution He was awarded the C.B.E. for his distinguished service as administrator of services with the Wartime Prices & Trade Board at Ottawa during the war.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was founded in 1867 and today shows assets to be in excess of one billion, nine hundred million dollars. It conducts business in 651 branches from coast to coast and employs some 9,000 Canadians on its staff. Last year it paid Dominion Government taxes of some 5½ million dollars. All this being evidence of the important role this bank plays in our Canadian economy.

It gives me very great pleasure to present to you Mr. James Stewart who has chosen as his topic, "Canada's position in a Changing World."

MR. STEWART: I appreciate very much the invitation to participate in your Empire Club meeting today. When your Chairman invited me to address you he did not place any restrictions on his invitation: the subject was left in my hands.

The seemingly-popular crystal ball has not been called into use for this occasion, because I feel that we now are sufficiently far into the new year that you would not want **yet** another version of the course of business. A backward look, on the other hand, might be timely, for the Canadian business scene has changed a great deal since the outbreak of war in 1939. Whether the changes have followed so closely that there has not been time for each to exercise its impact upon thinking, or whether the war pattern for Canada was such that continual change has been accepted as part of our living is a debatable issue. For the present I take the view that under the insidious influence of inflation and international uncertainty we have accepted a changing pattern of economic activity as part of the Canadian scene.

The developments in the past eight to nine years are significant and the implications far-reaching. They may have been lost sight of because the way in which they happened to emerge has tended to obscure their significance and potentiality.

I do not intend to burden you with statistics but to point up some of the changes that have taken place a few figures are useful, and I have selected some that show interesting contrasts and indicate the kind of changes that have been taking place.

For instance, the population of this country in 1941, which was a census year, was 11½ millions as against an estimate today of 15 millions, or an increase of over 30 per cent.

The number of dwellings in existence in 1939 was in the neighbourhood of 2,600,000 as against an estimated total of 3,641,000 today, an increase of over 40 per cent.

The spending for capital development in 1939 was $765 million as against a figure of $5½ billion estimated for 1953.

The Canadian budget for taxing and spending was $553 million for the year 1938-39 as against $4.4 billion today; and the value of goods and services produced in Canada has risen from $5.2 billion in 1939 to a total of $24.2 billion today.

An increase in population of some 30 per cent as against a rise in the production of goods and services of some 400 per cent, in current dollars, is an illustration of the kind of problem we face and points up the growing dependence on markets outside our boundaries for the maintenance of a high standard of living.

I think you will agree that these few figures represent vast changes, and the changes represented by these figures have a bearing on our mode of living and the character and manner in which we are doing business today, and how, and to some extent where, we will have to do it in the future.

The year before the war broke out, Canada, like most other countries, was slowly working its way out of a widespread depression. We entered the war with a surplus of manpower, a surplus of industrial capacity—although we were not, in the true sense of the term, a highly industrialized country—and a surplus of resources. The insatiable demands of war forced the development of our resources at an accelerated rate and our geographic situation permitted us not only to use our productive factors at all out capacity, but forced us into new and ever enlarging plant.

We consequently wound up the war with plant, machinery and equipment capable of turning out goods beyond our capacity to use economically. Since 1945, our productive capacity has been further increased by expanded plant and by reconversion of war plant to peacetime uses.

During the war years it was necessary to rebuild and to expand existing industrial plants and in some cases to create new plants in order to meet the military and domestic requirements and to discharge our war obligations in a fitting manner. This, in terms of pre-war experience, required large amounts of capital. But the post-war developments saw even larger capital requirements and since 1945 the trend in capital formation has been of a size and magnitude overshadowing any other period in Canadian development. From 1945 to 1953 inclusive some 31,2 billions of dollars have been invested in wealth-producing activity.

Another significant development in the economic scene was what has been termed our second period of resource development. Time does not permit me to deal with the many aspects of this topic, and in any event it is not necessary in this audience to do other than to point out one or two important results. As you know, we were a large importer of oil and the oil discoveries and subsequent refining activities took some of the pressures off the demand for foreign exchange at a time when our balances of gold and U.S. dollars were declining. Equally, if not more significantly, the discoveries of iron ore, titanium and other base metals as well as oil drew attention to the investment opportunities in Canada, and, while I am convinced that our development up to now well could have been financed within Canada, the interest of American investors and American know-how was welcomed. Moreover, American dollar investment at this time further improved our balance of payments position and our reserve position.

The end of the war saw the economy and productive capacity of many countries reduced and thus we had no difficulty in finding outlets for our enlarged production; in fact, where pre-war we were interested in trade largely as an exporter of raw or semi-processed materials and an importer of manufactured goods, now we had become interested in international trade in a much broader way. The disruption of productive capacity was not the only aftermath of the war for many countries—their income had also been impaired and the trade patterns distorted, or at least disturbed. This situation led to the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, both with a view to freeing the channels of trade.

Now I would direct your attention to a series of significant figures that cannot be overlooked in our own particular economic position.

In 1939 we exported goods and services to the extent of $908 million, whereas in 1952 this figure stood at $4.3 billion. On the other side of the ledger we imported goods and services of all kinds in 1939 to the amount of $750 million and this figure contrasts with $4 billion in 1952. Our trade position, briefly stated, in 1939 was 47 per cent of exports to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Countries as against 23 per cent in 1952.

Again, looking on the other side of the ledger, our imports came to 25 per cent from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Countries in 1939 as against 13.5 per cent in 1952.

The contraction in the United Kingdom figures between 1939 and 1952 was made up in the main by increases to and from the United States, the relative figures being 41 per cent exports to the United States in 1939 as against 53 per cent in 1952. Imports from the United States in 1939 were 66 per cent as against 74 per cent in 1952.

Our trade figures in recent years show a strong north-south bias. There is no need to stress unduly the potential difficulties of too close a tie-up and the resultant dependence on any one country, but I should like to make the point that so long as this condition exists, particularly in our export trade, we must produce to a preponderant extent the goods that are readily salable in the United States.

The similarity of our economy to that of the United States limits the expansion of that market for many of our products. Consequently while we may in future find a ready demand for our natural resources the rate of expansion in that market established in recent years could well decrease. For our own good we must be internationally-minded and diversify our markets to the fullest possible extent.

It is difficult to determine the precise relationship of employment to foreign trade but the figure of three out of eight gainfully employed in foreign trade is an estimate that may be on the low side. This beyond any other relationship that one may care to select indicates for our economy the importance of healthy trade relations. In fact the figure that I have just mentioned of 4 billion dollars indicates the export target at current levels of prices, that we must concern ourselves with this year. Any significant drop from this level will affect our ability to import and will have an unfavourable influence on employment. We cannot therefore be other than concerned with any development that will serve to restrict the flow of goods **into** as well as **out of** our country.

Our task is to reconcile the diverse factors, and bearing in mind the substantial dependence on foreign trade for employment, and that pre-fabricated solutions generally are ineffectual, we must mesh the international and the domestic ingredients with national objectives in mind.

Apart from trade I would draw attention particularly to our international position which has arisen from our acceptance of responsibilities as a nation, first of all in the United Nations and secondly in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I do not propose to dwell to any extent on the manifold aspects of the United Nations' activities but I would note the fact that we are contributing financially and technically to such activities as the Colombo Plan and to other similar schemes which are designed to vitalize the economies of backward nations.

Our NATO contributions are somewhat different in the sense that the North Atlantic arrangement, designed for protection, also has economic overtones of significance to Canadian resources and to Canada's fiscal planning. With particular reference to NATO obligations, Canada will send to its European partners in the coming year items from our production lines, such as aircraft and electronic equipment.

There is a tendency, not great as yet, to think of Canada as an isolated unit. It is possible that the current levels of prosperity may have developed a belief that this has been achieved within our own boundaries. I would emphasize that the abundance of our resources, the size of our population (and our markets) in relation to our productive capacity, and the kinds of the resources indigenous to Canada, have made us, and made us for the foreseeable future, a trading nation with a growing dependence on the rest of the world.

Pre-war the differences in trade, usually favourable with the United Kingdom and unfavourable with the United States, offered no payments difficulties. The triangular movement between the three countries tended to adjust the over-all balance and the operations of the Bank of

England and the British money market could be relied upon, almost automatically, to make the necessary currency conversions.

However, because of necessary war expenditures by Britain in North America the usual means of settling trade balances could not be followed. In the early stages of the war the United Kingdom met its unfavourable balances by the conversion of its accumulated sterling balances and the repatriation of British investments in Canada.

In 1942 the accumulated sterling obligations were converted into a loan of $700 million and the balance of the sterling area deficiency was covered by a gift of $1 billion. From 1943 to March 1946, shipments to the United Kingdom and Allies were financed by Mutual Aid, which was the Canadian equivalent of Lend-Lease.

Foreign trade normally has its basis in international differences in resources or specialization and, therefore, in the exchange of goods. Unfortunately, conditions in the early post-war period made the exchange of goods extremely difficult. That is to say, the bulk of goods, generally speaking, was flowing in one direction and then only if some effective purchasing power was provided by the exporter.

We in Canada had a surplus or were able to produce a surplus of goods. The means of bridging the gap between an abundance of supplies and the demands of countries devastated by war was by a series of loans and credits of which the United Kingdom was the principal beneficiary. Humanitarian reasons dictated that dollars should not provide a road-block to needed goods and services.

As we move further away from the war period, and despite increases in population and the like, our industrial development has continued to produce surpluses in many fields of activity. More and more therefore are we drawn into the international field in our search for markets.

The present level of industrial development throughout the free world has created new demands for resources and wider markets for the distribution of end products. Fear has been expressed in certain quarters that the development in backward countries will diminish the markets for exports from the more highly developed countries. Expansion in any one country does not necessarily lead to a greater degree of self-sufficiency and consequently to less dependence on the outside world. A good example of this is in the case of our own expanding industrialization which might suggest a trend towards greater self-sufficiency, yet the ratio of our imports to national production remains high. Industrial expansion has made us, not a poorer, but a better customer of other countries.

In a progressive industrial economy specialized groups with their publicity paraphernalia often distort a situation. To the exporter, for example, markets are of prime importance, so emphasis is placed on the need for favourable markets abroad. But the countries to which we export must under ordinary circumstances earn the means of paying for our exports. That is to say we must buy **their** exports. It is not enough to suggest that we should have export targets of so many millions of dollars unless we are, at the same time, prepared over the long run to import roughly in like amount.

Means of payment and price are two of our continuing problems to which I would direct a comment or two. We have yet to find a means of achieving a state of affairs in which the great trading area, based on the pound, can work freely with the other great trading area, based on the dollar. It is possible that in our preoccupation with convertibility we have not given enough attention to the fact that if trade policies in the two areas differ, convertibility as such will offer no solution. As the Chairman of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) recently pointed out: "If the two areas follow mutually incompatible policies, based on faulty economics, no truly effective 'arrangement' will ever be possible between them. On the other hand, if they were to be founded on mutual trust and a real understanding of the basic principles of trade, then I believe 'convertibility' could not only be achieved, but achieved soon."

Bearing in mind the fact that relatively we are a high income and a high cost country we are a good market for foreign products, while our position as an exporter is becoming weakened due to differentials between our prices and prices in existence in foreign countries. In earlier times when more automatic checks and balances sufficed, differences in price levels as between trading nations tended to adjust themselves. Quotas, exchange controls, licensing and so on, the paraphernalia of the planner, now make adjustments in price levels difficult. If, as our statesmen have reiterated, we must focus our attention on the freest trade possible, then we must be prepared to make the cost and price adjustments necessary to this end. Otherwise a creeping economic isolationism can submerge us, reduce our standard of living, and make our international position untenable. The realization of our problem will, I hope, be widespread and timely.

For many years both the U.S. and Canada were able to develop and expand under the shielding umbrella of **Pax Britannica.** I wish it were possible to devote some time to the importance of pre-war British foreign policy on North America. For present purposes I would draw attention to the fact that even in peace-time the British taxpayer contributed a large proportion of taxes to this end. In the last pre-war British budget for the fiscal year 1938 of an estimated expenditure of one billion pounds sterling 260 million pounds or about 26 per cent were allocated to military purposes around the globe. The year before the first world war, 1913, the military outlay was 39 per cent of the total budget. I could go back to earlier years but these figures I think establish my point. Remember too that these are figures in $4.86 pounds.

Let us look at the Canadian budget for the last pre-war year. The largest item of government expenditure was the debt service charge, which debt we had accumulated over the years prior to the last war. This amounted to about $128 million. Other items of expenditure were divided among the other departments of government, but national defence at $34 million stands out in interesting contrast. Our military outlays amounted to about 6.5 per cent of total expenditures. Today our military outlays are estimated at over $2 billion per year—about 50 per cent of the total budget.

The position of the United States is not dissimilar. In 1938 approximately $1.4 billion were allocated to military requirements which was approximately 15.6 per cent of total federal expenditures. In 1953 military outlays were in the neighbourhood of $44.6 billion out of a total of $74.5 billion, approximately 60 per cent.

If, as it now appears, **Pax Britannica** is giving way to **Pax Americana** one can safely forecast that this is going to cost the American taxpayer and the Canadian taxpayer a not inconsiderable sum each year. Our proximity to the U.S. and the interdependence of our economies that has resulted from the pursuit of Communist ideology by the Kremlin will make us internationally conscious for the foreseeable future.

The importance of the Commonwealth to us and of us to the Commonwealth is, I think, increasing in this complex scene in which we have become more of a player and less of a spectator, and that growing strength **not for war,** but for peace, must be a stabilizing factor both behind and on this side of the Iron Curtain.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. John W. Griffin, immediate Past President of the Club.

An Address by

RAYMOND DANIELL AND TANIA LONG

Canadian Correspondents of the New York Times

Thursday, January 21st, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you of the illness of Mr. Arthur Sulzberger and his obvious absence today. I had hoped up to the last minute that his doctors would have good news for us of his recovery and allow him to keep his appointment with us, but unfortunately, no reversal of their decision was forthcoming.

It was my original intention to ask Mr. Sulzberger to introduce to us Mr. Raymond Daniell and Tania Long—Mrs. Raymond Daniell in private life, but in his absence, Mr. Harry G. Kimber, Publisher of The Globe and Mail, has kindly consented to represent Mr. Sulzberber.

This is most appropriate as Mr. Kimber has a very close association with him arising out of The Globe and Mail having for many years been the only Toronto subscriber to the exclusive New York Times News Service.

It is most interesting to note that Mr. Percy J. Philip, the previous Ottawa correspondent for the world-famous New York Times and who has now retired, was invited to address this club Eleven times since 1940. He was a most popular speaker having set somewhat of a record for his addresses before this club.

Surely this is evidence of the high esteem in which we hold the representatives of the New York Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniell it is indeed true that the thoughtful public are more interested in the source of news than the actual news itself (which is proven by our audience here today) and on behalf of our two thousand members, I heartily welcome you both.

It is now my pleasure to present Mr. Harry G. Kimber who will introduce our guest speakers.

MR. KIMBER: I will first read to you a letter from Mr. Sulzberger.

"To The Empire Club of Canada: It is a source of real regret to me that the doctor has closed in and restricted my activities until after I have had a further rest in February. The recent experience undergone by the Times and other New York newspapers, with which I am sure you are familiar, was not conducive to maintaining a normal blood pressure.

I am, however, delighted that my associates and friends, Tania and Raymond Daniell, are to be with you and, since they are the permanent representatives of the New York Times in Canada, it is more important that you see them than me.

I made a confession when I introduced them to a distinguished audience in Ottawa shortly after their arrival last fall. I said at that time that we had been dilatory in expanding our news coverage of Canada and that their presence promised a reform. Now I am happy to say that the promise in being fulfilled and I trust you share that same opinion.

Those of you who read the New York Times or see our syndicated news stories here in the columns of the Toronto Globe and Mail will realize how diligent the Daniells have been and what judgment they have brought to their new responsibilities. The problem presented to two correspondents in covering such a vast area is a difficult one, but the manner in which newspaper eyes and ears are interlocked is fairly good protection against letting news events slip by unnoticed. Upon the skill of the correspondent will depend how well those events are interpreted.

Let me for a moment explain the interlocking of eyes and ears to which I have just referred. The Times is a member of the Associated Press and buys the United Press service. The latter organization, which in Canada is the British United Press, has seventy full-time and three hundred part-time correspondents in your country. The Associated Press through the Canadian Press has a news staff of ninety-seven in Canada. In addition, the Canadian Press has correspondents on each of ninety-one member newspapers and fifty part-time correspondents scattered throughout the country. The Times itself has nine part-time correspondents and it is Mr. Daniell's expectation to increase gradually this part-time staff.

These, in effect, are the assistants upon whom Mr. and Mrs. Daniell can call. These are the hundreds of eyes and ears which are theirs. What they do with the information thus acquired is, of course, up to them, as is what they discover for themselves. I have every belief that they will see and hear truly and interpret wisely.

Once again, my deep regret at not being able to accept your courteous invitation.

Faithfully yours,
Arthur Hays Sulzberger"

This, in effect introduces our guest speakers but I should like to add a few words: The Globe and Mail, as a longtime user of the New York Times News Service, is in a good position to appreciate the work of its foreign correspondents. Perhaps the reason that we find the Service so useful and satisfactory is because of correspondents like Mr. and Mrs. Daniell.

Raymond Daniell has long been recognized by us as one of the ablest reporters of his generation. He came to his new post in Canada from London and, prior to that, his service included the United States, Mexico City, Berlin, and a large part of Europe.

Tania Long spent most of her life in Europe and is one of the best-known American women foreign correspondents. Her service covered the United States, Berlin, Paris and London.

Both these representatives of the New York Times are to speak to us today but, since ladies always should come first, I now present to you Tania Long, Mrs. Raymond Daniell.

TANIA LONG: I am greatly honoured to be here today. Indeed I am very flattered to be here, since I understand that it is rare that meetings of this group are open to the ladies.

I hope very much that the members will not regret their decision to make this occasion an exception to the rule.

Mr. Sulzberger's message, which Mr. Kimber was kind enough to read does, it seems to be, give a pretty clear picture of how a newspaper gathers its news and of the really vast network of interlocking sources of information that maintain a steady flow, night and day, of the material that fills the pages of your favorite newspaper.

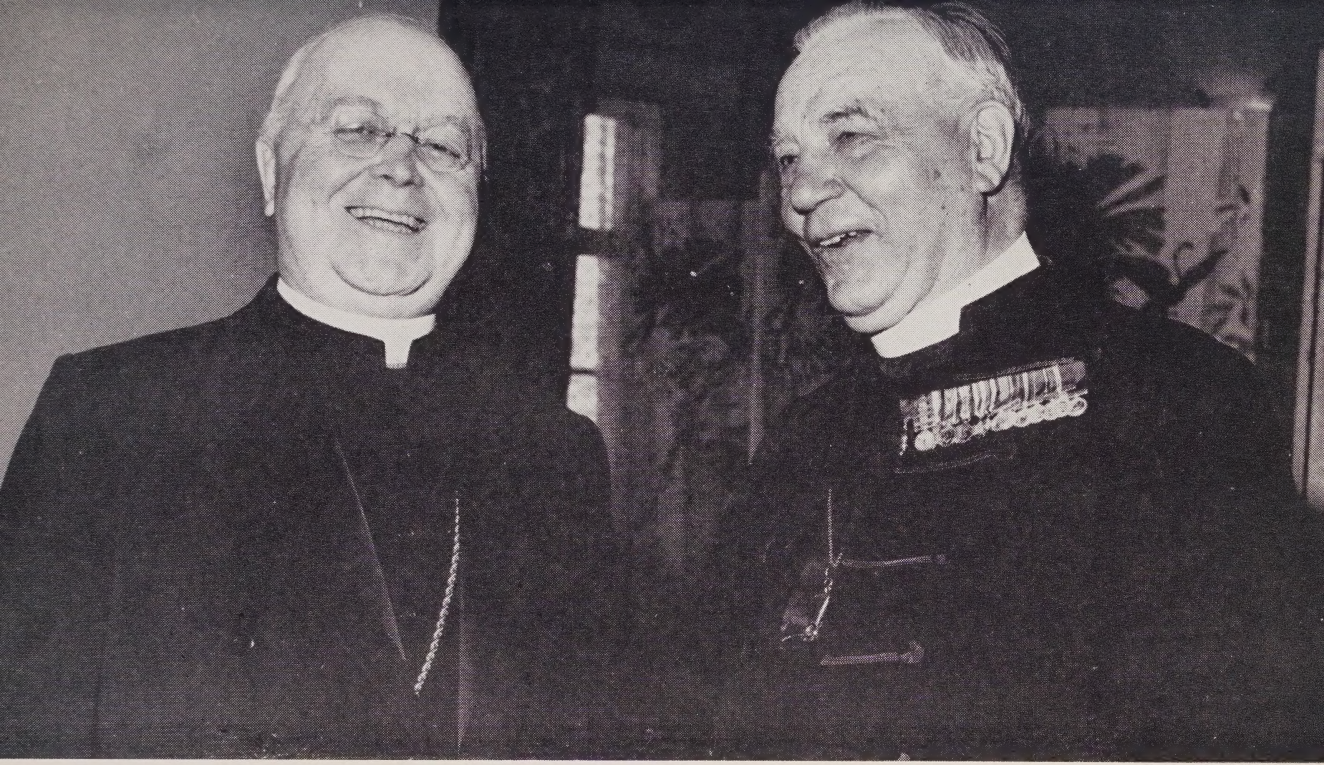
When you stop to think of it, it is something of a monstrous machine, that has developed over the years. It never sleeps. It knows all and sees all, and it tells all.

Let something of importance happen anywhere in the world—the death of a leader, the outbreak of a war or of an epidemic, the eruption of a volcano—and within literally a few seconds, this news is flashed clear around the globe.

With the jingle of a bell on the news ticker—which denotes an important flash—night editors are shocked into wide wakefulness and feverish activity. A minute ago, everything had been calm, the last edition was ready to go, the first yawns beginning to appear.

Now, with important news pouring in unexpectedly, it is as if an emergency has hit the newspaper. Orders are issued to various departments, late crews are told to hang on, rewrite men and editors work furiously over the incoming copy, consultations are held as to how much space to give to these late developments, and so on.

For a newspaper is the only manufactured product that is produced each day with no advance blueprint. A late news break means undoing a large part of the work done to produce the first edition. Page one, and often several other pages, must be entirely recast. New headlines must be written, new type set, new matrices made and new



CORONATION MEETING, June 1st, 1953. *From Left to Right:* His Eminence James C. Cardinal McGuigan, Rt. Rev. Bishop G. A. Wells.

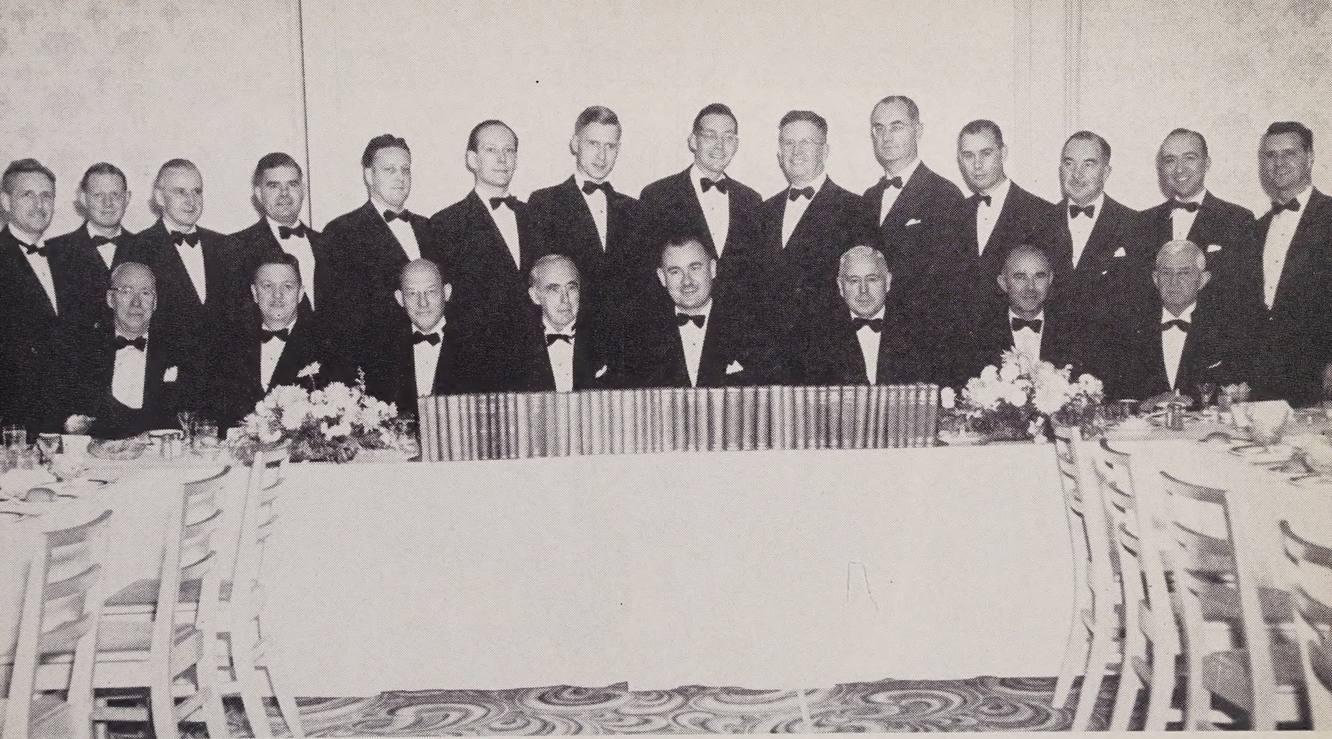
EMPIRE CLUB
OF

Coronation Meeting, June 1st, 1953. *From Left to Right:* Rev. Dr. Emlyn Davies; The Hon. J. W. Pickup; A. E. M. Inwood; Air Vice Marshal J. G. Kerr; His Eminence James C. Cardinal McGuigan; Mr. James Thomson; Rt. Rev. Bishop G. A. Wells.

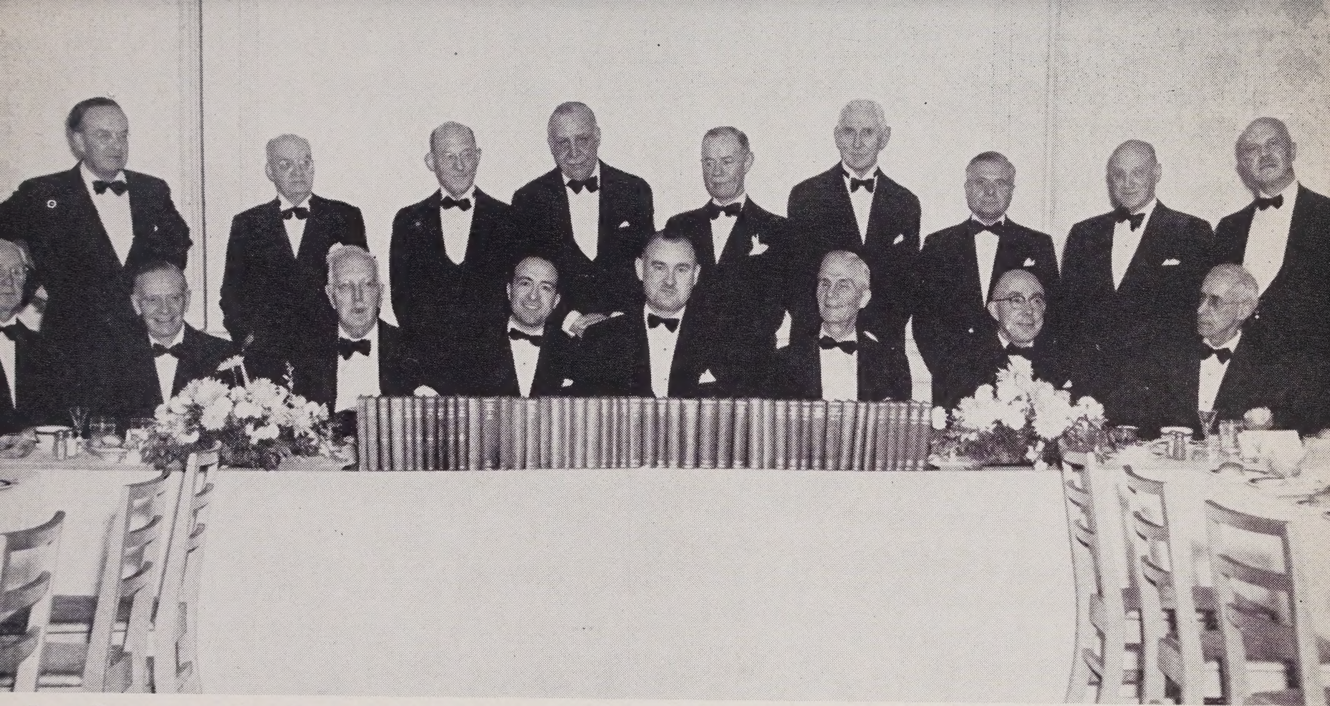
Coronation Meeting, June 1st, 1953. *From Left to Right:* Dr. Arnold Mason; Air Vice Marshal J. G. Kerr; Rev. Dr. Emlyn Davies; The Hon. J. W. Pickup; A. E. M. Inwood; John Griffin; His Eminence C. Cardinal McGuigan.

SIR MILES THOMAS MEETING, October 8th, 1953. *From Left to Right:* John White; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; A. E. M. Inwood; Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.; His Worship Mayor Allan Lamport.

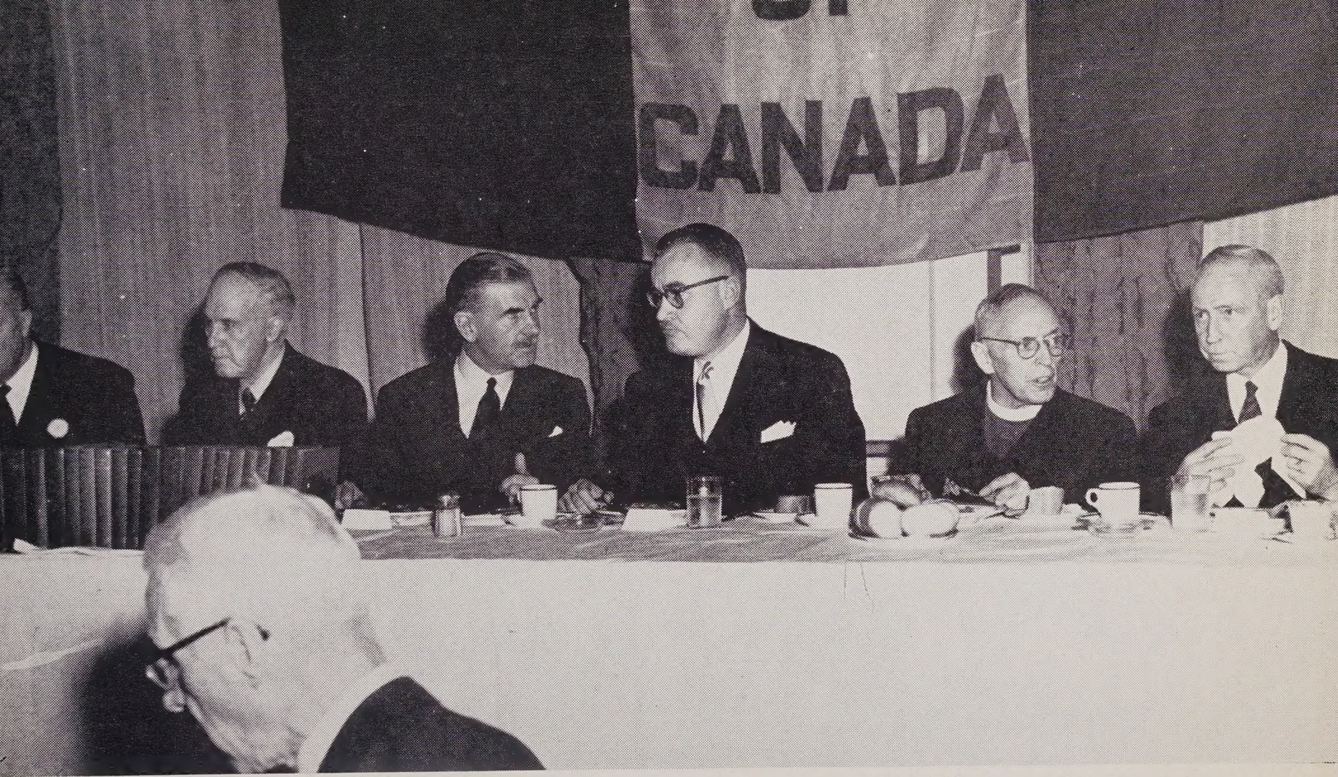
L. A. Forsyth Meeting, October 22nd, 1953. *From Left to Right:* H. L. Enman; L. A. Forsyth; A. E. M. Inwood; C. R. Conquergood; Robert Rae.



PRESENT EXECUTIVE, THE EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA, 50TH ANNIVERSARY, November 18th, 1953. *Front Row, Left to Right:* E. Miles; Lt.-Col. N. D. Hogg, M.B.E.; H. G. Colebrook; H. T. Jamieson, F.C.A.; A. E. M. Inwood, President; Dr. C. C. Goldring; Lt.-Col. W. H. Montague, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. C. A. Corrigan, D.S.O. *Back Row, Left to Right:* Dr. C. B. Crummey; W. W. Comber, C.A.; S. S. Fletcher; D. H. Jupp, O.B.E.; R. W. Buyers; B. J. Legge; D. G. C. Menzel; D. F. McDonald; H. Menzies; Z. S. Phimister; H. R. Lawson; J. P. Kent, Q.C.; J. W. Griffin; A. G. Sculthorpe.



Past Presidents, The Empire Club of Canada, 50th Anniversary, November 18th, 1953. *Front Row, Left to Right:* D. H. Gibson, C.B.E.; C. R. Sanderson; Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick; J. W. Griffin; A. E. M. Inwood, President; F. J. Coombs; T. H. Howse; C. R. Conquergood. *Back Row, Left to Right:* H. G. Stapells; R. A. Stapells; H. G. Colebrook; Major R. M. Harcourt; Major J. Baxter, M.C.; J. P. Pratt, Q.C.; E. F. Thompson; W. E. Humphreys; Major F. L. Clouse.



Sir Archibald Nye Meeting—50th Anniversary, November 18th, 1953. *From Left to Right:* Hon. George Drew; Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan; Sir Archibald Nye; A. E. M. Inwood; Rt. Rev. A. R. Beverley; Hon. J. W. Pickup.

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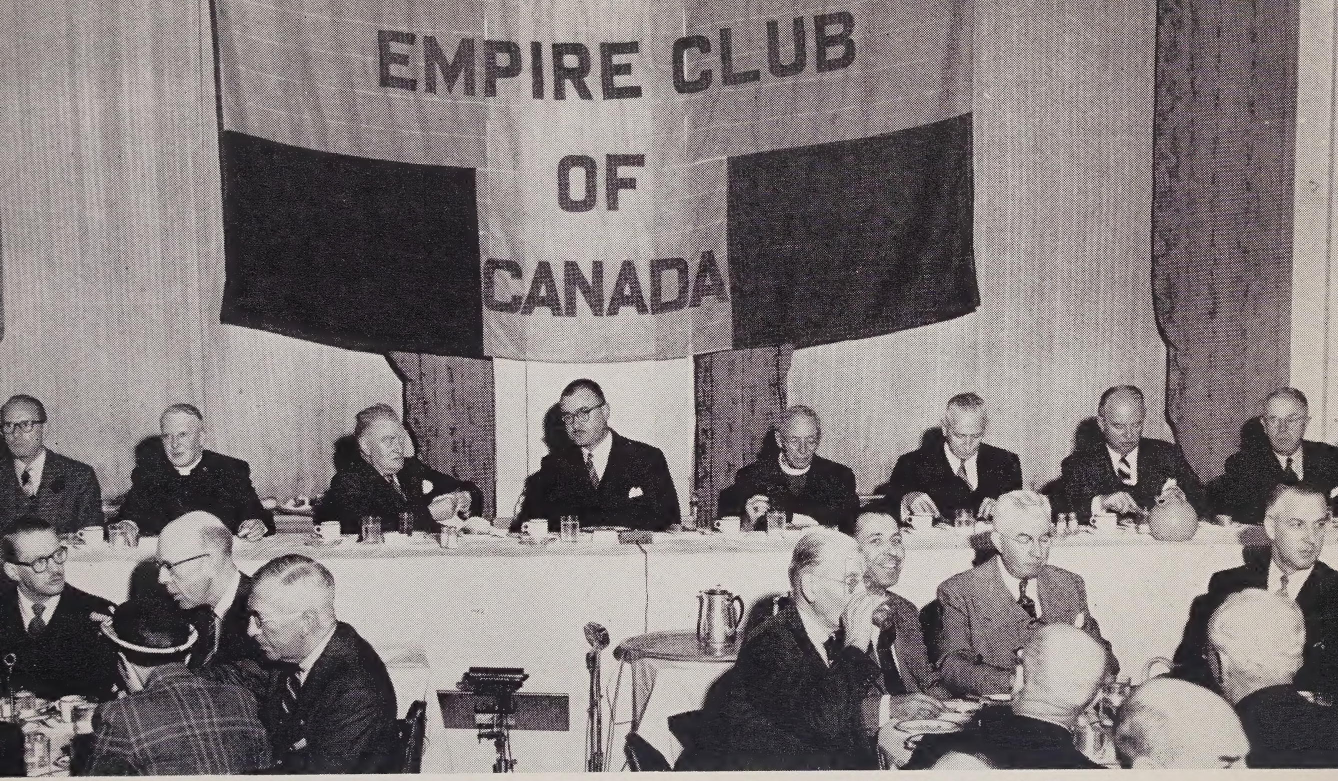
CANADA

JOHN DAVIS MEETING, November 26th, 1953. *From Left to Right:* P. Hermant; J. D. McCulloch; S. D. Peterson; N. A. Taylor; L. W. Brockington; D. C. Coleman; Floyd Chalmers; John Davis; A. E. M. Inwood; J. J. Fitzgibbons; Senator the Hon. G. Peter Campbell; J. Kingsbury; A. J. Mason; F. H. Fisher; Kenneth Winckles.

Honourable John Whitney Pickersgill Meeting, December 10th, 1953. *From Left to Right:* Senator the Hon. G. Peter Campbell; Hon. J. W. Pickersgill; A. E. M. Inwood; Hon. J. C. McRuer; Controller David A. Balfour.

James Stewart Meeting, January 14th, 1954. *From Left to Right:* J. W. Griffin; J. S. Duncan; B. S. Vanstone; James Stewart, C.B.E.; A. E. M. Inwood; G. R. Ball; E. C. Gill; H. L. Enman; E. Fricker.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L. W. Brockington Meeting, April 22nd, 1954. *From Left to Right:* Mr. James S. Duncan; Most Rev. B. I. Webster; L. W. Brockington; A. E. M. Inwood; Rt. Rev. A. R. Beverley; Hon. J. W. Pickup; J. S. D. Tory, O.B.E.; W. H. Bosley.

metal forms for the presses. It is a prodigious task that must be completed, not in an evening but in the space, often, of less than an hour.

Let's face it, newspapering is a fiercely competitive game. Every news agency, every newspaper tries to be out first with the news. I have seen many a news agency correspondent beam with unconcealed delight after receiving a cable from his home office informing him that he had beaten his rival by a minute or two. And I must confess that my own heart has glowed with pride on occasions when a foreign news bureau of which I was a member got a message from New York saying "We wiped them up".

I would like, if I may, to digress for a moment here and say a few words about some of the popular misconceptions about newspapers and newspaper reporters that, frankly, bother me.

One is, that advertising is evil, in that publishers who derive a large part of the newspapers income from advertising inevitably must bow to their advertisers wishes. I am sure Mr. Kimber would agree with me that this viewpoint is a complete fallacy.

The more advertising the better, as I see it. For it is the newspapers with the most advertising who are the most independent. They can afford to lose advertising, they can afford to be choosy about their advertising, and if an advertiser attempts to put pressure on them, they can politely tell that fellow to take a jump into Lake Ontario.

Another misconception I frequently come across is that reporters and correspondents are under pressure from their editors to fill space. The contrary is the truth. Into the offices of the New York Times, nightly flow hundreds of thousands of words of copy. Of this only a small share can be printed. There is after all a limit to what can be printed.

Space is a constant nightmare, both to correspondents and to editors. And as Edwin L. James, the late managing editor of the New York Times often said: "Any ham correspondent can write a story every day. It is the intelligent correspondent who knows when to send, and when not to send, who is the joy of an editor."

Another remark which makes me angry is: "Never believe what you read in a newspaper".

If readers only realized the meticulous care that is taken by reputable newspapers to be correct in their facts and objective in their presentation of them, they would be surprised. What most people may not know is that every newspaper actually has a vast army of readers that watches it like hawks for any inaccuracy.

With the best will in the world an error occasionally creeps into a newspaper. Usually it is a minor one. But however small the error, the mail that pours in to the editor's office, pointing out the mistake, is huge.

I spoke earlier of this intricate network of news disseminating agencies that girdles the world, this monstrous machine that never rests itself, and never allows us a rest from it. I would like, with your permission, to develop that a little, because it is clear to me, as I am sure it is to you, that we are in its relentless grip for good. In this modern world, with its lightning fast communications, we cannot escape—nor, to my mind, should we seek to try to, for we cannot afford to put on blinders.

In the first place, due to the excellent wireless and other news transmission facilities, our world has, in a sense, shrunken to a fraction of its size before Marconi's invention made instant communication possible between places not hitherto linked by cable.

London and Toronto are really only a few seconds apart—just the time it takes for the nimble fingers of a wireless operator to flash a message across from one to the other. Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill can make a statement of policy in the House of Commons at 3.00 p.m. and if it affects Canada and the Commonwealth, the editorial writers on The Globe and Mail and on other Canadian newspapers will be commenting on it within the hour.

In the second place, the world has become **one** in a sense never known before. Divided as it is, we nevertheless all know that what happens elsewhere is bound, in some manner or another, to affect us.

Thus, whether we like it or not, we have been forced into taking an interest in the events in Far East Asia, in the political development in Africa, in the food situation in India, to mention but a few.

We have learned, sometimes the hard way, that what goes on in the East Indies, for instance, may affect us intimately, striking right into our homes. Actually, the virtual loss of the East Indian colonies to the Netherlands, already has affected Canada in quite an important way.

For I am told that it was this, together with the spirit of friendship that developed between Canadians and the Dutch people as a result of the Canadian liberation of their land, that was primarily responsible for the recent immigration in large numbers of the Dutch to Canada.

The Dutch, who used to leave their crowded land to flock to their colonies, now come here, to till the fertile Canadian soil and add to the riches of your land.

I would like to give you yet another example of how conditions in one country can affect conditions in another, and how therefore, the news concerning the first is eagerly read by the people of the second.

You all remember the drastic meat rationing that existed in Britain a couple of years ago. It is now happily greatly eased, but I speak of the days when the weekly ration per person amounted to one lamb chop, or enough stew meat to allow two meat meals a week.

I wonder how many people outside Britain realize that this was largely because the living standard of the workers in Argentina had suddenly risen, that the workers were eating a lot more beef themselves.

Therefore, the Argentine government, with no large meat surpluses on its hands, was able to demand a price so high that the British government could not meet it.

These few examples, will, I hope, illustrate one point I wanted to stress. That is, how completely interdependent we all have become, how easily we can become involved in a situation developing half way across the world, over which we ourselves have no control.

This, as I said earlier, is the reason that wherever we live, we are interested, I might even say anxious, about all the world's news. We know we cannot escape its implications, its complications, often its tragedies.

There is, of course, another way of looking at it, so wittily described by Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he spoke at the Centennial dinner of Reuter's, the great British news agency, just over a year ago.

For nearly two hours the Archbishop had been listening to speeches extolling the importance of news, and of the men and women who gather it, and the newspapers and agencies that disseminate it.

Asking gently whether it would be considered heresy for him to suggest that news was not all that important, he told of a six weeks sea voyage he had made in which he saw no newspapers at all. If there were no newspapers, he reasoned there would be no news. And, he asked, mightn't that be a good thing? Wouldn't there be less tension in the world if East and West remained unaware of the inflammatory statements often made on both sides of the Iron Curtain? With a twinkle in his eyes, Dr. Fisher told the slightly startled editors he thought he had a point which he would like them to consider.

Well, it is a point. But unfortunately, although we can escape from the news for a time, we cannot all spend all of our time travelling the ocean, and so we must live with the news, like it or not.

I may be prejudiced, but I firmly believe that the dissemination of news, unpleasant as that news often is, is vital to the intellectual and moral development of our world. It is a slow business, and we may see no real results in our life time, but I believe that the more news there is, spread around the world, the better the understanding will be among the various peoples. And with understanding comes tolerance. And with tolerance, we may hope, true peace in the world.

RAYMOND DANIELL: First I should like to express my deep appreciation of the honour you have accorded me in inviting me to address your luncheon here today. My wife and I appreciate the honour you have done us by breaking with tradition to allow her to be present too. Originally the plan was for Mr. Sulzberger to deliver the principal address and incidentally to introduce us. Then we were to take a bow and say thank you.

That would have pleased me far better. But unfortunately as you know Mr. Sulzberger was unable to come. I know how bitterly disappointed he is and I know too that only the combined efforts of his wife and his doctor prevented him from doing so. I wanted him to send me the speech he had prepared for delivery and let me read it but he did not think that a good idea. So I have prepared a few random thoughts of my own.

Somehow the idea has grown up that a foreign correspondent leads a glamorous and exciting life, hob-nobbing with diplomats, advising kings and prime ministers how to manage their affairs and switching rapidly from morning dress to white tie and tails. It isn't quite like that. It is usually an interesting and busy life but hardly glamorous. Actually the life of the chief correspondent of the New York Times in London, which I was for more than a dozen years, is about as glamorous as that of the manager of the London branch of a Canadian bank. Let me explain more fully.

First of all of course the chief of bureau is responsible for the news report. That means that he must guide and direct his staff and to a certain degree supervise their work and edit their product. He is also an ambassador of his paper, expected to entertain and be entertained. That perhaps is one of the worst of the occupational hazards for it is difficult for a correspondent to separate his professional from his private life. He spends a considerable amount of time as well acting as a travel agent for visiting firemen during the tourist season which now with cut rate winter travel extends all around the year.

At one time during the war, while I was chief correspondent, I was responsible for the administration of a bureau consisting of eighteen correspondents, a dozen or more teletype operators, the usual secretarial and clerical help and a Sunday department of which Mrs. Daniell was the European chief. In addition as managing director of the New York Times Ltd., I was responsible for the direction of a photographic bureau with thirty-nine employees. There were also two auditors under my jurisdiction. The London bureau was the relay point for almost the whole foreign service and communications were a major preoccupation. It operated twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year.

Nevertheless, as Emerson noted in one of his great essays, there are compensations. Few foreign correspondents become wealthy in the material sense but they do grow rich in memories of people and of places. There is a satisfaction too in being a part of living history. If you believe as I do that an informed electorate is essential to democracy there is the satisfaction of feeling that one is doing useful work.

Luck plays a tremendous role in the life of a journalist. Much depends on the newspaper for which a correspondent works. Much depends on where he is sent. Of course a great deal depends too on how he uses his opportunities but there are a great many first rate but little known journalists who have not had the show window that I have had to display their work.

I have been extremely lucky . . . perhaps lucky to be alive and here to tell the tale today. I was in London all through the war and saw the historic withdrawal from Dunkerque, the heroic resistance of the British people to the blitz. I saw the arrival of the first Canadian division under General MacNaughton in December 1939, and later —too much later—the arrival of our own G.I.s. In fact my wife and I flew back to England with General Ira Eaker and the six members of his staff who formed the nucleus of the United States Eighth Air Force which played such a great role in destroying the warmaking power of both Germany and Italy.

I was present at the liberation of Paris and in my mind's eye is a picture that will never fade of the hysterical out-burst of the people of that lovely city when the news came that Germany had surrendered and the war was over. Somehow I could not share in the exuberance for I could not forget the friends I had lost, including a member of my staff and while I knew the war was over I was unconvinced that peace had come.

Later I went to Germany, eventually to Berlin. I can never forget the weary procession of concentration camp victims—forced workers freed from their pens and staggering determinedly on toward home—some going east others west on opposite sides of all the roads. It was as though a gigantic anthill had been stirred with a stick. Later at Nuremberg I saw the men responsible for these crimes condemned before an allied military court. I left Germany in 1946 all but convinced that the Soviets had no intention of cooperation and that Germany was hopelessly divided.

Then because I wanted a post graduate course in European politics and economics I asked for a roving assignment on the continent and in the Near East. In the next three years I visited nearly every European country as well as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. By a freak of chance I was able to witness the overturn of the Benes government of Czechoslovakia in February 1948. That perhaps was one of the most discouraging of all the events I covered for they gave up freedom without the least resistance. My sorrow was the greater because the revolution cost the life of my good friend Jan Masaryk.

Indeed the whole European picture is a gloomy one. Germany is divided. Austria is still occupied. Italy and France suffer from inflation and feeble governments and seem unable to decide whether the Soviets or a re-armed Germany is the greater menace. Britain still struggling to restore her weakened economic resources still suffers from an inertia which I believe to be the heritage of six years of socialism. The strategic necessity of limiting east-west trade is a crippling blight on the whole European economy.

Back in my old job in London, I covered the death of King George VI and Queen Mary and last summer the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. It seemed to me the cycle was complete and that it was time to come back to this side of the Atlantic if not to the United States. Fortunately the New York Times was planning an expansion of their reporting of Canadian news. We had always had an Ottawa correspondent. But before my time we had never had a Canadian correspondent or made any attempt at covering this vast country as a whole.

A good many of my friends abroad and at home expressed surprise at my decision but I saw the assignment as a tremendous challenge, a task that if successfully accomplished would be the crowning achievement of my career. Any correspondent can report disasters, and crises, just at it is easier to write brilliantly about a bad play than to praise a good one gracefully. To record the activities of a stable government and the steady and orderly growth of a country with an expanding economy in an interesting manner calls for greater skill. That as I see it is my task and the chief difficulty as I see it will be overcoming the problem involved in the great distances that divide your cities. It will take time to establish a network of correspondents of the caliber required but we are making progress and I think we have shown some modest results. I don't want to be judged merely by the number of times my wife's byline and mine appear in the paper but by the total volume of Canadian news that is published. A very large part of my time is devoted to reading, watching developing trends and assigning other people to do the work for I am of necessity an editor as well as a correspondent.

This, in my opinion, is one of the most important jobs I have ever had. No single country in the world is more important to the United States strategically and economically, than Canada. Yet far too little is known south of the border about Canada and Canadians. In time I hope to help them to understand you—your way of thinking, your problems, your achievements, your government and your way of life. Above all I want to present vividly the dramatic story of how you are pushing back the northern frontier and developing your great power and mineral resources against all the obstacles that nature has placed in your way. It is true that God was good to Canada in bestowing upon it untold riches but it took a great people to overcome the difficulties that Providence placed in your way.

That is why I am so happy to be here. It is an opportunity to practice a different if not a new kind of journalism. I am tired of seeing a series of tragedies and disasters, of writing of a society that is old and tired if not deathly ill. It is a joy to be given the task of writing about a young dynamic and virile people who are beginning to take their place in world affairs that is their destiny. I am happy to be looking forward to the future instead of back upon a glorious past. This is the first post I have ever held, one of the first assignments I ever had, where the chief responsibility is to interpret a sound, steady growth and a strong stable government in an atmosphere of open frankness and warm friendliness.

If that kind of news cannot be made interesting it is either because of my own shortcomings as a newspaper man or it is a sad commentary on our times. Let us hope that the time will never come when a despatch from Canada will begin as Janet Flanner, that distinguished journalist who writes the Paris Letter in the New Yorker magazine, began hers of January 7. May I quote?

"It is a pleasure to state that there is no important news here to comment on. Considering what French news has been of late this absence of it is good news in itself."

Nothing is of greater importance to Canada and the United States than that they continue to get along well together, and work together with a common purpose while treating each other with mutual respect. As Canada grows in stature that may become more difficult. There will be arguments over the use of boundary waters, over trade policies and many other matters. It is the task of the diplomats to settle these issues. It is the journalists job to explain objectively the views of both sides. That sometimes makes things easier for the diplomats.

Again I would like to thank you for listening so patiently to what I am afraid sounds more like the story of my life than an after luncheon speech. On behalf of myself and my wife, I am truly honored at your invitation. I am glad to be in Canada and glad to be with you today.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. John Bassett, Jr., publisher of The Evening Telegram.

"ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF COMMON INTEREST TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES"

An Address by

THE HONOURABLE R. DOUGLAS STUART
United States Ambassador to Canada

Joint Meeting with The Canadian Club
of Toronto and The American Men's Club
of Toronto

Monday, January 25th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: Mr. F. B. Whitlock, President of The American Men's Club of Toronto.

MR. WHITLOCK: I consider it a great privilege to have asked to chair this joint meeting of the Canadian Club, the Empire Club, and the American Men's Club on the occasion of the new United States Ambassador's first major address in the City of Toronto. Each of our three clubs have been eagerly awaiting the Ambassador's visit to our city, and it is very fitting that we join together to-day so that we may all hear him at this time.

We are highly honoured to have with us at the head table, on this important occasion, Her Majesty's Representative, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, The Honourable Louis O. Breithaupt, together with other outstanding leaders in public affairs and business from both sides of the border.

Mr. Arthur Inwood, President of The Empire Club of Canada will introduce our guest speaker.

MR. INWOOD: The American Men's Club of Toronto, The Canadian Club of Toronto and The Empire Club of

Canada are honoured indeed that His Excellency should accept our invitations to address our clubs, particularly, upon the occasion of his first official visit to our city. It gives us pleasure, Sir, to welcome you to Toronto.

Canadians can be proud that they can lay claim to an important part of your personal background. We rest assured with the knowledge that you have a warm and intimate understanding of Canada and our Canadian characteristics which will tend to bring closer together, in every respect, our own beloved countries.

When I speak of Mr. Stuart's background I am referring to the fact that his father was born in Ingersoll, Ontario and that His Excellency himself was associated in business with the Quaker Oats Company of Canada for many years, having lived in Peterborough, Ontario and having worked at times in our Prairie Provinces. He retired from that company as president and vice-chairman of its board of directors as recently as July, 1953.

Among his business experience and interests he is a director of an important American bank, a director of a railroad, a director of two large insurance companies and director of a chemical corporation.

His public services have likewise been intense and varied. He served as American Red Cross commissioner for France in World War I. He is chairman of the Foundation for American Agriculture, past president of the Chicago Community Fund and honorary president of the Chicago Council to the United States Secretary of Commerce. He was treasurer of the Republican National Committee during the vital years from 1949 to 1953.

Having scored high in business and public service, the only phase of his life he scored low in, was I understand, the game of golf.

This varied background and a charming personality give us great confidence that our newly-appointed American Ambassador to Canada will make the hearts of Canada and United States continue to beat in unison for our mutual progress.

It is my honour to present to you His Excellency, Mr. Robert Douglas Stuart.

THE HONORABLE R. DOUGLAS STUART: I am most appreciative of the honor which has been paid my Government by the Canadian, Empire and American Men's Clubs of Toronto in asking me to speak to you today. I humbly admit this invitation came to me not because of any particular capacities I possess, but because of the fact that I represent the United States in Canada.

When the President asked me to come to Canada as the United States Ambassador, I was of course both pleased and surprised. I had never expected to be a diplomat nor to work for the Government. However, believing in Canada and Canadians, and being convinced that Canada was a land of promise and tremendous importance to the United States, in spite of the many obstacles I faced, I felt it was my duty to accept—so here I am.

Canada has been very important in the life of my family. My grandfather came out from Scotland in 1846 and settled in Embro, Ontario. There my father was born. When a small boy his father and mother moved from Embro to Ingersoll where my grandfather had built a small oatmeal mill. He lived there until he was 20, when he, with my grandfather moved to the United States for the purpose of building a small oatmeal mill in Cedar Rapids. As business grew he moved to Chicago where he built another mill.

I started my business life in Peterborough. From Peterborough I moved to the Northwest Provinces for the purpose of learning something about country elevator operations. For Canada and its people, who have been extraordinarily kind to me I have a great respect and affection.

I have spent countless happy days in Toronto. Here I have many friends. To those of my friends who have come here today may I express my appreciation for their courage and loyalty. They know my limitations. I have learned that when one speaks as a diplomat he must be cautious and above all, discreet. However, I will never be anythink but frank.

Today it is not my purpose to talk about undefended borders, a theme which is now somewhat shopworn but nonetheless tremendously important, nor about the various splended organizations which our two countries have wisely established to settle our mutual problems. I have great respect for these—the International Joint Commission and the Permanent Joint Board of Defense, and finally the Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.

This last committee, whose membership comprises four members of the Cabinet of Canada and four members of the Cabinet of the United States, is to study and recommend solutions for many of our trade problems. However, I am sure you here are all familiar with these various organizations.

I am going to talk to you as a businessman about some of the problems which are of fundamental importance to the business system in which our two countries are so closely linked. An ambassador is often expected to talk about international politics. After all, today politics and economics can not be divorced.

I realize I do not have to go into detail and tell this audience what truly great countries Canada and the United States are. For many years more Americans and Canadians have been earning more and spending more money than have any similar number of people anywhere in the history of the world.

Why? Because of the desire of the Canadian and American people for self-betterment and the ingenuity of our people in developing and expanding their competitive enterprise system. This system is North America's successful way of putting together our resources—raw materials, know-how and energy—to satisfy the material needs of men, women and children in a growing continent.

Look at this system's marvelous growth and unlimited possibilities. A century ago our entire output of goods and services valued at present-day prices was between 7½ and 8 billion dollars. Last year, 1953, set a world's record of close to 395 billion dollars and the prospects are that 1954 will be another good year.

Compared with 100 years ago, today we find 7 times as many Canadians and Americans working a little more than half the hours and producing 50 times as much. The figures which I have given you may not be exact but they are approximately correct. In 1853 machinery did only 5 per cent of the nation's work. Human beings and animals did the rest. Today the figures are reversed, with machinery doing something over 95 percent of all the work.

Does not the past foretell the future? You younger men here today will live to see greater growth and marvels resulting from the pushbutton system of atomic and solar energy, the system described by the new word "automation".

The industrial revolution freed ordinary men and women from the bondage of heavy toil. High-speed automatic machinery will undoubtedly release more and more people from the tediousness of routine tasks.

This is the private enterprise system which is giving the citizens of Canada and the United States more real security and greater happiness and freedom than any other system yet devised by man. There are those who would like to exchange it for another system, and Communists everywhere in the world envy, fear and hate it, and if they had their way would destroy it.

Why is our system superior to old-world capitalism with its self-imposed restraints, cartels and fear of competition? Because our vigorous capitalism gives 175 to 180 million Americans and Canadians infinitely more than any system known to man.

Our society is flexible. Consequently, every lad starts with an opportunity. If he has the guts and a willingness to work the opportunities are limitless. Our way of life places no restrictions on individual freedom. It is the wonder of the world. We in the United States and Canada believe in the private competitive system because it has worked. As good citizens and businessmen our job is to defend and foster the system. Certainly our Governments believe in business.

Business is people. Business is the mason with his trowel, the worker at the lathe, the truck-driver transporting goods, the salesgirl in the country store, the shoeshine boy and the other service trades, the engineer figuring ways to increase consumption and the millions of workers earning their living from business.

Business belongs to the people. One out of every five stockholders in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is an employee of the company. The total number of employees owning stock is 265,000. In the great mail-order house of Sears-Roebuck about 115,000 employees hold one-fourth of all the company stock.

Millions of men and women participate in employee pension plans and are in fact owners of the businesses. A large percentage of these funds is invested in equity stocks of industrial corporations. Owners of life insurance policies directly or indirectly finance business.

People create business, support business, and enjoy its benefits. The real boss of business is the consumer. When the products of industry cease to satisfy the people they stop buying them and the business goes broke. On this continent thousands of communities are built around some particular business, large or small.

It is strange that some people think they serve a useful purpose by criticizing and hamstringing business—both large and small. Their purpose is to slander business big and small—particularly big—as though size in itself were harmful to the people. If their reasoning were correct, many modern developments such as fraternal societies, labor unions and farmer cooperatives would stand condemned for their size.

Mass production, with its output of television, radar, automobiles and other inumerable blessings enjoyed by the families of the United States and Canada, is made possible only by the combination of large quantities of venture capital and know-how.

In view of the great military strength of Communism how safe would our children be if it were not for the productive capacity of big business? Isn't it reasonable to say that business is big because it has a big job to do.

Those who would destroy and tear down institutions which create jobs for millions, spread modern conveniences among other millions, and form our great bastion of defense are not serving the people of North America.

Business, small and large, contributes to the well-being of all Canadians and Americans. There is no advantage business can procure that is not eventually shared with all classes of the population in the form of compensation —with customers in the form of improved quality of merchandise sold at lower prices.

In our modern economic society, business, agriculture and labor are inextricably woven together and no one of the three segments can be prosperous for any period of time unless all three segments are prosperous. Labor, agriculture and business must sink or swim together. As soon as all three groups realize this truth and act on it all will be better off and the people as a whole will be greatly benefitted. Every citizen of the North American continent in my judgment has a special interest in business because business success increases the well-being of all.

Business, as conducted on the basis of our enterprise system, provides a return on invested funds for all classes of thrifty people. It gives the thrifty people an opportunity to put their savings to work. By this process jobs are created. In the United States today it costs on the average about $10,000 to supply tools for the worker. The real friends of the worker recognize that savings are indispensible to labor.

In a growing North America business is more than the machine and its products. It is a great human instrument for increasing the general well-being at home and, we fondly hope, for helping to unite people of the entire world in bonds of friendship and peace. Certainly this has been the result in Canada and the United States.

The friendship and understanding of Canada and the United States have grown steadily and in my judgment there will be no problems developing that are insoluble —none that cannot be solved if men of good will and common sense sit down with the determination to find a solution on the basis of fairness and complete understanding.

Our present Administration has, as one of its main objectives, the freeing of world trade. President Eisenhower reiterated this to your Parliament during his Ottawa visit last November. I am sure progress will be made.

One evidence is the report of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. It analyzes the world economic situation and recommends ways in which impediments in the United States to international trade can be reduced. The report as a whole demonstrates the willingness of the Administration to do its part to help produce constructive forward action in the field of international economic cooperation.

Gentlemen, if our two countries are going to fulfill the promise of the future, we businessmen have to represent and interpret to the best of our ability our way of life. We have to know ourselves and face up to our ideals and beliefs. Self-analysis is always a painful task.

Every well-managed institution periodically takes a physical inventory when every screw, nut and bolt is counted. This is done so that we in business may know what our assets really are. The discrepancies which are sometimes discovered in the process of taking inventory are at times quite surprising.

Why shouldn't we apply this process to our intangibles? —and separate the chaff from the wheat. We must be sure of the fundamentals, balance, discrimination and sound judgment—not change merely for the sake of change and not sentimental loyalty to the old merely because it is old.

Coupled with these, I would be disloyal to my Scottish ancestors if I neglected to commend the all-important homely virtues of hard work and thrift which are as necessary today as 100 years ago. And further, and above all, we must never lose our faith in God, or a recognition of the fact that a firm spiritual basis is the only enduring basis for a healthy society. We must have the courage and conviction to stand for and support the things which we believe to be good.

Gentlemen, we have a great stake in the preservation of our way of life and our world. Everything worthwhile must be worked for. We must take the efficiency, common sense and the broad consideration which are fundamental to good sound business and apply them to our communities and government.

Canada and the United States are great countries—wonderful countries. To keep them so we as individuals must strive to further and improve those aspects of our countries which have led to our present greatness.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. G. Harry Sheppard, President of The Canadian Club of Toronto.

"PAKISTAN TO-DAY"

An Address by

HIS EXCELLENCY MIRZA OSMAN ALI BAIG

High Commissioner for Pakistan to Canada

Thursday, February 4th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The First Vice-President, Mr. James H. Joyce.

MR. JOYCE: It is our privilege to hear an address today by the High Commissioner for Pakistan to Canada, His Excellency Mirza Osman Ali Baig.

Born at Bombay, India in 1904, His Excellency was educated in England at Clifton College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned in the Indian Land Forces in 1924, he served in the Indian Cavalry until 1930. He then transferred to the Indian Political Service and held various appointments in India until 1942. He was appointed Consul in Portugese India in 1943 and First Secretary, British Embassy at Washington in 1946. Later he was appointed Counsellor of the Pakistan Embassy at Washington. From May to July, 1949, His Excellency was Acting High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada. He was then in 1950 appointed Minister in Washington. He returned to Karachi in 1951 as non-political head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. His Excellency was appointed High Commissioner to Canada in September 1953.

He will now speak to us on "Pakistan To-day".

HIS EXCELLENCY MIRZA OSMAN ALI BAIG: It is indeed a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity of addressing such a distinguished gathering and I thank you for this privilege, and for the hospitality and courtesy which you have extended to me. The subject on which I am to speak is my country of Pakistan, a country at the opposite end of the earth and, of necessity, somewhat unfamiliar to the majority of my listeners.

The Indo-Pakistan subcontinent is about two thirds the size of Canada, shaped like the head of an elephant. The forehead and the trunk are formed by India, while Pakistan forms the two ears. West Pakistan is four times the size of East Pakistan, but has rather less than three quarters of the population. The two portions of Pakistan are divided by some eight hundred miles of Indian territory. The country has an area of about 360,000 square miles, a little smaller than British Columbia, and a population of a little over seventy-six million, almost all Moslem by religion.

The policy and the destiny of any country are governed mainly by its geographical situation. We are situated in South Asia, with a very large foreign country (India) in between the two parts of Pakistan. Our grass roots lie in Central Asia and the Middle East and our origin colours our outlook. The Moslems invaded India in successive waves, the first of which came in from the sea in the eighth century, and the last of which came in from Central Asia in the sixteenth century. Pakistan consists of the descendants of these invaders. Intermarriage took place, but not to a great extent. Conversions were also not on the scale that is sometimes alleged. In fact, Delhi itself, which we occupied as long ago as the twelfth century as our capital, and the area all around, has always had a population of which the majority is Hindu and has always been Hindu. In consequence, that whole territory was awarded to India on a population basis when India was partitioned in 1947. That could hardly have been the case if the Moslems who ruled from Delhi as their headquarters for several centuries had been intolerant and fanatical.

We have always considered ourselves to be a separate nation from the Indians and, at the time of the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, we insisted on having a separate and independent country in which to live and follow our own way of life. It so happened that we were heavily concentrated in two widely separated portions of the subcontinent, but that was a fact of geography and of history which had to be faced. In spite of the distance, the thirty-two million Moslems in the West and their forty-four million co-religionists in the East decided to unite under a common Government and to form the new country of Pakistan.

Since the partition of the former India, the world has unfortunately heard a great deal about differences between Pakistan and India. But we need not be pessimistic about the outlook. History has almost always shown that, when an empire breaks up into different fragments, each fragment regards its neighbour with a certain amount of suspicion and even hostility. In the course of time the hostility and bickering soften and subside. There is ample reason to hope that Pakistan and India will solve their present differences and live as good neighbours, and moreover that this happy state of affairs will come to pass within the next few years. We may take encouragement from the example of the former British North American colonies. Though there were one or two periods of some tension and even of open hostilities between Canada and the United States, neither country now finds it necessary to protect the common frontier against the other, and the bonds of friendship far exceed any differences that may exist.

In fact, the history of Canada since the Confederation furnishes many analogies and comparisons with the issues which confront Pakistan at the present moment, and Canadians are perhaps in an exceptionally good position to understand some of our present difficulties. You will remember the anxiety of a previous generation of Canadians over the possibility that the Pacific Coast, or the Northwest Territories, might be taken over by Canada's great neighbour to the South, and how this outflanking movement would have affected the whole of Canada's future and potentialities. Pakistanis have much the same anxieties over the fate of Kashmir, which is in the melting pot.

Then again, we have boundary water disputes which, since our economy is at present almost wholly agricultural, is a matter of the most vital importance to us. The fathers of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, who had their troubles over the division of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers with their neighbours in Montana, would not have found it difficult to understand just how we feel.

Now, a fresh issue has arisen, and that is whether the strengthening of the armed forces of Pakistan with help from a friendly Western power would detrimentally affect the so-called "neutral area" in South Asia which India's great statesman and Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, thinks essential for the safety of India and, indeed, of Asia as a whole. We do not agree with the reasoning behind such theories. Weakness does not buttress neutrality, but invites agression. Any area is neutral just so long as it suits some belligerent to let it remain neutral and no longer. History has furnished clear, and recent, examples of this fact. The U.S.A. tried to be a neutral area in both the great world wars. It failed entirely. Russia hoped to remain neutral in World War II. Hitler decided otherwise. When two mighty powers whom it was obviously most dangerous to provoke, let alone attack, failed to maintain their policy of neutrality, how can anyone reasonably expect a group of fledgling nations, weak and undeveloped, to maintain their neutrality at will, and especially in a state of weakness? Pakistan has no wish to emulate either the ostrich or King Canute, and will act accordingly in its policies and its friendships. The possession of a serviceable gun may not save a man from attack, but it may well enable him to survive.

Turning from India, which is at the moment our main problem but with whom we look forward confidently to close friendship in the not very distant future, let me touch upon Pakistan's attitude towards the rest of the world. As a people we originated in the area of the Caspian Sea and form part of what are known as the Caucasian races. You yourselves are also a branch of that same race. But for the past few centuries, the peoples inhabiting the East and the West have been in conflict and collision fairly consistently. In the Middle Ages, the Christians on their Crusades attacked and ravaged the eastern Mediteranean lands. Later the Turks (who are of the same tribal stock as the Moguls who conquered India in the sixteenth century and ruled from Delhi until 1858) invaded the West and ranged up to the walls of Vienna. Within more recent times, the English, the French and the Dutch have invaded and dominated hundreds of millions of people in the East. The hold of the West upon the East grew progressively weaker until political adjustments following the second world war resulted in several countries in Asia regaining their independence and forming new units and forces in the international sphere. Human nature being what it is, it is no matter for surprise that the newly liberated peoples of the East still regard western nations as a group with some suspicion and caution. Time will soften memories of things that had best be forgotten. There are many happy memories of inspiring association and friendship on the other side of the balance.

In the light of our background it is not surprising that Pakistan supports all peoples who are still struggling to break the bonds of colonialism in other parts of the world. This policy is based not merely on emotion but also on what we believe to be justice. Time and changing public opinion are progressively on the side of freedom and justice though there still remain large areas of the world, on both sides of what we call the "iron curtain", where these terms have a meaning different to that held, for instance, in Canada. But, by and large, the world is developing along lines which have already made colonialism an anachronism. Backward or undeveloped territories certainly need help, but the United Nations Organization now provides the proper ways and means for such help. A shining example is also provided by the Colombo Plan, which might be termed the brain-child of the Commonwealth, in which both Pakistan and Canada are sister nations.

Pakistan's progress is basically and primarily dependent on her own effort and determination, but in the Colombo Plan she has been extended the hand of friendship and assistance by Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. In helping us to strengthen and stabilize our economy, Canada has already placed some thirty-five million dollars at our disposal in services and goods. Canadians are busy on our behalf planning or developing important irrigation projects, a cement plant, hydro electric power, improving our livestock, and carrying out aerial surveys which will provide us with a complete inventory of what types of land and resources are at our disposal over the greater part of our country. This inventory alone is of incalculable value. Without it, proper planning for the development of the country's mineral and agricultural resources would be quite impractical and unreal. Moreover, Canada has placed wheat to the value of ten million dollars at our disposal to avert an imminent famine.

Canada is also training many of our boys in agriculture, in the arts of civil administration, and in technology. When these trainees return home they in turn impart their knowledge to their colleagues and compatriots and thus help to increase the number of technicians and trained personnel at our disposal. This number is at present very small—far too small for a country of nearly eighty millions

It is through such practical and generous friendship that mutual trust, confidence, and appreciation are developed between nations. Pakistan is grateful for all that Canada is doing for her under the Colombo Plan, and equally so for the ready understanding which she has shown on many occasions of stress and strain, through which a newly-formed country usually must pass.

Pakistan's economic progress so far has been uneven, but the general outlook is now far more promising than it has been during the past two years. In the beginning, when the newly-created country had to import heavily though its export trade was not yet functioning smoothly, the balance of trade was unfavourable. Then, during the Korean war the balance was more than adjusted. But in 1952 our economy took a sudden and steep dive. Our food crops were poor, and our jute earnings (our main source of foreign exchange) were almost halved. We had not yet built up sufficient financial reserves or industrial strength to take the shock in our stride. Purchase of foodstuffs from abroad depleted our holdings of foreign exchange to an alarming degree. In fact, we would have been unable to avert a serious famine, with no one knows what consequences, except for the generosity of the U. S.A. (who gave us nearly a million tons of wheat) and of some of the Colombo Plan countries including Canada who placed many millions of dollars worth of foodgrains at our disposal. We shall never forget this help at a moment of dire need. We are now beginning to recover. There is expectation of better crops this year, and we are planning our overall economy afresh in the light of our past experiences. We are learning from trial and error, and still have a long way to go and much to learn, but we are wiser than we were. For a long time to come, we shall have to rely on our usual main exports, jute and cotton, to earn for us sufficient foreign exchange to buy machinery for our industrialization and agriculture. When we can meet a large part of our needs of manufactured goods from our own production instead of buying from abroad, more foreign exchange will be saved which can be used for more and more development and modernization.

To promote our industries, the Government has established two bodies, the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. The Industrial Finance Corporation is to grant loans and credits to new or developing industries. The Industrial Development Corporation is to ensure the development wherever necessary of industries considered vital to the country. These are jute, fertilizer, paper, iron and steel, ship-building, heavy chemicals, sugar, cement and textiles. The plan is that when private capital comes forward to take over any of these enterprises, it may take it over from the Government-run Industrial Development Corporation. If private capital comes forward that is only partly sufficient to take over, Government will allow it to do so on a proportionate partnership basis. In other words, though the jute and cotton industries have proved attractive to private capital, Government has thought it advisable to launch, in the first instance, certain industrial projects that should normally be reserved for private enterprise, but it is only doing so on a basis that it hopes will be temporary, and only because sufficient private capital or know-how is not at present forthcoming to establish and to nourish some of the industries that are very important to our economy. When such industries have been set on their feet, private capital may be expected to take over. The necessity for the Government's help in the initial stages arises from the circumstances that, in a society whose economy has always been almost entirely agricultural, little is understood as yet about industrial theory or practice, and the instinctive conservatism of the people has to be overcome. But the industrial revolution can no longer be delayed. In these days of fast moving events we have to move fast also, and the Government is blazing the trail wherever it finds it necessary to do so. Much progress has been made already. In 1947, at the time of partition, we did not have a single jute mill to process raw jute into burlap. At present we have six such mills, enough to provide for our own domestic consumption. In 1947, we could only process 10% of our domestic needs from the cotton we produced. In two to three years we shall be able to meet all our domestic needs of cotton textiles from our own manufactures. These developments and a host of others, both industrial and agricultural, that I have no time to describe just now, will automatically lead to a very considerable saving of foreign exchange and to the general strengthening of our economy.

You would perhaps like me to touch upon Pakistan's proposed new Constitution. The Constituent Assembly has resolved that Pakistan shall be called the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" and that she shall have a President as the Head of State. Parliament will consist of an Upper House and a Lower House. Election to the Lower House will be by direct vote, on a population basis, by adult franchise. Members of the Upper House will be elected by each of the five Provincial Legislatures of Pakistan from among their own members—an equal number from each Province. Any vital issue, such as the election of the Head of State, or a confidence or no confidence vote will be decided by both Houses in joint session. Procedural and organizational details for the two Houses are still under discussion and the picture has not yet been completed. It is believed that the whole Constitutional issue will be finalized during the current year.

In coming to the main decisions regarding her future Constitution, Pakistan is reacting to the historical background of the nation. We have a very high regard for Britain, for her Crown, and for her people, but we cannot ignore our own long history and achievements which, though the times have changed, form our national heritage. As late as 1858 (only nine years prior to your own Confederation) we had our own Mogul Emperor ruling in Delhi, and his dynasty had ruled for several centuries succeeding other Moslem dynasties right back to the twelfth century. The historical fact is that an essentially foreign rule was imposed on us comparatively recently. Though the British were in virtual control long before that, the first British accession to the Imperial Throne was proclaimed by Benjamin Disraeli in 1876 and thereafter the Crown was represented in Delhi by the Viceroy, who on the one hand as Viceroy was the personal representative of the Crown and on the other, in his capacity as Governor-General, was the servant of the India Office in Whitehall. This dual personality in its dual manifestation was a most confusing institution, and the British concept of the Crown as reigning but not ruling never had even a reasonable chance of taking root—let alone of growing to maturity—in the welter of politics surging round the Government of India with the Governor-General—otherwise the Personal Representative of the Crown—as the active Head of the Cabinet and of the Government, taking his orders from the Secretary of State for India in London—an anomaly which lasted right up to the partition of India and the birth of Pakistan in 1947.

Pakistan's evolution to independence within the Commonwealth has therefore passed through stages rather different from those of Canada. The tree which grows in a different political climate produces fruit of a different political flavour. It is the law of nature—and of the development of political institutions. By the same token, like factors tend to produce like results and the British influence, common to the history of both countries, has produced an ideology in Pakistan—as in Canada—on which the British hallmark is quite evident.

Most of the associations which have grown up between Pakistan and the different countries of the Commonwealth are of a nature that will endure. Among these associations are the lessons that we have learned from our British friends, whose occupation of our country was by no means an unmitigated disaster. In fact, the very concept of parliamentary government which we have adopted is a British concept and a British tradition. Our own Mogul Empire, after several centuries of administrative efficiency and of splendor unequalled since Roman times, in its final stages had fallen into decay and corruption and, failing to move with the times, was easily undermined and eventually destroyed. The British, after taking over, restored good government and established very high standards and ideals in public service and in administration. They have also inculcated a dislike of dictatorship, a form of rule to which the peoples of the East in the past have had a partiality. If that is being changed now, the credit belongs in no small measure to the British people and to the example which they have set us.

It is only in a few years that the people of Pakistan have become aware, through their own independent experience, of the peoples and the policies and the outlook of the countries of the Commonwealth other than Great Britain. It will still take us a little time to get to know you as well as we should and for you to know us. But much progress has been made. Through the steady friendship and the very practical assistance which we have been receiving from you, Canada's people have become known to us as our sincere friends, and are held in high regard and affection. This forms a sure basis for lasting association and co-operation in the years to come. Difficult times still seem to lie ahead of all of us, but they need cause us no dismay so long as we learn to understand the other man's point of view and the inescapable fact that it takes all kinds to make a world. The Commonwealth itself is living proof that people from distant lands can live and talk and work together harmoniously and with common purpose when they recognize that good-will is the essential factor in the successful conduct of human affairs. Both Canada and Pakistan have Prime Ministers who appreciate this to the full. Mr. St. Laurent is starting today, as we all know, on a world tour that will take him, among other lands, to Pakistan. This visit will forge a very major link in the progressively strengthening chain of understanding and friendship between Pakistan and Canada. The people of Pakistan will welcome your Prime Minister with the most sincere affection and appreciation, and we may be sure that no one will welcome him more warmly and more fraternally than my very distinguished predecessor in Canada, Mr. Mohammed Ali, now Pakistan's Prime Minister.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. J. Salem, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

"LOOKING AHEAD"

An Address by

JOHN L. McCAFFREY

President and Director, International Harvester Co.mpany, Chicago, Illinois

Thursday, February 11th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Our distinguished guest speaker today can truly speak for industry in the United States as he is the chief executive of one of our neighbour's largest companies —International Harvester Company. It was only after a personal visit to Chicago and after having the pleasure of meeting him that I finally persuaded him to journey to Toronto and speak to us on current business conditions, as he is certainly most qualified to do as a top-level American businessman.

Mr. McCaffrey began his career with International Harvester Company as a warehouse clerk in 1909 at a wage of $40. per month U.S. funds, or $38.70 Canadian funds as of 10:00 a.m. this morning according to Mr. Stewart of the Bank of Montreal.

After serving for 37 years in many and varied branches of his corporation he was elected president in May 1946. He is a director of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, a director of an American Railroad, vice-chairman of the board of the United States Inter-American Council, and vice-chairman of the American Heritage Foundation as well as a trustee of the U.S.

Council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Among his other activities he is a trustee of the University of Chicago, University of Chicago Cancer Research Foundation and the Museum of Science & Industry. He is also a trustee of the Catholic Charities in United States and the University of Notre Dame and among other interests he is on the advisory committee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate.

His company in Canada under the direction of Mr. Roice is deeply respected by its Canadian employees and customers from Halifax to Vancouver.

It gives me much pleasure to present to you Mr. John L.| McCaffrey whose subject is "Looking Ahead".

MR. McCAFFREY: It is a great many years now since I first came to Canada. In those years, my travels have taken me from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia and back again, to your cities and towns as well as to your farms. I have had an unusual opportunity to know and to admire your great nation. I always come to Canada with the feeling that I am visiting an old and valued friend, and I only hope that feeling is a mutual one.

During the years that I have been coming here, great changes have taken place in Canada and great changes have taken place in the operations of International Harvester in Canada. It is natural and inevitable that this should be true, for our business serves your basic industries—agriculture, mining, transportation, construction—and anything which greatly affects Canada must greatly affect us also.

This association is of long standing. The present International Harvester is a successor and a direct corporate descendant of the old McCormick Harvesting Machine Company which had its inception with the development of the reaper by Cyrus Hall McCormick. The first reapers were sold here more than a century ago, and our first Canadian operation—a sales office—was opened at Winnipeg in 1887.

The creation of a separate company to serve Canada was one of the first important acts of the present International Harvester Company. The United States company was formed in 1902, and International Harvester of Canada was created just one year later, in 1903. Manufacturing operations soon followed, and the Hamilton Works of the Canadian company this year will complete its first half-century of production.

Physically, the Canadian company has grown greatly in that half-century. It now comprises our General Offices, the Hamilton Works, the Hamilton Twine Mill, the Chatham Works where we make our motor trucks, nineteen sales offices across the Dominion, and a transfer operation at Fort William. As another measure of scope, its sales in 1953 totaled more than $122 millions Canadian.

To me a very interesting thing is that as the Canadian company has grown, it has become more and more Canadian. This was natural but not accidental. We intended it that way.

At one time, especially during its formative years, the Canadian company had among its officers men who were also officers or officials of the parent company in the United States. It should be clear, however, that since 1944 International Harvester of Canada has been a completely autonomous Canadian company. Its president and all its other officers are residents of Canada. Its board of directors meets in Hamilton. Its decisions are taken in Canada.

This reflects our fundamental policy that the Canadian company shall develop its organization, its functions and its facilities on the basis of autonomy.

In the years since the end of World War II, International Harvester Company of Canada has spent approximately $21 millions for additions to its production, engineering and distribution facilities.

These expenditures have included about $9 millions at Hamilton, more than $5 millions spent for the new motor truck factory at Chatham and approximately $7 millions for new district sales offices. Last year, the Canadian company completed and placed in operation its new engineering building at Hamilton, which has complete engineering facilities, including experimental workshops.

I am sure most of you know that some of the products sold in Canada by the Canadian company are made, in whole or in part, in the United States. You may not know, however, that this is an arrangement which cuts both ways and that, in fact, there has been a remarkable growth in the number and value of products made in Canada and exported to the United States.

For example for some years now all grain drills have been produced at Hamilton Works, both for the Canadian and the United States trade.

This is also true of some new, heavy-tillage implements.

All binder twine sold by our Company in the United States comes from the Hamilton Twine Mill.

This year the Canadian company will undertake the manufacture of substantial schedules of machines formerly imported from the United States. This includes a very popular automatic pick-up hay baler and our largest selling model of combine. In addition, production will be undertaken here on spreaders and on disk blades. All these will be net additions to Canadian manufacturing for the Canadian market.

So we like to feel, and we hope you will also feel, that our activities here are in tune with the growth and development of the Dominion.

Actually, the terms "growth" and "development" sometimes seem too weak to describe the events that have been happening in Canada in recent years. Sir Wilfred Laurier's famous prediction of 50 years ago, that "the Twentieth Century is Canada's", has been coming true at an astonishing rate.

I have said that I am no stranger to Canada, and that is true. I have many friends here. I try to keep myself generally informed of what is taking place in business and industry and farming. And yet I must admit that when I got into the actual figures of what you have been doing, I was frequently taken by surprise.

We are accustomed, of course, to acknowledge Canada's world leadership in certain areas of economic activity. For example, no one is surprised that you are first in the production of newsprint, of asbestos, nickel and platinum. In the same way, nearly everyone knows that Canada is an important producer of aluminum, zinc, cobalt and lead. Your fur and fishing industries have been prominent for several generations now.

But I was surprised to learn, for example, that between 1940 and 1952 you had increased your production of zinc by 73% and of asbestos by 157%.

As you all know, in the last few years, Canadian events have been as prominent in the headlines in the rest of the world as within Canada itself. You have been adding new words to the geography of the business world—names such as Kitimat, Beaver Lodge Lake, Peace River, Redwater, the Athabasca Sands, Lynn Lake and Steep Rock and many others.

These have been bold and dramatic events. So most of us know that new resources for the world and new wealth for Canada have come from the exploration of great new deposits of oil, iron ore and uranium.

The figures relating to uranium,of course, are matters of military secrecy. But some measure of the rapidity and scope of these developments is given by a comparison of the years 1940 and 1952—the most recent figures I could get.

In that period, Canadian production of crude petroleum increased by 612%, including an increase of 110% in the last two years alone. In the same time your production of iron ore showed the fabulous increase of 1,154%. Output, of course, is still climbing at a rapid rate and even these figures are already out of date as indicators of your progress.

In reading about these materials, I was struck by a reference made to Canada by one of your officials as "The Last Frontier". That set me thinking about the general nature of the Canadian economy and the question as to how Canada might be expected to develop in the future.

A nation may be a frontier in the economic sense, of course, without being a frontier in the political or social sense at all, and many nations are. Typically, a frontier economy is one which is mainly engaged in the production of raw materials which are processed and largely consumed elsewhere. A frontier economy exchanges its raw material output for manufactured goods produced in other nations and usually derives a considerable part of its financing from other nations.

The United States for a great many years was a frontier economy of this type. Judged by these standards, I think most of us will agree that Canada has been up to now largely a frontier economy.

Now, the question that interests me is not whether Canada is to have rapid growth and great prosperity. I think we can take those things for granted. Rather, I have been interested in whether Canada will grow into a still larger economy of the frontier type, or whether the nature of your development will change and the future will see a Canada with a more nearly balanced type of economy.

Your sensational new developments, of course, have been in the field of raw materials production. Those are the most publicized changes in Canada. By themselves, they would tend to indicate further development of the frontier type of economy. But I was interested in the question I have posed, so I began to search further, to see if there might be signs of a new sort of economy—a change in nature as well as size—developing here in Canada.

I looked first at the matter of people. Canada has always been enormous in area. Your 3,845,000 square miles make you almost one-third larger than the United States. But Canada has also been relatively empty and even today the population of 3.8 persons per square mile makes this Dominion the most lightly settled nation in the Americas.

This is an important matter, since it requires people to carry on any sort of expanded program, and it takes people to form a market large enough to encourage large domestic production. In the United States there are many businessmen and economists who base their expectations of long-term prosperity mainly upon the growing population. In the States, you know, we think our population growth in recent years has been quite remarkable.

So one of the first and largest surprises I got was when

I discovered that your growth in population had far outstripped ours. In 1940 the total population of Canada was 11,381,000. In 1952 it was estimated at 14,430,000—an increase of 26.8% in twelve years. In that same period, the population increase of the United States was 19%.

Part of your growth was accounted for by sizeable immigration from other countries. In the five years from 1948 through 1952, Canada acquired 587,000 new residents in this way. Nevertheless, you seem likely to maintain your lead in population growth, for I found that the Canadian birth rate in 1952 was 27.4 per 1,000 population (as against 24.6 in the United States) and your death rate was only 8.6 per 1,000 population (as against our 9.6). So quite aside from immigration and looking only at natural causes, you are having relatively more babies and fewer deaths than we are.

The second thing I looked at was what these people were doing and where they were living. A typical situation as an economy begins to leave the frontier type of organization is a shift of population from farming and other extractive industries into the cities, to manufacturing, trade and service occupations.

Here again I found a significant trend. In 1931 about 31% of Canada's people lived on farms. In 1941, that had gone down to 27% and in 1951 it had dropped to 21%. In other words, a third of your farmers had left the farms in 20 years, the larger part of them within ten years.

Correspondingly, in 1931 the urban population of Canada was 53.7%, only a little more than half the total. By 1941 it had not increased very much, in fact, a little less than 1%. But in the next ten years, up to 1951, urban population jumped to 61.6% of the total Canadian population. As a comparison, the 1950 urban population of the United States was 64% of its total, so you can see that Canada is taking generally the same course, with somewhat greater emphasis on rural non-farm groups which include your mining, fishing and similar activities.

That kind of a population shift, of course, immediately raises the question of food supply. You have more people, more of them are living and working in cities; where are they getting their food? What has happened to agricultural production as men left the farm?

Here again, I found that your course is similar to ours. I compared acreage and crop yield figures for 1952 with those representing averages for the period 1935-39, back before the war.

I found that your wheat acreage had changed only 1% but your wheat production in bushels was up 120%. In oats, the acreage had gone down 16.5% but the production was up 38%. In barley there had been an acreage increase of 97.6% but the yield was increased 228%.

So it was plain that Canada was increasing its farm productivity in the same way and with the same rapid progress as its other production. New plant varieties, improved livestock strains, better pest control, increased fertilization and many other things played important parts in this.

Certainly one big factor was increased mechanization. In the ten years from 1943 to 1953 the tractor population of Canadian farms went up from 182,000 units to 475, 000, an increase of 161%. In the same period the number of combines on Canadian farms went up from 25,000 to 130,000, an increase of 420%.

This seems to have been good for the farmer, too, for a quick look at the figures tells me that between 1940 and 1952 cash farm income in Canada showed an increase of 277%. That is particularly impressive when one remembers that in about the same time the number of farmers was going down almost one-third.

So you had a lot more people, more of them were living and working in the cities and in industry, and there was plenty of food for them to eat. In fact, they were living better than ever before, for the Canadian Consumers Price Index shows that living costs increased about 60% between 1942 and 1952 while at the same time average hourly earnings of employes in manufacturing plants were going up 86%. So your people were better off. Total salaries and wages paid reflect both the higher wage rates and the greater number of people employed and these payments, comparing 1952 with 1942, showed an increase of 155.8%.

This prosperity was reflected in many directions. For example, from 1940 to 1952 there was an increase of 325% in the annual new investment for housing. There was an increase of 85% in the number of motor vehicles registered in Canada during the same period. Where were these automobiles and trucks coming from? Were they being imported? Some of them were, of course. But not many. In 1952 Canada produced 433,000 vehicles and your imports amounted to only 38,000. Between 1942 and 1952 Canadian automobile production, in number of units, increased 94.4%.

Well, if automobile production had increased like that, what was happening to your other forms of production? I took a look.

I looked at indexes which compare 1952 production with the average for the period 1935-39, that average being taken as 100. I found that the index for total industrial production of Canada in 1952 had reached 232.9. But I found what was to me a very interesting thing. Despite your great new gains in mining and raw materials activities, the biggest proportionate gains were not in those areas.

Leading the list, from the standpoint of growth, was manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies whose index had soared to 393.1. Next was production of transportation equipment at 373.1. Then followed nonmetallic mineral products with 346.1; beverages with 323.6; the mining of fuels with 301.5; petroleum and coal products at 295.1 and iron and steel products at 292.3.

Taking the production of Canada by the four major categories, the leader among the groups was durable goods manufacture with an index of 294.8, then electric power with 234.9, then non-durable goods manufacture at 215.2 and mining at 174.7.

We must bear in mind, of course, that these index figures do not measure the relative weight or size of these activities at the present time. What they do measure is their rate of growth. They show the trend.

Still in pursuit of an answer to my question about Canada's future, I looked at another group of figures. We know that what is produced has to be sold. Some time, in some form, it has to find its way into retail trade. What is the picture there?

I found that between 1941 and 1952 the value of retail trade in Canada had increased 229%. I looked at gross national product for an over-all figure and saw that it had increased from 1940 to 1952 by 234.4%.

And I looked at foreign trade, particularly your trade with the United States. I remembered that my own company was steadily importing more Canadian goods and I wondered if that might not be true generally. I found that it was. I found that between 1940 and 1952 your exports to the United States had increased in value by 420% and also had jumped from being 37.6% of your total export trade to being 53.6% of your total export trade.

I found that your imports from the United States had increased also, but at a more conservative rate. In dollar value your imports had increased 300%, and they had increased slightly in relation to your total imports, moving up from about 69% of the total to about 74%. Moreover, your trade with the United States was closely approaching a balance between exports and imports, as nearly as that condition is ever achieved in an imperfect world.

And so, at last, I formed a conclusion. I hope I have not wearied you too much with the long succession of figures which led me to it.

I may be wrong, and I often am, but I feel very sure of this in my own mind:

First, that Canada faces an extremely bright and promising future, and second, that her development will be away from the frontier type of economy and steadily toward a balanced economy.

And that leads me to one further conclusion. I have heard it said that there are three things a man needs to be happy in his work. The first is a feeling that his job is worth doing. The second is a record of accomplishment in the past. And the third is the expectation of growth and development in the future.

If that statement is true—and I think it is—my conclusion is that you gentlemen of Canada ought to be just about the happiest group of businessmen in the world.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Bruce Legge, a member of the executive of the Club.

“CANADA’S TO-DAY”

An Address by

HERBERT H. ROGGE

President, Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited

Thursday, February 18th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Our guest speaker’s subject “Canada’s Today” is indeed a timely one following upon the recent successful conclusion of the “Canada’s Tomorrow” Conference in Quebec City. As you well know, the purpose of that conference was to bring together leading Canadian figures in all strata of Canadian life to study and discuss the prospects for Canada’s next fifty years. Therefore, we are most fortunate to have the gentleman responsible for that conference talk to us realistically about Canada’s Today.

We are honoured that Mr. Rogge would take the time out of an all-too-busy life to share with us the benefits of his thinking on the subject while it is all so fresh in his memory.

The famous Canadian corporation of which he is president, “Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited”, was incorporated in 1903 to manufacture electrical and allied equipment. Since then it has grown like Canada itself and today in ten different plants employs some 11,500 people. It is interesting to note that, like the Empire Club, Canadian Westinghouse is celebrating its 50th anniversary year and we offer you, Sir, sincere congratulations upon your company's attainments and best wishes for a prosperous future.

Mr. Rogge has served in varied capacities in his industry in many parts of the world including such places as Manila, Java, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Siam and the United States.

During world War II, the United States Navy recognized his personal contributions by awarding him a certificate of commendation "For outstanding service to the United States' Navy." Mr. Rogge is a director of The Bank of Toronto and a member of the advisory committee of The Royal Trust Company in Montreal. He is a Governor of Hamilton College—the Science Affiliate of McMaster University. Recently, Laval University honoured him by confering the degree of "Doctor of Economics".

Gentlemen, it is my privilege to present to you Mr. Herbert H. Rogge.

MR. ROGGE: I suppose there is no country in the world today as conscious of its great potential for growth and development as our own Canada.

We, in Canada, are future minded.

We see ourselves and our industries and our economy and our culture perhaps as great buds on some long dormant plant, now swelling in the new springtime of the modern day, at last stripped of the freezing shackles of the winter of our youth, and preparing to burst into the great flowering plant of our country that is to be.

And because we are so future-minded, many of us think almost with yearning of the years to come. Born thirty years too soon is the personal tragedy of each of us in this room.

That, in any case, has been my own conviction, particularly since being exposed to the Conference on Canada's Tomorrow held in Quebec City last November.

As you may recall, our Company celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by sponsoring this Conference, in which many of the country's important personalities participated—

including several here today. It was a time for looking ahead—and look ahead we did—for a full fifty years.

We foresaw in that time a population in Canada of 30 million people or more—double what it is at present and possibly a conservative estimate in the light of the fact that the population has just about doubled in the last 40 years and current growth is at a much higher rate than has prevailed over this period.

We foresaw our raw material resources being busily and wisely developed; our industries burgeoning; our people prosperous; our culture and education progressing; our importance in international affairs, assured and growing and our influence for good spreading to other nations of the world.

We foresaw many problems, too; the need for working more closely together as Canadians; the need for offering better incentives to our people for ventures of benefit to all; the need for improving education, of learning more about the scientific aspects of social phenomena; the need of coping with our great neighbour to the south in such a way as to gain the greatest good from our necessarily close economic, military and geographical associations—and at the same time preserve all that is best in Canadian culture, traditions, ideas, independence and ways of life.

I think, on the whole, it was a picture of great faith and optimism for Canada's future that emerged from Canada's Tomorrow Conference. And to my mind, quite rightly so. Gathered there were some 300 of the country's foremost thinkers, leaders and doers in many walks of life. They were taking the long look—at developments they were themselves helping to bring into being, and would, in the future, be helping to build and to nurture—and what they saw seemed good.

But it is often easy to be optimistic about the far future. After all, the good soil and the forests, the rocks and minerals, the seas, the lakes and rivers, and the great eternal verities of human existence and experience have tremendous survival value—and in the long run, affairs always seem to work out for the best.

But as everyone here knows; though the great stream of human experience appears in prospect to be a broad and placid river, always flowing inexorably into the blue beyond the horizon, its nearer passage, viewed at close range, reveals a rock-bound channel, rapids, whirlpools, strain and torture everywhere.

Which is simply to say that—before Tomorrow comes Today. We do not reach the promised land of the future except by a series of successive steps in the here and now.

Let us, therefore, take a look, this afternoon, at Canada's Today; for we shall never reach that happy future in our Country save by a long succession of todays; through seeking a solution of today's problems; of building today on yesterday's achievements.

Now, what has been the nature and degree of Canada's progress in the recent past?

In the last 15 years or so, as everybody knows, the Canadian economy has expanded faster than at any other time in history. We have attracted and kept more people; we have vigorously developed our raw material resources, we have created more employment, at higher real wages, and—we have enormously increased the amount of electrical energy available.

Perhaps the figures on our growth are already too familiar, but I would nevertheless, like to set them forth once again in order to establish a little perspective on what follows. Let us look briefly at these facts:

(1) Since 1939 our gross national product has slightly more than doubled in constant dollars. (4½ times in current dollars).

(2) Since 1939 the value of goods produced in Canada's manufacturing industries has increased 2½ times in constant dollars (5 times in current dollars).

(3) In this same period, our population has increased only by one third.

Now, how could these great increases have been possible with so few additional people to accomplish them?

The answer ,obviously, is the growth of the manufacturing industries. For it is the nature of modern manufacturing that it makes use of electrical and mecanical power and all the resources of modern technology to create goods and products. It utilizes the forces and energies of nature to do man's work, and uses man's skill, initiative, imagination, and organizing ability to aid this production.

This has been the true nature of Canada's change in the last decade and a half. We have become increasingly industrialized. Our economy, based as it is on the enormous natural resources of our soil, our forest cover, our oil, gas, minerals and hydro power is primarily extractive in nature. The development of these resources has accounted for much of the spectacular amounts of capital that has been invested in recent years. No one will deny the great benefits accruing to our economy from this dynamic type of investment.

But were investment to stop with resource development, our economy would be purely extractive and we would be suppliers only of materials for others to process and turn into useful goods. Very fortunately for Canada we have been able to use Canadian brains and skills and initiative not only to farm, mine, fish, drill and cut timber, but also to make the end products of these materials. This, in my opinion, is the principal direction of Canada's future—to produce more valuable, finished and semi-finished goods from our raw resources; to invest and reinvest the returns from our labours in plants and industries and technology that will be able to go on and support increasing numbers of Canadians in the years to come.

In her manufacturing establishments, her skills, ingenuity, zeal, technology and reputation, Canada can build something that will never wear out or become depleted or extracted or destroyed, but can always stand as a means of making an increasingly better living for her people.

Yet, despite the clear fact that this dream is rapidly becoming a reality, many Canadians still think of their country's economy as being purely extractive, as suppliers to nations with superior manufacturing skills. Our national thinking is often patterned by this concept. Our national policies are often based on it.

But this concept, however, true it might have been once upon a time, is no longer so. At least it is subject to highly important modification.

Take, for example, agriculture.

Of our total national income in 1952—a total of some 18 billion dollars, only about 2.2 billion (or less than 13%) was derived directly from agriculture. A country that derives less than 13% of its income from farming is not, I submit, primarily an agricultural country!

But to go further, the total income from agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, quarrying and oil wells—all the so-called extractive industries, in 1952 amounted to 3.3 billions or only about 18.4% of the total national income. In the same year, manufacturing accounted for over 5.3 billion or nearly 30% of the national income. The balance was made up of many other industries and trades, also related more to industry than extraction, including construction, transportation, retail and wholesale trade, finance and the like.

It is, therefore, something of a myth to think of our economy as agricultural or extractive. We are a manufacturing country, and no mistake.

This is strikingly revealed in the changing pattern of the labour force. Since 1939 the agricultural labour force has fallen from 1,365,000 to 827,000, a 40% decrease in numbers despite the natural population increase and a million immigrants. The manufacturing labour force, on the other hand, has increased from 658,000 in 1939 to 1,360,000, an increase of 107%.

This transition in the nature of our economy has been rapid. During a single generation Canada has changed from a country producing and exporting mainly primary products to a country producing and exporting mainly processed or manufactured goods.

This fundamental change in our economic pattern has given rise to new problems.

An industrial economy is a complex—and in some ways, a delicate sort of thing. It does not have the toughness and the degree of independence enjoyed by an extractive economy. The farmer on his farm, the mining operator by his shaft in earth, the fisherman or the woodsman, are to some degree, semi-independent units in the economy. Because of this independence of each other, and to some extent of the national economic and political winds that may be blowing at the moment, an extractive economy has a certain resiliency, a resistance to external influences and a toughness that may be far less evident in an industrial one.

For no industry and no company stands by itself alone. It is the fundamental nature of an industrial culture that each unit depends on the others. The total work is divided up, in a manner of speaking, among those who have the special resources, skills, experience, technical background and interest for performing each specific task.

There is a division of labour not only in each individual company, but also among the companies of an industry, and among the industries themselves.

Truly, in an industrial culture every action seems to affect all the others, in many and sometimes unexpected ways.

I recall how Sir James Jeans, in his book the "Universe Around Us", explained a somewhat similar though much more majestic interdependence—the interplay of the forces of gravitation that holds the stars and planets in their courses, each in delicate balance between gravitational and centrifugal force, and all affected by changes in any one. So interdependent are these forces, said Sir James in effect, that when a baby throws its rattle out of its crib in a nursery on the earth, it literally shakes the farthest star in the universe.

And so it is with the decisions, activities and successes or failures of each individual company or industry in an industrial complex such as we have in Canada today. As a whole, it is strong and not without some fiexibility, but the interbalances are delicate, interdependent and very subtle. This explains, perhaps, the great importance to every business man of the financial and business press of this country—which in my opinion does a really splendid job—and the avidity with which commercial and industrial managers follow the indices marking each other's successes or difficulties. In an integrated industrial culture, we can surely say with John Donne, "never send to know for whom the bell tolls: it tolls for thee".

Now obviously, this interdependence means that when industry is healthy, and meeting its problems, and growing and prosperous, all parts of it tend to share in the prosperity. There is a feeling of well-being, of inevitability, of success. That was the sort of feeling that most of us were having, I think, a year ago, when we had shown ourselves—as we thought—that we could meet the peacetime world in our stride, avoid post-war depression such as had been long prophesied, rise to the demands upon us for expansion and development, pay ever higher wages to our people, and still price our products within the reach of our customers.

A year ago, I believe, that was the general feeling throughout industry not only in Canada, but also in the United States, and to a large degree also in the European countries that are highly industrialized. In Britain, the wants and needs of the people were being more or less caught up, industry was regaining some of the strength it had lost through the shattering, dislocating war years. The country and the industry was adjusting itself to a changed post-war world, and was finding successful ways to cope with it. And there was still a large unsatisfied market for British production at home and nearby. In most other countries of Western Europe, a similar regeneration and rebirth was taking place, with the populations of those countries moving toward satisfaction, but with good markets still alive with demand, and the future looking rosy.

But that was a year ago. Almost suddenly—so it seems in retrospect—the picture began to change.

In the United States the mass production industries, especially, began to find their distribution pipelines full. The long pent-up demands fostered by the war and post-war shortages at last were reasonably satisfied. Mass production industries began to look for additional markets and across their northern border they saw one—a dandy—whose own mass production industries were singularly vulnerable to the kind of competition the Americans could offer.

Now to understand this, you must recall the nature of manufacturing costs in a mass-production industry. As the very name suggests, a mass production industry gets its economic results through large volume. If it costs, say, $1,000,000 to provide the tools for a given product line, and you produce and sell a million units, your tooling costs are only $1 per unit. But, if your production is only 100,000 your tooling costs amount to $10 per unit.

This is the dilemma of the mass-production industries in Canada. By and large, our domestic market is small,—usually only about 10 percent or less than the American market for the same kind of product. Yet there is no practical way to reduce the original tooling cost or the other basic costs of mass production. So our mass-produced products really always come higher than the same or similar products produced across the border.

The question that normally leaps into mind, of course, is this, "Does not the Canadian manufacturer enjoy a tremendous labour cost advantage over his U.S. counterpart?" My answer to this is that in the Electrical Manufacturing Industry, with which I am most familiar, the average hourly rate in the U.S., according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, was $1.67 in 1952, while in Hamilton as of December 1, 1952, average hourly earnings for the Electrical Apparatus and Supply Industry was $1.67½ according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In addition to the cost differential, competition from the United States in mass-production goods is currently favoured by some other important factors. There is, for example, the premium value of our dollar, which acts to reduce in effect the remaining tariff barrier between countries trading with Canada.

Another underlying factor—almost a sleeper—was the legislative action which weakened the provisions of the anti-dumping law. Prior to 1948 this legislation required that the imported article must be priced at what was considered fair competitive value based on cost. The 1948 amendment in effect deleted the words fair competitive value based on cost and substituted that if a foreign manufacturer could demonstrate that he had sold his goods in his own country at any price, without relation to cost, then that price would govern his exports to Canada. This means that the economic misfortunes of other countries can be exported to Canada and that U.S. manufacturers or those in other countries will continue to look to Canada when faced with so-called distress selling. Any economic misfortunes in the U.S. can reflect quickly on our own much smaller and less absorptive economy.

All these rattles the baby threw out of his crib and at the time we were all very proud of the little fellow . . .

We all subscribed in principle to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—particularly while we were under the impression that it was a general agreement and that other countries were going to follow Canada's shining example. Now we realize that tariffs are only a minor factor under present chaotic conditions of world trade and finance which is bedevilled by managed currencies, competitive currency devaluations, arbitrary and discriminatory exchange controls, inconvertibility of currencies, discriminatory export and import quotas, customs regulations and other devices too numerous to mention.

I quote the following from Review of Foreign Trade published by the Department of Trade and Commerce: "Canada is one of the few countries in the world today which has almost no significent barriers to imports aside from tariffs and the Canadian tariff has been considerably reduced since the war."

We felt a certain upsurge of national pride when the Canadian dollar reacted so strongly in the free money market.

One by one the rattles were tossed out with little visible effect on the rising stars of gross national product, employment, wages, standard of living. In fact, the effects of the war and the post-war re-adjustment almost completely obscured the potential consequences. But the accumulated impacts, long delayed, are now asserting themselves on what is now the greatest single source of our prosperity, the manufacturing industry.

It would not be fitting on this occasion to expose you to all the horrors that many of the manufacturing industries are facing today, but a few examples of what I mean are perhaps necessary.

The textile industry is one of our oldest manufacturing industries and is often the chief or only source of employment in a community.

Fifteen years ago, the Canadian textile industry put almost 3 yards of fabric on the market for every yard imported—today it is barely matching imports yard for yard. This manufacturing industry, which only a few years ago led in number of employees, has shared but little in Canada's post-war development. Its output from the prewar average to 1952 increased 6%; imports have increased 131%. During the period 1946 through 1953 the industry will have spent over $300 millions for new machinery, new buildings, and for maintenance and repair of existing buildings and machinery. As its volume drops its unit costs go up, rising unit cost of domestic production makes it easier for foreign competition and foreign competition is finding the Canadian textile market one of the most easily accessible in the world.

From textiles to steel is a long stride but here is the beginning of a similar situation, particularly in light finished products with a high labour content, some of which are laid-in from Europe at prices 40% below Canadian domestic prices. Since it is quite impossible to counter price competition of this magnitude it has caused lay-offs and a reduced work-week for many employees and my friends in the industry believe that this is just the start of an invasion of "low-wage" produced goods from overseas.

The substantial export business with Commonwealth countries which Canadian industry enjoyed prewar has all but disappeared, due to price competition from the U.K. and Europe, to the desire of former customers to buy in soft currency countries, and to the increasing self sufficiency of such countries as South Africa, New Zealand and Australia.

My last example is the industry with which I am most familiar—the Electrical Apparatus and Supply industry which is comprised of some 400 firms and produces an extraordinary variety of products.

The economy of this country, its great progress over the last few decades, its high productivity, its high standard of living, is dependent upon electric power and the proper equipment to generate, to distribute and to use it.

Plentiful power at low cost is one of the few low-cost advantages enjoyed by Canadian industry. Canadians now use almost twice as much electric power per capita as Americans do at about half the cost per kilowatt hour. This abundant energy, along with better methods of production, better tools and machines, has been of enormous assistance in enlarging the Canadian's capacity to produce.

The electrical manufacturing industry has experienced remarkable growth since World War II and some statisticians have indicated that with just normal growth its output in ten years time will be double what it is today and that it will employ 30,000 more people than at present.

Thirty thousand new employees will require additional plant, and if we assume an average of $8,000 per employee as the cost of providing such facilities, the industry might be expected to spend approximately $240 millions on new facilities, and to absorb and train thousands of engineering graduates and other technical personnel.

But, while the industry is eager to keep abreast of the country's requirements, it is now experiencing the most brutal sort of competition both from the United States and from overseas.

The figures are revealing: in 1939 the value of U.S. exports to Canada of electrical goods amounted to about $19 millions and this accounted for 18% of all such exports. In 1952 the value of such exports had increased by 785% and Canada accounted for 27% of all U.S. electrical exports. U.S. exports to Canada increased again by 60% in the first 6 months of 1953 and Canada accounted for 36% of total U.S. electrical exports during this period.

The largest single category of these exports to Canada were refrigerators, freezers and refrigerator systems, amounting to nearly $40 million in 1952 and accounting for almost 50% of all refrigerators sold in this country. This is a good example of competition facing our own mass-production industries, with wage rates comparable to those in the U.S., but with higher unit costs because Canadian production is less than 7% of that in the U.S. Canadian production has been cut back 30% and is now operating at about 50% of capacity with all that this entails in higher costs per unit. This trend continues into 1954, and is causing a situation in this segment of the industry paralleling that of the textile industry.

However, this problem of our mass production industries is not the end of the foreign competition—by any means.

For now, in these last few months, comes a new form of competition—this time in the heavy apparatus field; generators, transformers, switchgear—and this competition comes not from the United States, where it is being felt too, but from European countries, notably Sweden and Switzerland, and some from Britain.

It may give you an idea of the magnitude of this problem to disclose that some of the orders recently given to overseas manufacturers for major electrical equipment add up to at least 1,400,000 manhours of employment lost to Canada. These orders have been lost at laid down prices approximately two-thirds of present-day domestic prices, notwithstanding the fact that Canadian prices are 15 to 20% lower than prevailing U.S. prices for similar equipment.

This is not competition from highly mechanized mass production industry. These machines have a large labour content. For example, as much as 60% of the cost of a large generator made in Canada is labour.

This helps to explain the enormous cost advantage that the overseas manufacturer enjoys—and I do not belive this fact is either known or understood in this country.

Recently, a thorough survey of wages in the electrical industries of overseas countries was made by the National Industrial Conference Board. It compares wages and wage supplements in the several competing countries with those prevailing in the United States. Since wages and wage supplements in this sector of the electrical industry closely approximate those in the U.S., the comparison could apply with almost equal force to Canada.

Here are the figures, expressed as a percentage of the wages prevailing in the U.S. for the year 1952:

Sweden and Belgium	33%
France	30.9%
United Kingdom	28%
Switzerland	23.8%
West Germany	22%
Netherlands	20.7%
Italy	19.6%

In the light of these figures, it is very difficult to follow the well-intentioned advice of those who say the answer is to reduce production costs. In the electrical industry, we have done a great deal to reduce costs by introducing every possible efficiency into our operations. But we are still a long way from being able to compete pricewise with these low-wage produced products.

Nor is this situation one that seems to be curing itself. The spread between overseas wage rates and our own rates has widened substantially since before the war. It is going to be more and more difficult to compete against the products of our foreign competitors, regardless of customers' preferences and their loyalties to Canadian-made equipment.

While this has fallen with special impact on the electrical industry, it is by no means limited to that industry. It seriously affects all machinery manufacturers and their suppliers of materials. Here, may I remind you, is the chief repository of the technical skills which are of such vital importance in time of war.

Basically the foreign competition is a threat to the Canadian living standards that have been so laboriously built up over recent years. Unemployment, as you know, is already increasing. I am afraid there will be more, unless some solution can be found to the problem of which I speak.

This particuar dilemma to a large extent is a result of our national policy with regard to tariffs and international trade. The national policy leans—and with much apparent justification—toward free trade, or at least toward only such tariff barriers as are judged absolutely necessary, and which are kept purposely low enough to encourage trade. So large a part of Canada's national product goes into foreign trade—that the policy has seemed justified not only on theoretical grounds, but also on practical grounds.

But regardless of policy, regardless of party in power, regardless of war or peace, depression or prosperity, our exports of goods and services over the last quarter century have fluctuated between 21 and 31 percent of gross national product and last year accounted for 23.3% with the highest dollar value ever recorded.

This seems to me to support the idea that Canada is in the international trade business for reasons more basic than national policy. So also is Iceland and New Zealand, both of which countries, might I remind you, have a higher per capita international trade than does Canada. However, Canada with a relatively small population ranks a very good third in the free world after the U.S. and the U.K. in total volume of international trade. I strongly suspect that the basic reasons for this are **geographical** in nature and all the artificial devices employed either to encourage or discourage it are relatively puny in their overall effectiveness.

But, puny as these artificial devices may be in influencing the trade statistics, they can have enormous repercussion on the lives of millions of individual Canadians. The baby's rattle can be, and is, as devastating to them as an atomic bomb.

We have believed that if we wish others to buy from us, we must make it easy for them to sell to us.

But we now see that some unhappy results can follow from this policy. I suppose every Canadian business man is a free trader at heart—so long as his heart is beating. But a business man can remain in business only so long as he has some business left.

The tariffs, it seems to me, must take cognizance of the fact that we need to protect our developing industrial complex as well as sell our products abroad. We must become fully aware that ours is not any longer predominantly an agricultural nation, or a nation of raw materials extractors. Today we are an industrial nation—and tomorrow we need to become even more of one. We cannot do this—nor can we maintain high wage rates or the present Canadian scale of living—if we must try to compete on an unequal basis with big-market mass-produced goods from the U.S., or with the low wage scales of Europe.

Faced with this dilemma, I do not pretend to know what the solution should be. I am not for building a tariff barrier around Canada. At the same time, I think industry must be afforded protection necessary to safeguard our key industries which are the treasurehouses of our strength for national emergencies and the storehouses of our precious skills and industrial technology.

Many of the comments and suggestions about this problem that have been proposed recently, by business men as well as others, seem to me to be based on fallacies.

I think it is a fallacy to imagine that by opening her economic doors to all comers Canada can singlehandedly raise the wage scales or the living standards of the world. What she may do, instead, is level hers **down** to theirs.

It is a fallacy to think that in this instance we can cure our difficulties merely by increasing our efficiences, cutting our costs, or improving our marketing methods. All of these steps must be taken—and are being taken. But in the face of wage differentials between ourselves and overseas producers so great as exist today, it is hopeless to expect that the margin of difference in cost can ever be made up by increased production or other measures available to us—without lowering wages—which is the last thing any Canadian wants to do.

It is a fallacy to think, that the present trade policies have been in any major way responsible for our recent prosperity and our great growth. The fact is that the trade policies have never really been tested until now. We have been highly protected by adverse conditions abroad. We have been imagining that all would remain equally well with us in the future.

National trade policies are not made by individual companies, or by industries. They are made by government.

As Professor Maurice Lamontagne declared, at the Canada's Tomorrow Conference in Quebec:

"The major task which lies ahead for government is in the field of short term economic stability. This is probably the most difficult assignment that can be given to government, and yet it is most imperative. If we do not succeed in achieving a satisfactory degree of economic stability, if we do not take the necessary means to avoid inflationary spirals, and, above all, acute depressions, then the present foundation of our democratic society is doomed and we may go through a very dark period before returning to a new situation of stable equilibrium."

It seems to me the time has come for those in charge of our national trade policies to review those policies in the light of the new world economic climate and review them immediately.

This is not a matter that can safely be delayed.

In January of this year the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that some 777,000 Canadians were unemployed, temporarily laid off or working a short week. Of this number some 280,000 were classed as unemployed—without jobs and seeking work. While this unemployment is partly seasonal in nature it does represent an increase of 50% over the same time a year ago—largely the result of industrial layoffs arising from the causes I have been discussing.

Now—is speaking out on behalf of necessary protection for our Canadian industry an indication that we do not believe in competition? That we are afraid to meet the world on its own terms?

I do not think it is. Competition we certainly believe in: competition in terms of design, manufacture, skills, delivery, quality and customer satisfaction. But most Canadians shrink, I think, from competition based on the living standards of Canadian people. In that kind of competition the lowest-wage scale country can always win. The total effect in the long run is to level all wages down to those of the lowest country. I believe that need not—should not—happen to Canada.

What we need is a trade policy that provides **equalization** of opportunity for Canadian industry.

Government has at its command many means of arranging for such equalization of opportunity, of which tariffs are only one. Let us provide adjustments all along the line, such as to equalize Canadian industry's ability to compete, and at the same time give us an opportunity to maintain and continue the economic growth in which we have made such notable strides in these last fifteen years!

And by all means let the formulation of such a policy, recognizing the drastic change that has and is taking place in our economic pattern, begin at once. For this is no theoretical situation in which we find ourselves. It is one that every day grows more and still more serious. As a country we are losing the momentum we have striven so mightily to build up over the past several years.

I thoroughly agree with the Right Honorable C. D. Howe when he recently said:

"Canada's future depends to an important degree upon the retention of a flexible, adaptable economy. While there is every reason to believe that the best is yet to come progress will not be automatic. The world is not being run to suit the Canadians. We must be ready to adapt ourselves to changing circumstances."

Indeed we must be flexible and **ready** to adapt ourselves to changing circumstances. Ready to act to keep the economic momentum going. Ready to help ourselves as Canadians rather than to hope for help from others. Ready to change policy to meet changing circumstances.

Gentlemen, if we are ready now—we may just have time, before the baby throws another rattle.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Robert H. Saunders, Chairman of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

An Address by

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

Secretary-General of the United Nations

Joint Meeting with The United Nations
Association of Canada
(Toronto Branch)

Thursday, February 25th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: It has always been a special and pleasant occasion for the members of The Empire Club of Canada and The United Nations Association of Canada to join together in a combined meeting and it is particularly so today, to share equally the pleasure and honour of having Mr. Hammarskjold visit with us and speak to us.

In this rapidly contracting world of ours, where countries that were foreign to one another in their national life are now brought together by the impact of modern transport and communication, there never was more need for mutual confidence and understanding among nations. In this service, and successfully striving to accomplish this objective, we find our guest of honour, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

As President of the Empire Club I cannot but be proud that we stand for furthering the interest of Canada and the Commonwealth of Nations which today are more strongly united than ever before. The Commonwealth, having endured the test of time, I like to think of it as an example for the rest of the world to help them and us live together within the United Nations. It is therefore most significant and timely that we should invite the Secretary-General to come here and speak to us.

It is my pleasure to ask Mr. Norman Rogers, President of the United Nations Association of Canada to present to you our honoured guest speaker.

MR. ROGERS: The Toronto branch of the United Nations Association of Canada is very pleased to join with the Empire Club in welcoming to our city on the occasion of his first visit a most distinguished international statesman and administrator.

When the Security Council agreed last April on the selection of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, then Minister of State of Sweden, the world breathed a sigh of satisfaction which Mr. Hammarskjold soon vindicated in showing himself to be a worthy and well qualified successor to his fellow Scandinavian, Mr. Trygve Lie.

Upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations much of the responsibility and initiative for its direction and effectiveness in world affairs must necessarily fall. His position is one which requires the highest qualities of diplomacy, knowledge and skill in insuring the smooth-running of the vast machinery of the U.N. Secretariat and in the continued functioning of the Security Council and General Assembly. When chosen for his task, our guest of today pledged himself to try to develop the United Nations into the most efficient instrument possible and all of us who are concerned with the success of the United Nations feel sure that he will achieve his goal.

In Mr. Hammarskjold we have not only a trained diplomat—for he represented Sweden on its delegation to the United Nations in 1949, 1951 and in 1953 when he was chief delegate but also one who has had a broad experience in the direction of his country's economic and financial planning and who brings a tremendous store of energy and a capacity for hard work to meet the challenge of his new position.

Our guest speaker's father was Prime Minister of Sweden during World War I so that, early in life, he must have become acquainted with the national and international political and economic problems of the twentieth century. To equip himself to partake of a share in handling such problems, Mr. Hammarskjold earned his doctor's degree in economics from Stockholm University in 1934. His subsequent career in the National Bank of Sweden, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with which at various times, he assumed the highest positions, is evidence of the high regard with which he is held in his native land and of the recognition given to his superior administrative abilities.

In 1947 and 1949 he was a delegate to the Paris conferences on economic co-operation and subsequently was a delegate to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

He comes to us today having completed less than a year of his initial five year term of office and will, I know, leave with our hopes that his efforts in the next few years will do much to insure the continuing success of the United Nations in its efforts to maintain international peace and to rid the world of the basic causes of war.

One of our visitor's favourite hobbies is mountaineering, but I am afraid that, for his term as Secretary-General, he may have to content himself with the New York sky line as seen from his office high on the 38th floor of the United Nations building instead of his favourite Scandinavian view atop one of the higher peaks of Sweden. I am sure that he and Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Everest who is with us here today, will enjoy this opportunity to swap experiences.

We are greatly honoured by his visit today and it gives me great pleasure to present to you a man who is scholar, economist, mountaineer and statesman—Dag Hammarskjold, the world's senior international civil servant—

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD: It is a source of special gratification to me to visit Canada and to be the guest today of this distinguished gathering. This is for several reasons.

Need I tell you what great personal admiration and affection I have for the man who was President of the General Assembly of the United Nations when I started my work there—your Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson. I am sure it will not be news to you to hear that this admiration and affection are shared by many, many others—foreign ministers and other representatives of countries large and small, and officials of the Secretariat high and low—who have worked with him. His term as President of the Seventh Session of the General Assembly was not the first occasion, nor, I am sure, will it be the last, upon which he has exerted a significant influence on the side of that positive and constructive approach to world problems which is epitomized in the United Nations Charter.

But it is not only because of Mr. Pearson and other distinguished representatives of Canada that the United Nations has come to expect in its debates to hear from Canada the voice of reason and enlightenment, rejecting the extremes of partisanship, seeking patiently the common ground for men of good will, yet always standing firm upon the basic principles and purposes of our world organization. Canada, with its rich traditions from many peoples, harmoniously blended, and its key position between two great nations in the Western world, is also a nation with a rich future. All these elements are truly reflected in Canada's constructive role in world affairs.

Indeed, the history and traditions of your country have prepared you in an unusual degree to play an important part in the development of the United Nations. On the political side you have, by constructive compromise based on reciprocal respect for freedom, developed a working partnership of peoples that unites in one nation a diversity of cultural backgrounds. And in the wider framework of the British Commonwealth you have had long experience, together with your fellow members, in the methods and the mutual advantages of a working partnership of independent nations freely united for common ends.

It is about the place of the United Nations in the international scene, with special relevance to these traditions of yours, that I wish to share a few thoughts with you today. Where do we stand in this year 1954? What part is the United Nations playing, what part might it reasonably be expected to play, in the struggle for peace in circumstances that seem so different from those which attended its birth in 1945? Do the Charter and institutions of the United Nations really fit any more with the realities of today? Or has the United Nations become a symbol of frustrated hopes, still worthy of salute for its high purposes, of preservation for some future and better day, but in the meantime put away on the shelf insofar as the realities of policy and power are concerned?

I suppose it is not surprising that these questions should be asked. It is certainly true that the war-time concert of five Great Powers, upon which the peace-keeping functions of the Charter were intended to rest, broke down in the earliest days of the United Nations' existence. And it is, of course, an understatement to say that the prospects of healing this breach have not improved with the passing years.

In a world so deeply and dangerously divided as ours today the United Nations cannot be regarded as an agency for the **enforcement** of peace. But this does not mean that its role in the **maintenance** of peace has lost significance. It is too often forgotten that even in 1945 the governments were unwilling to give to the United Nations any sovereign powers with the sole exception of the Security Council's power to order enforcement action to prevent or suppress armed aggression when—and only when—the five Great Powers agreed unanimously to do so. In every other respect, the United Nations was always intended to rely for the accomplishment of its purposes upon the moral power of the undertaking of the Charter and upon the influence which its recommendations could exert upon the policies of its Member Governments.

The central principle of the United Nations is not—and never has been—the principle of police power exerted by a supra-national authority. The very limited police powers with which it is constitutionally endowed obviously cannot be applicable to a war between the Great Powers. For the most important task of all for our generation—the prevention of another world war—the role intended for the United Nations is a different and more realistic one. The United Nations exists because the nations who compose it, no matter how great the differences between them, or how deeply some of them may be divided in many of their interests, recognize an over-riding common interest in avoiding the mutual self-destruction of a third world war.

To do this in a world that has become so closely and irrevocably interdependent as ours requires world organization—a centre, in the words of the Charter, "for harmonizing the actions of nations" in the attainment of common ends. It is, of course, true that at almost every session of the United Nations you will find more evidence of disharmony than of harmony. In this respect the United Nations is only an accurate mirror of the actual state of affairs in the world. But disharmony is the very reason why a centre for harmonizing is necessary. We may regret and even deplore the frequent bitterness of the debates in the United Nations, but we should never make the mistake of thinking we would be better off if these debates did not take place. For the differences and the conflicts exist. We cannot escape them. We have to live with them and deal with them.

The role of the United Nations is to bring to bear upon all these differences and conflicts of interest, month in and month out, the over-riding common interest and to do this in terms of the principles and purposes of the Charter. For the United Nations is not only a meeting place, but a meeting place in which the instinct of mutual self-preservation is reinforced by the constant presence in the background of moral purpose. The positions taken by the Member Governments, the policies they advocate and defend, can never escape comparison with the principles and aspirations of the Charter, to which all of them are solemnly committed by treaty. Thus, the influence of the United Nations upon the Member Governments is being exerted steadily and constantly on the side of peace, justice and progress in their efforts to reach solutions of the problems that confront them .This influence is exerted in many ways and through different instruments. Let me cite three examples of what I mean.

When it became evident that a universal system of collective security was for the time being beyond their reach, various Member Governments cast about for other means that would give them at least some measure of interim security. In former days these might have taken the form of the traditional military alliances so well known to history. And we have, indeed, seen the creation of collective self-defense arrangements that are outside the institutional framework of the United Nations. Of one of these—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—Canada is a very active member. I myself have been invited to speak next week at the meeting in Caracas of another—the Organization of American States. But these are not alliances that recognize no higher law than the naked exercise of power. Both of them, by the terms of the treaties which brought them into being, explicity recognize the supremacy of the United Nations Charter. This also is implicit recognition of the fact that regional organization can never be a substitute for universal organization, although it may be an important or even necessary supplement. Indeed, the United Nations Charter in Articles 51 through 54 makes full provision for such supplementary regional arrangements. Thus, the Charter and the existence of the United Nations as an institution have given a new meaning and imposed new obligations upon such groupings of nations.

An example of how the United Nations exerts its influence toward the just and peaceful solution of a dangerous problem is in Palestine. This problem has been with the United Nations since 1947. Aside from those issues directly related to the cold war, it is at once one of the most difficult and the most challenging of all, because the claims on both sides are so strong and so extremely difficult to reconcile. The problem is still far from ultimate solution and the danger of a breakdown in the armistice continues to be a cause for concern to the Member Governments in the Security Council and to me as Secretary-General.

Although the United Nations has already been instrumental in ending the war in Palestine and in preserving the armistice, we cannot claim that the peace-making task of the Organization is in any way fulfilled. Three current conflicts there—the Israeli-Syrian dispute over the Jordan River, the Israeli-Jordan dispute over boundary violations and the Israeli-Egyptian dispute over passage through the Suez-Canal—are acute expressions of a state of affairs far from final peace. In all of them the United Nations organs are actively endeavoring to bring about a solution. And in all of them the United Nations appears as the only party which has a chance to serve as a catalyst for those forces which work in the direction of establishing conditions under which lasting peace is possible. The work is not much talked of and the day-to-day results may not be spectacular. But seen from the inside the contributions made on a United Nations basis must be recognized as vital. The primary task of the United Nations is to prevent conflicts or a sharpening of conflicts that might lead to war. Its work in fulfilment of that task must necessarily to a large extent be a slow, patient, undramatic operation based on continuing negotiations with all parties concerned. A resolution in the General Assembly or in the Security Council may be the starting point for such an operation, or a registration of its results. The negotiations themselves are generally not headline news but the very substance of the United Nations' peacemaking work.

A third example of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and in the peaceful settlement of disputes is the case of Korea. Here the United Nations sought for three years by peaceful means and common consent to bring about the unification in freedom and independence of a people long under foreign domination who had been left divided by the development of the "cold war". In 1950 that peaceful effort was interrupted by the act of aggression from North Korea. This presented the United Nations with its greatest challenge. We know how this challenge was met. The armistice that was won in Korea at such heavy cost was a victory for collective security. Since the armistice the United Nations and the Member Governments most directly concerned have been seeking to move forward in the direction of real peace in

Korea. This effort has gone forward at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at Panmunjon and, most recently, in Berlin. It has been a slow and painful process. You will recall that it took a whole year of negotiation even to reach an armistice. Now it has taken nine months even to reach an agreement on the time, place and composition of a peace conference. The agreement that was reached at Berlin last week to hold a conference in Geneva in April has broken that deadlock. This is a step forward, though he would be a rash man who would venture to guess today how far this conference will bring us toward peace. It may prove to be necessary to live for a long time to come with another armistice regime—another truce line—like those in Palestine and Kashmir, and like the demarcation lines between the Soviet and Western occupation zones in Germany and Austria. Even if that should come to pass, let us remember, however, that it is better to disagree around the conference table and then try again, no matter how frustating the experience, than to meet on the battlefield in war.

The price of peace since 1945 has come high indeed and I would be the last to pretend that I can see any easy way out of continuing to pay that price for a long time to come. When I speak of the high price of peace, I am not thinking of the burden of armaments. That is in the picture, of course. But I am thinking of the price in terms of the demands upon our capacity for patience and for steadiness of purpose. The process of learning to live together without war in this torn and distracted world of ours is going to continue to be painful and a constant challenge for the rest of our lives. Yet we know what the choice is. Either we manage it or we face disaster.

The mere fact that the Governments created the United Nations and have maintained it is, in itself, evidence that mankind is capable of responding to the challenge of interdependence with which the evolution of human society has now brought us face-to-face as never before. We also know that history has many lessons to teach about apparently irreconcilable conflicts. Terrible wars have been fought in the past because people thought that they could not live in the same world together, or because they thought their beliefs were in head-on collision with those of their neighbors. Then, with time, they found that it was not only possible but necessary to make a working compromise that allowed for the differences. They found that it was not only possible but necessary to accept the principle of diversity in human society. Time itself is a great healer and situations that seem to defy solution can be lived with until that day when the evolution of human affairs brings a more favorable opportunity.

Each year that the United Nations holds together as a world meeting place, and as the expression of universal aspirations responding to a common need, improves the chances of peace and orderly progress for our civilization. Conflicts of ideology or interest between the Communist world and the Western world, between the Western world and the Asiatic world, between Arab and Jew, between Moslem and Hindu, are not the only law of life for our generation. There is also another law. When the vital interests and the basic ideals which join all humanity are fully recognized—not only, as they already are, in declarations and speeches by spokesmen of the peoples all over the world, or in the written word of the Charter of the United Nations, but also in actions inspired by conviction—then fruitful cooperation in peace is possible and reconciliation of conflicts by peaceful means is attainable. When this happens, we can turn into an asset those very differences which at present divide the world and represent a threat to peace. The United Nations is based on this insight.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. L. W. Brockington.

"CHANGING CONCEPTS OF COMMONWEALTH"

An Address by

SIR DOUGLAS COPLAND

High Commissioner for Australia to Canada

Thursday, March 4th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: In an effort to promote Commonwealth unity we continue to invite to our platform outstanding and learned persons representing other nations. These gentlemen through the medium of their speeches interpret their countries to Canada, thus creating understanding and goodwill for the world as a whole.

Our guest of honour has chosen as his subject "Changing Concepts of Commonwealth" which is a most important and vital subject to all, and in particular to the members of this Club.

Sir Douglas Copland, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia at Ottawa, is indeed qualified to address this meeting on this subject and we do appreciate his personal visit with us here today.

Sir Douglas is one of the world's leading economists and has played a distinguished part in Australia's public life for over forty years. He has had wide experience in government administration and has held many official positions in the educational and cultural life of his country. Among his many important and interesting assignments he served from 1946 to 1948 as Australian Minister to China.

Gentlemen, it is interesting that 50 years ago on January 21st, 1904, this Club was addressed on the occasion of its 6th meeting on the subject of Australia by the Honourable W. H. Montague, and after having read his address, I wish to quote his closing sentence.

Now please remember this was said to our club 50 years ago—"Let us stand with Canada and while standing for Canada, stand for the Empire, now and ever, inseparable in the history of the world."

These words are being fulfilled and I am certain Sir Douglas, that your presence here today will forge another unbreakable link between our countries for the next 50 years.

Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to present to you Sir Douglas Copland:

SIR DOUGLAS COPLAND: The words which your President has credited to Mr. Montague were not known to me, but I could not have found a more suitable text for the address which I have to give you now.

I am glad to be here and to address this Club during its Jubilee year. I don't claim to have any special qualifications for this purpose, for the simple reason that there are thousands of people all over this great Commonwealth who are equally entitled to deliver an address to you in your Jubilee year. That is because the Commonwealth is what it is: it is a free association of nations, independent in their own right, with no ties binding them together other than their historic origin and their respect one for the other, and we might add, above all, their sense of destiny.

In the generation to which I belong, during its working life, many great changes have occured in the structure of the Commonwealth. Those of us who have been privileged to live through this period and to work through it, have lived through a period of great adventure, because you don't have change that is good without adventure and if this Commonwealth should cease to have adventure, it will cease to fufil its destiny.

I have been fortunate in having lived in two Dominions, two members of the Commonwealth right out on the periphery,—New Zealand and Australia, but I had another inestimable advantage which I know will touch the hearts of Toronto—I was born of Scottish parents.

One of the great changes that has come over the Commonwealth in the last fifty years is this. In those days we spoke of "home", meaning the British Isles, **not** our neighboring dominion, still less any other dominion. There was a centripetal influence—in those days it was the strongest tie in the Commonwealth, or the Empire, as it was then called. Contact on the periphery was shadowy and faint.

That has all changed. It was a surprise, perhaps, to us from Australia and New Zealand, as it probably was to you in Canada, in 1914, when there was such a spontaneous rush to arms to support the common cause. I might add, it was an even greater surprise to the enemy!

Between World War I and World War II the Commonwealth went through a great transformation. Relationships on the periphery were of increasing importance and contact between one Dominion and another was emphasized. These tendencies were strengthened by the circumstances of World War II and the changed conditions of the post-war world.

This change was not accomplished without many a controversy, and sometimes acute differences of opinion. You all remember the arguments attaching to the separate representations of the Dominions at the Versailles Conference. You all remember our turbulent Mr. Hughes, turbulent before he went to the Conference in his own way, and turbulent when he got there. He contributed, with your own leaders, directly toward the idea of Dominion status. And that was followed in the mid-twenties by the famous Balfour Declaration, which was the first attempt to define this peculiar association of independent nations. This has gone on and on, until we can now speak of the Commonwealth of independent nations, freely associated, with no other tie than their sense of common destiny in a great enterprise. This is something which it is difficult to explain to others, something which we ourselves can hardly understand. We, like a family, are entitled to have our disputes, and at times to call a spade a spade, in either Canadian or Australian language, both of which can be vigorous on occasion; and it might look to the outsider as though something crucial was happening to the structure of the Commonwealth; but we know that that is not so.

From our own experience in Australia, I might perhaps give you one illustration of this sort of thing. In World War II we sent our men to Northern Africa, as you sent your men to Europe. We also sent our men to Malaya, as you sent yours to Honk Kong. Then the Japanese War came and we withdrew two of our Divisions from the desert to defend their homeland. This was not understood in many other places, even including the United Kingdom. If you read Mr. Churchill's books on the war, you will find there an exchange of telegrams between him and the Prime Minister of Australia. At that time in Australia we had a Prime Minister who understood the English language. He was a great reader of English poetry, and if you like to read these cables, you will find it was one master of the English language exchanging views, sometimes rather trenchantly, with another master. Perhaps things were said then that ought not to have been said, but looking back, we see that these Australian divisions of the A.I.F., who came from the desert, who were trained in desert warfare, who knew nothing about jungle warfare, showing again how ignorant we Australians then were of our immediate surroundings and our geography, administered on the Kokoda Trail in New Guinea the first reverse to the enemy, a reverse which was vital to the protection of the southern ports of New Guinea and the northern ports of Australia. That was followed by the Battle of the Coral Sea in which the American Air Force administered the second defeat to the enemy, and so Australia was fortunately immune from invasion, and more important, Australia became the base from which the great northward push of General MacArthur was possible.

Looking back on history, who can doubt this was a right and proper decision, who can doubt that such a decision would have been impossible if the Commonwealth had not been what it is, an association of independent nations in which at times the most acute and fundamental differences of approach and tactics may take place without final damage to its structure?

Of course, all this to us in the southern part of the Commonwealth was vital. We had lived a life of security, of ease, doing our part at times, but feeling, as the first 100 years of our history had enabled us to feel, that somehow or other, these things would not happen to us. I suppose it was all right, it was a good thing that they did happen, but it caused Australia, and later, New Zealand, to re-orient their ideas completely about the impact of geography upon their national life.

Meantime new and independent nations were arising in this Eastern area. Like you, we welcomed them. When it came to the point of bringing the Indian sub-continent into the Commonwealth as independent nations, we urged, as did your leaders, that, if they wished to be republics in the Commonwealth, they should be admitted on those terms. India was so admitted and this undoubtedly has enriched the Commonwealth, because it has brought three great States from the East into it, with ancient cultures and quite a different way of life from ours.

It was natural for us in Australia to think that uniformity in population structure and uniformity in ideas was better than diversity. But the country that has diverse groups within it, living peacefully together, is richer than the country which has a completely uniform population, and I have always admired Canada for this. It took you a long time to reconcile at least two great civilizations, and the process is not yet complete. But if you reflect for a moment, you will see that when it comes to any international question, you have at least two points of view to reconcile. People may think this is a weakness. I don't. I think it adds to responsibility, to restraint, and I have been enormously impressed, in international conferences, at the approach of my Canadian friends to these problems. To us, with a uniform population, and in the old days when we felt secure and ignored our geographical surroundings, every international problem appeared to be a simple problem. But of course it wasn't. We thought we had a solution to things which were much more complicated than we realized. The Commonwealth now is a vastly diversified structure which moves a little clumsily, but when it moves, it moves surely and soundly after much soul-searching and exchange of views among its divergent elements. And so it moves with greater wisdom, greater certainty, and greater assurance.

It is of inestimable value, particularly for a young nation like Australia, to have this intimate association with people who are older and wiser and more experienced. It is not only in our association with the older Dominion of Canada, the still older structure of the United Kingdom, but it is also with this Indian sub-continent. Your Prime Minister put this very well when he gave an address at the Canadian Bar Association in Quebec towards the end of last year. He was then asked to invite the Lord Chancellor of England to become a life member of the Bar Association of Canada, and he took the opportunity of saying some very wise words indeed about the structure of the Commonwealth. I venture to say, with respect, that I think they are the wisest words I have ever read about the structure of the Commonwealth. Among other things, he, I believe, put it this way: "The Commonwealth relationship has created in all its members the habit of understanding and co-operation, which makes it easier for our nations and our governments to work with other nations and other governments."

Of course, it is true, as you all know, and as Abraham Lincoln once said, that "men come to wisdom slowly". But fortunately they do come to wisdom, and particularly if they have the environment in which we fortunate people live in this Commonwealth, we are bound to come to wisdom.

In Australia and New Zealand very great developments have taken place in respect of the sense of responsibility these two countries now have in the international sphere. They now face an entirely new situation in the East. Not only the three new Eastern members of the Commonwealth, but many other countries in the East, have achieved national independence. Again you have one of the great convulsions that periodically affect the life of China, reaching almost its final stages. And so you have a new and vigorous government in this great and ancient land of nearly 500 million people. We may not approve the basic philosophy and practices of this government, but I hardly need remind Canadians that Chinese civilization happens to be the most continuous of all civilizations in the world. And so now Australia and New Zealand, with a handful of people, different in origin, different in culture, different in race, different in colour, live on the edge of 1,000,000,000 people, a proud people, a people who once again want to achieve their destiny as independent members of the world community. We have to take account of this. So do you, and we are doing so in the limited range of our experience and the scope of our resources.

But we are greatly advantaged in this task, in this complete transformation of our international position, by our association with the Commonwealth, and particularly by the fact that we can meet our Indian friends on equal terms with a great deal of mutual understanding.

Australia and New Zealand have done one or two major things, which I may mention to demonstrate to you the change in the situation. For one thing, they created what is known as the South Pacific Commission. That was away back in 1944. It consisted of six countries—England, the United States, France, The Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand. It was designed to create an international body for promoting the welfare of certain native peoples living in the widely scattered islands of the South Pacific. It was a new orientation of our ideas, and that Commission has been doing very great work indeed for the last ten years.

Then Australia and New Zealand, in common with you, contributed very heavily to UNRRA just after the war. This is no more than other people did, but it was a new venture for Australia and New Zealand. We had nearly 200 personnel working with the Americans in the distribution of UNRRA supplies in China. My American friends told me that they were the best group in UNRRA working on that area. This was new for us, acceptance of a new responsibility. Who would have thought ten years before that that would have been one of the results of the war!

Then we go on to the Colombo Plan, in which you participate so actively. That Plan was initiated in Australia and it came about in part because my distinguished predecessor in China, Sir Frederick Eggleston used to write despatches. Of course, we all write despatches—we wonder if they are ever read! But Sir Frederick's despatches were read. And one of his lines of thought always was that an investment in technical training to the people of Southeast Asia in the new circumstances after the war would bring large returns as well as placing relations between the East and the West on a new basis. And that was the essence of the Colombo Plan.

It is working out very well. Canada has played a very important part in it and is actually, I think, contributing, on a population and wealth basis, relatively even more than we. That always fills me with unstinted admiration. Today, if you go on the campus of an Australian university, into a technical school, into an agricultural college, Eastern students are a very familiar sight. There are nearly 3,000 of them studying in Australia now. That is another new move for us, and who can doubt that this is a great investment in good will and in time! In this matter, time is definitely on our side, because these young men and women who go back to their native countries will take back with them not only improved techniques but a very pleasant memory of Australia and New Zealand. When they reach positions of administrative responsibility—some of them to high office—we will have friends where before we did not have friends, where before we had people who distrusted us, who did not know us, who kept feeling there was something hostile in our attitude to them, because of the so-called White Australia policy.

All this is bringing about in Australia and New Zealand a new conception of our relations with our populous neighbours. We are acquiring an understanding and respect for the peoples of Southeast Asia and some comprehension of the massive problems that confront them. In the old days our sights were cast to Europe, and particularly to the British Isles. If we tarried anywhere, it would be in Italy or France, or we would come this way through North America in our pilgrimage "home"—but not to India, and rarely did we go to these Eastern countries. But today Australians and New Zealanders are developing a more acute and new understanding of the situation in which they find themselves. This is not weakening the Commonwealth. We have gone so far, as you know, as to make a separate Pact, the ANZUS Pact—Australia and New Zealand with the United States. That has been received with criticism in some parts of the world. There is not a great deal of difference between the ANZUS Pact in the South Pacific and NATO in the North Atlantic. Canada and the United Kingdom, with the United States, are the senior partners in NATO. The fact that you do have these regional arrangements within the structure of the Commonwealth is once again a demonstration of its strength. So to me, if I may say so, I look upon these changes somewhat as an adventure, somewhat an expression of the exuberance of youth. After all, in the world in which we live, threatened as it is by all sorts of horrors and disillusionment, it is not a bad thing occasionally to experience the exuberance of youth. It makes its own contribution to our peace and well-being. These changes, I submit, are all in the right direction.

I remember as a boy sitting in school and being repelled by the idea of ultimate glory in an Empire on which the sun never set, and being told about the All Red Route across the Indian sub-continent to England, across the Pacific Ocean, through Canada to England. You won't misunderstand me when I say I resisted this because I felt that that sort of glory was evanescent. We don't now think of the All Red Route as the visible expression of the power and authority of the Commonwealth of Nations, whether in the realm of ideas, of the advancement in culture, of the diversity and strength of its political structure. From our origin in the United Kingdom and our association with its leaders in political thinking, in the development of the fine arts, in academic affairs and in industry and commerce, we have derived great advantages. The Commonwealth stands for something more enduring than physical expressions of power. Rather are we all dedicated to the pursuit of liberty, to the advancement of political thought and practice in a free world, to the promotion of culture and learning and the raising of the standards of human welfare. These are the things that appear to us now as the less tangible, but nevertheless real expression of the values for which the Commonwealth stands. And that is why we can join with our Indian friends, you can join with your French and Scottish friends, we can take into Australia "New Australians" at the rate of 50,000 a year from the European continent, and we can all come together in the sense of common interest, knowing that we have nothing to contribute to the world but these ideas, the advancement of fundamental values rather than the mere expression of physical and military power.

If I might turn for a moment, before sitting down, to Mr. Montague's text, I would remind you that within 30 years time. Australia and Canada together will have 50 million people. You will have about 60% of this number. Our resources are such that we shall have proportionately more economic power with these 50 million than any other country in the world, excepting the United States. And so, although we may be scattered and relatively small, I don't think we need to take any disparaging view of our future. Our strength will be in our union and our membership in this very much greater association of nations, the Commonwealth.

And so I conclude by welcoming this opportunity of leaving that idea with you, and by reminding you that my friends in Australia, as they have your Queen and our Queen moving amongst them with such grace and understanding, will be thinking of these real values for which the Commonwealth stands, of their good fortune, not in the material sense but in the deeper moral sense of being associated with a group of nations, so diverse in history and origin, and yet with this sense of destiny, that together moving in this way, they can make a very real contribution to a world which otherwise is threatening to destroy itself.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Harry Oldham, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

“WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL?”

An Address by

DR. C. C. GOLDRING

Director of Education, Board of Education for the City of Toronto

Thursday, March 11th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Dr. Goldring is well-known to all of you as he has been the Director of the Board of Education for Toronto for the last 21 years. Prior to that he was Superintendent of schools and served in various capacities in the Board of Education.

Dr. Goldring is a member of the Board of Health of the City of Toronto. He is a Vice-President of this Club and immediate Past President of the Canadian Educational Association. He is also immediate Past President of the North Toronto Y.M.C.A.

Very proudly I present to you a man who is most qualified to speak to us particularly on the subject he has chosen “What Makes a Good School?”

DR. GOLDRING: When we consider education, we are aware of the fact that everyone knows a great deal about the subject. You have all been at school and many of you are parents whose children are now attending school. Nevertheless one hears many confusing statements about schools and educational work. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that "School" and "Curriculum" may have contradictory implications. The word "School" comes to us from a Greek word which originally meant "leisure". "Curriculum" is derived from a Latin word meaning "course", and has been associated with "race-course". Accordingly, in the minds of some there may be a mental picture of a child going to a place of leisure to run around-a race-course.

Recently, we have had some controversy about traditional education and progressive education. There seem to be a few people who would place all educators in one of those two classes. This is hardly in accordance with fact. I think "traditional" education means that emphasis is placed on the fundamental subjects, while those advocating the progressive approach think there should be greater freedom for the individual child. Progressive schools feature to a greater extent what are usually called "fads and frills". But, instead of dividing schools in this way, I will state that, in my opinion, there is not in Canada any publicly supported school system which is either strictly traditional or strictly progressive. Furthermore, if any community tried to maintain a strictly progressive or strictly traditional school, it would not continue long. A friend of mine, who is Superintendent of Schools in an American city, heard rumours that some of the citizens thought that progressive education was emphasized too much in the schools. He informed all the parents, by notices sent home with the children, that at the beginning of the next term he would organize in certain selected schools, classes which would teach only the three R's in the traditional manner. The notice stated, further, that any parent could have his child, or children, assigned to one of these special classes by signing the accompanying application. He found no takers! People want the traditional work to be well done but they also want in the schools some of the other activities or subjects which are loosely called "fads and frills".

In educational work we have to meet a rather common point of view which claims that each generation of young people is more unmannerly than the last generation, and somehow the schools are to blame for this condition. Periodically one hears statements such as the following:

> "Children now love luxury. They have bad manners, contempt for authority. They show disrespect for elders, and love chatter in place of exercise. Children are now tyrants, not the servants of their households."

That, Gentlemen, was written by Socrates about 2400 years ago, and in the intervening years statements of a similar sort have been made from time to time. The point is that the child reflects the uncertainties, the tensions and hostilities of the age, of the community, and of the home. We live in troubled and difficult times and we should try to reduce these uncertainties, tensions and hostilities and thus, by attacking the major causes of juvenile delinquency, help to build anti-delinquent communities.

I am not one of those who severely criticize the young people of today: rather do I admire how well they behave, how honestly they live in the face of very great difficulties in many cases.

Most of us like to play games and probably all of us at one time or another have tried to play baseball or golf. These two games have some things in common. Each is played by means of a ball and an instrument called a bat or a club, and I think there is one common rule that one must observe in both games and it is this—keep vour eye on the ball. I think in education, too, we must "keep our eye on the ball", which is the development and growth of the child, and all those instruments we use are but means to an end—the proper education of the girl or boy. Accordingly, it is of primary importance to understand the function of schools and to have some knowledge of what we are trying to accomplish.

In the elementary schools we should stress the full growth and development of the whole child as an individual and as a member of society. The purpose in the elementary schools is to develop and stimulate the natural abilities of the child—to guide him so that he will be better fitted physically, mentally, socially, spiritually, morally, and emotionally for his present life—and to equip him with skills, knowledge and understanding. In the classroom the work should interest him and arouse his curiosity as well as exercise his intelligence. He learns not only to work to a standard but to adjust to his environment and to co-operate with others. As a result of the daily work in the classroom, the child should be helped to develop a strong character, desirable habits, good attitudes, widened interests, the ability to think, and social adaptability. During this process the parent needs to realize that he is not responsible for everything the child is or everything the child does.

In the secondary schools, these general purposes of the elementary school should be continued and extended, and in addition there should be some assistance given to every student to formulate a plan of life which will enable him to become a reasonable, responsible, self-disciplined citizen of his home, his school, his community and his country. Secondary schools should help the pupils to develop a mutual understanding and social sympathy, along with the recognition and respect for individual differences—individual differences not only of a mental, economic, or social sort, but differences based on creeds and races. Some preparation should be given, too, for adult work, leisure, and social experiences. A pupil should acquire a sense of citizenship, and it would be hoped that in the secondary school he would find an environment conducive to the development of his whole personality.

Now, if you agree that the functions of elementary and secondary schools are somewhat as I have stated, let us consider how we try to achieve those goals. We have a curriculum composed of individual subjects. There is not sufficient time to make many additions to what is taught in the schools, and any subject chosen to be on the curriculum must fulfil a basic need. For example, Language Arts—including Speaking, Reading, Writing, Spelling—are basic to communication and understanding. Everyone must know how to communicate, how to talk, how to read, and how to write. The Language Arts provide a means of procuring information and for leisure time enjoyment.

Science enables boys and girls to discover the world around them and to find answers to their questions through experimentation. They observe life and in more than a thousand classrooms in the public schools of this city there are terraria and aquaria in which the children can observe plants, fish, and small animals, and watch them grow and change. It might be added, too, that in our schools at present many plants grown from bulbs are in flower and add beauty to the classroom.

Social Studies acquaint children with the work of people in their communities, so that they see how life is organized to provide for our health, work, food and protection. In the upper grades, children learn how people live in far-away lands, acquire some understanding of the problems of people in other parts of the world, and in the historic past. There should consequently develop an understanding of some of the present and past problems of people in many parts of the world.

In day-by-day living there are times and occasions when we must be exact, precise, and measure accurately. Arithmetic and mathematical subjects help to fulfil that need for measurement.

As we grow to the adult stage, increasingly we have to carry out business transactions, at least of an elementary sort, in our daily lives. In this city many people earn their living in commercial pursuits and it is proper that the school should prepare girls and boys for this practical need of living and provide a training for earning one's living.

Little need be said about the place of Art and Music in education or in living.

Home Economics used to be regarded as providing some practice for girls in sewing and cooking. The subject has now been expanded to include a study of the function of the home, budgeting, financing, and the relation of various members of the family to one another.

General Shop enables boys to practice certain hand skills and to learn something about the use of tools and basic materials.

Vocational Education provides the opportunity for girls and boys to acquire a general education as well as to prepare to earn a living in industry.

One of the relatively new subjects in our curriculum is Safety. Owing to the increase in traffic hazards it is essential that we instruct girls and boys about safe conduct, on the streets particularly. Consequently, we have developed during the last several years a course in Safety. This is thoroughly taught in all our public schools.

There are other essential subjects in our curriculum such as Health, but probably enough has been said to indicate that the various subjects fulfil a fundamental need on the part of all girls and boys, and each is related closely to living as it is today.

Another essential for good schools is the employment of good teachers. The children born in the 30's when the birth rate was low, are now the young people who are looking for employment in a country which has expanded vastly. Consequently, there is a shortage of workers in several fields, teaching being one of them. We select our teachers carefully and provide an orientation course for them so that they will become acquainted with the school system and with some of the people with whom they will work. In-Service courses are established to help them to become more proficient as teachers of certain subjects. We employ consultant teachers, supervisors, and inspectors, who visit teachers in their classrooms to give them any advice or help which seems necessary to assist them to become better teachers.

A good pupil should have the will to succeed. We are at the stage now where we can measure, by means of standard tests, the pupils' expected achievement, but we find the actual achievement does not always measure up to that which might reasonably be expected. Generally speaking, the brighter boys and girls do not live up to their potential abilities. Those who are not so bright are often working above their capacity. Our goal is to try to have everybody work near to his potential capacity. In addition, girls and boys need good care at home and the encouragement of parents. One of the chief lessons they must learn is that every right which they acquire is accompanied by a corresponding responsibility. Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. For example, if a boy acquires a bicycle, he must assume the responsibility of riding safely on the street. If a television set comes to the home, there must be some thought given to the number of hours that members of the family will spend watching it, and the effect on their other activities.

It need scarcely be said that parents should be interested in their children's education. It is desirable, too, for parents to take a realistic approach and not expect the impossible from their children. A tragedy in many homes is caused by parents expecting from their boys and girls a performance of which they are incapable. If, for example, a boy has an I.Q. of 80 and the parents try to urge him along to prepare for a university course, the life of such a child may be made miserable because he has not the required ability. We need homes which will provide facilities for periods of quietness and work, and which will not permit the children constantly to follow a treadmill of activities. A child needs a little time every day in which he can be by himself and not be in a hubbub of activities, going from one thing to the other. Parents help to make a good school by showing a good example in the home.

The other day I read the following in an American paper:

> "In human relations the five most important words are: 'I am proud of you.'
> The four most important words are: 'What is your opinion?'
> The three most important words are: 'If you please.'
> The two most important words are: 'Thank you'.
> The smallest word: 'I'."

The home that exemplifies the spirit implied in that quotation is a good home for children.

Better tools for learning are sometimes necessary. Textbooks have been improved and this year in Toronto schools we will spend approximately $260,000 for books. New books are needed annually because knowledge is advancing and there are more things to be known now. For example, during the last few years changes have been made in our way of life and in our way of thinking by such factors as the development of atomic energy, television, and the alignment of nations during and following the Korean War. We must have books and other tools of learning which will keep boys and girls up to date. We cannot take the chance of handicapping today's children by using yesterday's methods and materials for preparing them to live in to-morrow's world. We have developed in our schools, for example, Audio-Visual Aids, including Sound Motion Pictures, Slides, Film Strips, Recordings, Transcriptions, Pictorial Aids, and Photographs. We have a Teaching Aids Centre in which these materials are produced and from which they are circulated. Teachers are brought in to the Centre to be taught how to operate the various types of equipment possessed. Our Board of Education has provided many other tools and articles of equipment designed to aid learning by pupils at various mental and grade levels.

Another factor in the efficiency of your schools is what might be called Co-Operative Relations, and right at the top of this list we must place the Trustees. School Trustees are men and women who lead busy lives, and they spend hours and hours each week giving leadership in educational work. I sometimes think their efforts are not sufficiently appreciated by the citizens at large, but they perform a valuable function in this city in giving leadership in education.

We have the administrative staff, which looks after the business part of the work—the planning for the school system as a whole. The Home and School Associations make a great contribution—they give leadership in their respective communities.

The Churches are concerned with the spiritual education of girls and boys. That is a very important part of their development. Other organizations, such as the Y.M.

C.A., Y.W.C.A., the Girl Guides, and the Boy Scouts, contribute to the informal education of boys and girls.

Once a year, we have Education Week during which we think of how education is being carried on in our city and in our country, and discuss ways of improving the service.

Periodically, our Board of Education publishes educational material to tell the public about our work.

Many of the Clubs in the city are interested in education. The Rotary Club performs a valuable work in the field of guidance. The Kiwanis Club has recently completed a Musical Festival, in which many pupils from our schools competed. The Canadian Manufacturers Association gives scholarships each year to pupils in Vocational Schools. The Public Library operates in our schools. The Optimist Club is very much concerned in rendering help to one of our schools. The Junior Red Cross is active in most schools.

Now we come to a very important matter, and that is money. Our schools last year cost approximately Twenty-four Million Dollars, and that, Gentlemen, is a lot of money. Let us look at it in a little different way. I hesitate to talk about taxes in these uncertain taxation days, but if a man were to pay $200 taxes, approximately one-third of that—about $65—would be for schools. Now $65 is $1.25 a week, so that on a $200 tax bill, you would pay about twenty-five cents per school day for education. Looking at it in another way, the average cost of educating a public school child is approximately $250 a year—$1.25 per school day—twenty-five cents an hour. Could you get a baby-sitter for twenty-five cents an hour? That is the approximate cost of educating a child in the public schools of Toronto.

The Board of Education secures the money that is necessary to operate the schools for the year and there is no wastage in expending these funds.

In conclusion, may I say that education is a giant co-operative enterprise, the biggest in Canada, involving a great number of its citizens—as pupils in schools, as teachers, or as workers in some capacity related to education. The stake is the welfare of our children now, and the future of our country. Make no mistake, Canada is valued not for what we Canadians are, but for what we have, and what our country possesses—and you are well aware of the richness of our country. This generation of adults has a debt to discharge to its children and that is to prepare them as well as we can to be worthy inheritors of those national resources of which they will some day be in control. We can discharge that debt by providing now the best educational system we can, and by so planning it and administering it that the children now in school will be able to meet the final test of education, which is the union of knowledge and reason in the integrated personality.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Inwood.

"LET'S BE FRIENDS"

An Address by

COLA G. PARKER

Chairman, Kimberly-Clark Corporation ,
Wisconsin

Thursday, March 18th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: This Club has in recent months, had the the pleasure of listening to renowned speakers in the fields of government, industry, finance, education, medicine, the arts and transportation. Today we have set aside for an outstanding man in the paper industry, but whose breadth of interest extends far beyond his own specialized field.

We are indeed honoured that our guest speaker has taken the time to journey here from Neenah, Wisconsin to speak to us. Knowing Mr. Parker's background, I know the motive which moved him to accept our invitation and if I might sum it up, I believe it to be because he is a most public-spirited man, and desirous of personally contributing to the goodwill and brotherhood that exists between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Cola G. Parker, Chairman of the Board of Kimberly-Clark Corporation has had a long and leading association with the paper industry, including presidency of the American Paper and Pulp Association. Mr. Parker is closely identified with a number of important Canadian industrial activities, such as being President of both

Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Canada Limited, and of Longlac Pulp and Paper Company Limited and a Director of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited. With this American and Canadian business background, I am certain that he is most qualified to talk to us on many of our mutual problems.

Born in Wisconsin, he attended the University of Chicago from which he received his "Doctor of Jurisprudence" degree. He practiced in Chicago from 1912 to 1917 when he enlisted as a private. He subsequently left his World War I service as a captain in the infantry.

Mr. Parker is well-known outside the paper industry through a broad and active participation in a number of corporations and institutions. He is Chairman of the Board of the United States Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, Chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, and Vice-President and member of the Board of the United States National Association of Manufacturers. He has served as Chairman of the National Sunday School Week Observance. His community service activities also include Presidency of the Board of Trustees of both Lawrence College and Theda Clark Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Parker was named by President Eisenhower to the United States Commission on Foreign Economic Policy of which a former speaker to this Club—Mr. Clarence B. Randall—was Chairman.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you Mr. Parker, whose subject is "Let's be Friends".

MR. PARKER: Perhaps at the outset I should admit that my title is obscure but excuses or explanations just as comparisons are sometimes odious, so—also perhaps—the less said about it the better. I did have in mind that Emerson definition: "A friend is one with whom I may be sincere."

I also had in mind that I have been for a number of years chiefly responsible in enterprises which have invested a great many millions of dollars in Canada: and that it is our basic policy in all of our Canadian operations that we be good Canadian citizens. (I am content to leave it to those who know us best to say whether we live up to that policy.) But on this occasion I speak in the role of a friend, which means sincerely.

Unfortunately—for me that is—I have not of recent years been able to spend as much time here as I would like to spend. However, I think I do have a somewhat better knowledge of Canada than a majority of my fellow citizens of the U.S.; at least I try to keep up with my Canadian reading, and I believe that such slightly better acquaintance also leads me to attach great importance to a better understanding between our two countries.

I am not thinking in terms of the many variants of the story one hears of the Canadian who after touring the United States reported he had visited all the states in Texas; nor of his additional report of talking with one filling station attendant who upon learning he was from Canada said to him, "Let's hear you speak some Canadian."

But stories such as that are symptomatic—almost as much so, although in an opposite manner, as that undefended border between our two countries: that "menagerie lion" the school boy called it.

I believe that few will quarrel with the belief that the future of the world is to a very major degree dependent upon what happens in North America; nor with the further belief that what happens in North America really means what happens to relationships between Canada and the United States. Perhaps many people would call that a cliché—but regardless of the term one uses, it is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of good, deeply understanding, relationships between you and us. And so by this circuitous route I came to my title—"Let's Be Friends"!

What I am talking about is not the understanding between your External Affairs Department and our State Department, or your Prime Minister and our President—that I think we can take almost for granted. While our systems of government have many differences—these are in large part superficial or relate to matters of form or procedure. In the basic matters of really vital importance there are more similarities than there are differences. And I say that regardless of the fact that newspaper reports of a speech by your Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs indicated he was not too happy about what has been referred to in my country as the "New Look" in our defense program.

The important fact is that in both our countries the ideal is freedom—freedom and liberty for the individual and for enterprise—and our whole governmental systems are designed to assure that these are forever protected. And since those in high places in both our countries have had experience in the political arena and realize that politics is "the art of the possible," I do not doubt that each will view with sympathetic understanding the other's viewpoint and what is behind it whenever there may seem to be an irreconcilable difference in the viewpoints of our respective countries. It is not in the echelons of government that difficulties lie so much as in the lack of understanding on the part of our people as a whole. And it is there that I plead for better understanding.

Now to the extent that I may appear to be lecturing you, my hosts, I hasten to explain that I fully realize that I should be lecturing my own countrymen. Yet I have your invitation and I must go on. For I assume that just as I am, many if not most of you are in the category called, for lack of a better inclusive term, "business men." And it is my belief that the cultivation and nurturing of a better understanding is a part of our obligation as business men. We, more than any other group, can speed that process. Hence the earnestness of my plea.

Now it seems to me axiomatic that a pre-requisite of an understanding of another country is a full understanding of our own country and particularly of our business system and how it operates and why. I believe that both the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and your own Board of Trade as well as many other organizations here are doing a very excellent work in that regard. But there still remains much to be done here, as is the case with us, in the way of more complete figures or statistics, business fact finding as it were. And so I am very pleased that the National Industrial Conference Board has decided to establish a Canadian office to serve better its members and associates here and the general Canadian business community. And it is pleasing, too, that Mr. Monteith Douglas, after the fine work he has done with your Tax Foundation, has agreed to join the Conference Board and take charge of its Canadian activities. If that organization can do as fine work here as it has done in the United States—and I am sure it can—then I am also sure that all of you as business men will welcome its advent. Certainly too, it should be of major aid in developing a better understanding in my country concerning yours and I hope the reverse as well.

Now possibly you are wondering what all this has to do with what I imagine is uppermost in your minds. Let's get it on the table. What has this to do with international trade and what is the United States going to do in that field?

Well, that is at least a double-barreled question and I'll take the second barrel first because that is the easier to answer and explain. What is the United States going to do in that field? The answer is easy: I don't know and it would be foolish and pretentious to make any other reply. The answer lies in a major way in the field of politics and there are many more imponderables involved than just in the political field. And it isn't merely partisan politics either. I might add that the same seems to be as true here as on the other side of the border.

Of course I recognize that a flat "I don't know" is neither a satisfactory answer nor a satisfactory stopping point. So with some trepidation I shall hazard a guess; which is that the United States is preparing to move still further on the road toward so-called "free trade". That statement—or guess if you prefer—isn't expected to call forth shouts of either derision or applause. And I make no prediction as to exact or even relative time or degree of such moves. For this is an election year. And all of the members of our House of Representatives and more than one-third of our Senators face an election and many, if not most of them, a primary as well, unless they decide not to run again. (Or do you say "stand for reelection"?) That fact, fortified by the current degree of uncertainty in the business picture has an important and perhaps major bearing both on the timing and extent of any legislation that may be enacted.

But notice that I said "still further" on that road. Granting that I must at least assume the position of the devil's advocate, I stress these words because it is my definite impression from reading your media of information, newspapers, magazines and other forms, that very few in your country will believe that those words are true. And conversations with and many speeches by many of your business men, which I have read, seem mainly to corroborate that fact. And that leads me back to the first part of that question I assumed might be in your minds, "what has all this to do with freer international trade?"

Well, first of all, it relates directly to what I tried to emphasize earlier as to the great need for a better understanding on the part of the people of both our countries. This seems to me to be one area at least of greatest misunderstanding. To point it up I shall try to be more specific.

One of the great areas of misunderstanding is what is meant by freer trade. Very many people in my country,—whether a majority or not I do not know but certainly a high percentage—believe sincerely that when you and our mutual friends abroad refer to free or freer trade they mean into the United States, not into Canada or into friendly countries abroad. Now you may consider that illogical but I assure you it is the fact, so it may be worth while exploring for a few minutes why that opinion is prevalent.

First of all, we operate generally upon the unconditional most favored nation policy and have for more than thirty years. This means one tariff rate applicable to a given product regardless of the area of origin. We do not have, generally speaking, a preferential rate, a most favored nation rate (so-called) and a general rate, as you and many others do. We do have some minor preferences, arising out of our special obligation to Cuba and the Philippines, but these are too minor to be dwelt on at length. If they are used as the excuse for such things as "Empire preference," for instance, I fully grant their relevance while doubting their major importance.

But the point is that when my countrymen suggest that our relationships are such that we should be put on an equality with all other nations, we find that isn't possible—that instead other nations who account for, so they say, some 30 to 40% or more of the entire world's trade have a favored status.

Your "Customs Tariff" which is its official title contains in its listing of "goods subject to duty and free goods" some 560 paragraphs called items although the actual numbering runs to 848. Many of these are broken down into sub-items, so that there are actually about 1450 paragraphs many of which of course cover a wide variety of products. Less than a third of these items define products completely free of duty. Of the remaining more than two-thirds, which are all dutiable items, almost one-half provide for free entry under your preferential column whereas duties on identical goods from United States run as high as 35%—perhaps higher; which is a rather substantial handicap to a United States producer. Of the other one-half, the duties applicable to the preferred countries and the United States and the other most favored nation countries are the same in only approximately 15% of these items. These latter include such "major" items of trade as unfinished golf heads, hair nets of human hair and pipe organs.

Another instance.

Not too long ago—the head of one of your great business groups in the course of a discussion of this subject made these statements. My quotations are from a Canadian paper.

"Our exporters have learned 'from sad experience' how quickly the U.S. Customs Authorities without waiting for Orders-in-Council, new legislation or any such red tape can and do step in and prevent our shipments from crossing their borders."

And further—

"We have seen how speedily their government can and does move to set up additional barriers, quotas, etc., to protect any U.S. interest who may claim their business is being adversely affected by imports from this country"

I shan't bore you with any recitation of the steps required for legislation in our country. You know of course we do not have Orders-in-Council; but I am sure you also know that they, (Orders in Council) are far speedier than our legislative process. In fact the slowness of our processes is much more frequently the cause for criticism by students of political science. But I suggest you test this by the speed with which Canada recently amended her dumping procedure and placed it into immediate effect. And since specific mention is made of quotas—they well might be considered. With us they are of two kinds.

First, a specific quota fixed in negotiations under our Trade Agreements procedure whereby a duty is lowered on a specific volume and the statutory duty applies to imports in excess of such quota. Since the quota relates to a decreased duty and is the result of negotiation with other countries it hardly seems properly criticisable.

Second, quotas are authorized in connection with farm products that are under price support programs. Regardless of what any of us individually may think of such programs, we must admit that such supports are for the benefit of our own farmers and not for the purpose of buying the surpluses of the world. Recently I have seen the statement made that Canada now has a surplus of wheat amounting to 700 million bushels. At the same time already more than 800 million bushels of U.S. wheat are either owned by our Government or is under Government loans which means eventual ownership. Should we, instead of using a quota procedure buy that 700 million bushels at a cost of a billion and a half dollars or there about?

Let me read you another quotation from one of your local papers. Its date line is London, Ontario, January 28 —by Canadian Press. It reads:

"Restrictions on turkeys from New York State were asked today by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The federation's annual meeting approved a resolution asking that import of New York cleaned and dressed turkeys be restricted when Canadian production is recognized as being more than enough to supply the domestic demand."

If the sequel to that resolution has been published I haven't seen it; but I am realistic enough (or cynical enough, if you please) to suggest that if the turkey growers here are as relatively numerous as the wheat growers in the United States, the turkey growers in New York may not be too happy.

Now, gentlemen, if I were at all interested in or intended to criticise my counterparts here in Canada, I might go on for my full time with further quotations. I am not interested in that, and I would like to make clear that what I have said and quoted has not been in any spirit of criticism. On the contrary, you have a perfect right to say what you think. And I would like to add that even if, as many of my countrymen believe, you want us to adopt free trade but don't want it here, that is your privilege. For my part I believe Canada is, as she should be, very realistic in her own interest. It will not help the rest of the world for Canada to hurt her own economy. The same is true of the United States.

Of course mere criticism has no place here—and my quotations have a totally different purpose. They illustrate one type of misunderstanding which is not conducive to a better understanding.

There is, I believe, considerable misapprehension, or misinformation, regarding this whole trading picture and that includes trade between Canada and the United States. The following statement was made by one of my countrymen to one of your business groups not too long ago:

"No two nations enjoy a trade relationship that is less competitive and more complementary. For example, Canada sends us 80% of our newsprint, 75% of our wood pulp, 90% of our nickel. We send Canada foodstuffs, machinery, textiles and electrical appliances."

Now, disregarding mathematical errors, due perhaps to brevity, that statement may have been almost completely true in years gone by. It is certainly less true today; and I suspect it will be increasingly less true as Canada continues, as she is bound to do, her tremendous growth, and increasing industrialization and enlarges year by year her place at the table of world affairs.

Instead of becoming, and having a trade, less competitive and more complementary, we shall, I strongly suspect, do just the opposite. That is in the nature of things. To a very large extent we stem from the same sources, largely we speak a common language, although as your Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has pointed out in substance that may be a handicap at times and may "assist us in learning more easily the wrong things rather than the right things about each other." We occupy countries largely of the same character. In a major way your farms and ours produce like products. In human and natural resources we are strikingly alike.

Is it any wonder therefore that in any given field where our own individual interests are concerned we take or advocate actions or make statements which are very much alike. Is it at all to be wondered at that each is prone to criticise the other for particular actions or policies, with never a thought that perhaps the same or similar conditions or considerations actuated the other just exactly as those conditions or considerations actuated us.

Let me illustrate once more, although this may be ground on which I should not tread. But it has an important bearing on this subject of trade.

Recently there has been much in your papers and many speeches made both here and abroad about labor rates and demands for increased wages. Even top Cabinet Ministers have joined in warnings that labor "in its insistent demands for higher wages bids fair to price itself out of employment." And a typical editorial quoted this statement by one of your Cabinet Ministers:—"Industry itself must see that costs do not soar to a point that we are out of business in the export markets."

What does that really mean? It is simply recognition of the fact that in all products costs go back to labor. That is over simplified, I grant, for of course the effect of labor rates on the ultimate cost of a given product is modified by the element of productivity or the efficient use of labor. But those facts are applicable to industry in the United States just as in Canada. And it is a curious fact that some who have been most vociferous on that subject here and recently in Britain have been equally vigorous in denying that American industry has any right to use the discrepancy between labor rates or costs in the U.S. and in foreign countries as an argument opposing further reductions in tariffs.

It seems to me to be a fair assumption at least that if an increase in labor rates here will affect your competitive situation vis-a-vis the world in world markets, it is axiomatic that our labor rates which are substantially higher than yours according to your own government statistics, must be a major element in determining whether we remain competitive in our own markets if our tariffs are further reduced.

That final phrase would indicate I'm back where I started. But I use it purposely even though, as I indicated earlier, it may not be believed. As may have been mentioned, I happen to have been a member of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, mostly referred to as the Randall Commission. To the extent I hadn't already known their views, that experience was at the least a liberal education in the views of others as to United States Tariffs and trade policy. But the constant charge that the U.S. is a high tariff country, the constant propoganda that she had done nothing to free up trade, etc., etc., was not borne out by the facts.

In addition to many days of personal testimony there were more than 500 written submissions made to the Commission in the field of tariffs and trade policy alone. The volume in this field exceeded the aggregate of all other submissions.

In submitting the Commission's report the covering letter pointed out that every member had he been writing a report for himself alone would probably have used different language or emphasis. (This is probably a masterpiece of understatement).

However these facts did appear—and I have no time to state them more than categorically. The mild expressions in the language used in the report may have tended to obscure them.

(1) The United States is not among the higher tariff nations.

(2) She has materially reduced her tariffs. The Tariff Commission's method of computation resulted in the lowest percentage of reduction and its calculation showed an over-all cut of 50-54%. Other calculations showed cuts of up to 67% over all.

(3) More than 50% of our imports enter free of duty.

(4) Our restrictions on trade are more limited and less onerous than those elsewhere in most of the world. We have tariffs and a limited quota system which I have described. Other countries have both, with their quota systems operating much more widely and with even more complete controls, excluding dollar goods through cartels, barter arrangements, licensing, exchange controls and so forth.

(5) There are internal regulations in almost all countries. Those in the U.S. such as minimum wages, maximum hours, fair labor standards so-called, farm price support programs and so forth, create cost rigidities that do not exist at all or only to a lesser extent elsewhere.

These are just a few highlights, perhaps equally revealing for what I don't touch on as for what I do. But beyond all this it was very clear that industry, and perhaps all production, falls into three categories. Of course no clear-cut lines can be drawn and there is much overlapping between the three.

First is what is referred to as the mass production industry, perhaps inaccurately. Here, for one or more of many reasons, size of markets, methods of process, type of machinery, and so forth, unit labor and perhaps other costs are low and little or no problem exists with respect to imports.

Second is one where machinery, methods, processes, materials, and so forth, are common throughout the world; the same number of man hours goes into a unit of production almost everywhere. In some cases there may be wasteful use of man power because of its cheapness. Whether imports would be seriously damaging varies in different industries in this class; but the labor factor is the controlling element.

Finally comes the handicraft type where machinery is a minor element. Obviously with labor the major cost, elimination of tariffs could wreck such an industry unless (which is wholly unrealistic) its wage levels were reduced to more nearly approximate foreign levels.

I suspect those observations likewise hold true of Canada and her production economy.

I have not even mentioned all the other phases of the Commission's report, but one thing seems to me to be clear. The attention paid abroad to and the emphasis upon the matter of American tariffs are quite unjustified. Ever since our report this continues to be true. The Tariff and Trade policy section consists of only 10 out of a total of 76 pages of the report (110 pages including separate comments and dissents). Yet the volume of newspaper comment relating to tariffs and the other parts of the report is exactly in reverse.

There has been a great deal of discussion in papers, magazines and speeches, on the proposition that because she is a creditor nation the U.S. should, unilaterally and now, go to free trade. And of course the example of Britain from 1850 to 1920 is cited as the classical example. But somehow, it becomes apparent that those advocating that course brush aside all reference to differences in conditions between those surrounding Britain and the rest of the world then and those now surrounding United States and the rest of the world. And also it usually became apparent that such advocates were primarily thinking of the rest of the world, and only wishfully thinking of the United States. The Commission was required also to think about the United States and not just the rest of the world.

Already I have talked too long, even as I realize that I have tried to take in too much territory in too short a space to my detriment and at the risk of trying your patience. But I would like to make one more observation before I close.

As I have repeatedly said no one can quarrel with any comments anyone may care to make regarding the policies of the United States, whether with regard to tariffs, trade or what not. But sweeping generalities may not be conducive to that better understanding between our peoples, which is so vital to the world.

An analysis of the Randall report made to one group here included this statement:

"A wave of disillusion swept over Europe which Moscow had exploited by offering proposals for increased East-West Trade."

Now I don't know the facts as to any "wave of disillusion" but certainly there had been no authoritative commitments by anyone which would properly create such high hopes that a "wave of disillusion" would be justified. What might result from wishful thinking is another matter. It should be reasonably clear that even if willing to move toward freer trade, neither the Congress nor the President intends to risk wrecking any major part of our productive system in the process. And if the Randall report really brought home to the rest of the world that they too must at long last put their houses in order—it may be just as well. But the real error was in saying that Moscow had exploited this by offering increased trade. I was happy to note someone immediately corrected that error by pointing out that Moscow had been dangling the bait of increased trade long before our report was made. That action was extremely heartening to me. It was clear evidence of a growing understanding of the position of the United States, and a willingness to speak up about it.

As I see it we in my country must all do more of that; and you likewise. One of the greatest boosts this weary old

world could get in the midst of all its trials and tribulations would be a more perfect understanding of each other by the people of Canada and the United States. And with Emerson's definition in mind I close as I began
"Let's Be Friends."

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. R. J. Pierce.

"THE DANGERS AND OPPORTUNITIES WE SHARE"

An Address by

PAUL WEEKS LITCHFIELD

Chairman, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

Thursday, March 25th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Gentlemen, may I have a moment of your time for routine business. Article 6, subsection 2, of this Club's Constitution reads in part as follows:

"A nominating committee consisting of five members of the executive committee and four other members shall be appointed by the executive committee and approved at a regular or special meeting of the club and such committee shall report to the annual meeting." Your Executive has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on this committee.

From the Executive Committee	From the Membership
S. S. Fletcher	R. A. Stappels
Dr. C. C. Goldring	Joseph Cornish
Donald H. Jupp	Alex Stark
H. R. Lawson	Marvin Gelber
J. W. Griffin	

It has been moved by Mr. Joyce and seconded by Dr. Crummey that these gentlemen from the Executive be approved and moved by Dr. Goldring and seconded by Mr. Buyers that these gentlemen from the membership be approved as your nominating committee.

All in favour of these motions please indicate. ——— contrary if any? The motions are carried.

Today we are pleased to have with us from the United States, the dean of America's rubber industry, Mr. P. W. Litchfield, the Chairman of the Board of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

We are honoured indeed Sir, that you chose to accept our invitation to come here and share with us some of your rich knowledge and world-wide experience acquired over three-quarters of a century.

Our guest of honour was educated in Boston and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, following which he started his business career as a nine dollars-a-week engineer with a bicycle tire factory. Fifty-four years ago he joined Goodyear in Akron, Ohio —then an infant concern 2 years old, which was to become, first the largest builder of tires, and later, the world's largest rubber manufacturer, and today the sponsor of one of the best programmes on television. Having served his company in various important capacities over the years, he was elected president in 1926, and Chairman of the Board in 1930. Mr. Litchfield played a major part in the vast American programme of developing synthetic rubber production so badly needed during World War II.

His personal interests include civil and masonic affairs and the Boy Scouts of America. He has received numerous awards and decorations, both domestic and foreign, in recognition of his contributions to the rubber, automotive and aeronautical sciences as well as to the economic and spiritual public welfare.

Mr. Litchfield is also author of two books—"Autumn Leaves" and "The Industrial Republic."

He became interested very early in his career in aeronautics and eventually formed an Aeronautics Department at Goodyear which expanded over a 40-year period to produce hundreds of military or observation balloons and some 100 airships for the United States in World War I., including the dirigibles U.S.S. Akron and Macon. They manufactured the stratosphere balloon, which in 1935 reached the highest altitude gained by man, and produced 168 navy patrol and training airships in World War II. Mr. Litchfield became the world's leading layman advocate of lighter-than-air ships for commercial and military use.

Mr. Litchfield has for many years been proud of his famous company's slogan—"More people ride on Goodyear tires than any other kind,"—and I am sure he is equally proud of the fact that they built a plant in New Toronto in 1917 which is well-known to all of us and so capably administered by our distinguished head table guest, Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw.

Today, the colossal Goodyear employs some 101,000 employees throughout the world and their sales last year exceeded one billion, two hunderd million dollars and their assets exceeded six hundred million dollars.

Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to present to you, Mr. Paul Weeks Litchfield, whose subject is "The Dangers and Opportunities We Share."

MR. LITCHFIELD: I appreciate the compliment and the hospitality of your invitation, and I greatly enjoy the opportunity of meeting with some of the men who are leading this great Dominion toward a great future.

As a matter of fact, I am always happy to come to Canada because, more than forty years ago, I discovered something in Canada that has, year after year, lured me back to this side of the border.

That "something" is a spot in the heart of the Timagami country—a couple of small, rugged islands in a surrounding of great natural beauty and tranquillity. The snug cabins now have electric lights and the Indian canoes have been crowded out by powered craft. Where it used to be a tiresome and rough two-day journey from Akron, we now make it by plane in less than three hours. But with all of these modern touches, nothing has replaced or changed the original charm and magnetic pull of that spot which, in truth, became a second home to me. I have returned to it in person year after year and, many times during each year, when the going gets wearisome and complicated, I return to it in spirit. It is a never-failing source of relaxation and composure.

Then, too, it has been my fortune to have many business contacts with Canada and Canadians over a span of forty years. I have been not only an observer of Canada's fascinating economic progress and development, but I believe I can also claim a certain degree of participation in this changing picture. Our manufacturing operations, which began on a very modest scale 'way back in 1910, have grown to the point where the Company has many millions of capital investment in plants at New Toronto, Bowmanville, St. Hyacinthe and Quebec. We have warehouses and sales branches scattered across the Dominion.

The more I have come to know about Canada, the more confidence I have gained in her ultimate rise to high rank among the great nations of the free world.

As a young man out of college, I moved from Boston to what we then called "the West"—Ohio. As I had sized things up at the beginning of this century, there was where I would find opportunity. In retrospect, I have no reason to regret that decision.

Were I making that choice today, however, I believe my instinct would point toward Canada, because it offers such boundless opportunity.

To be a member of the rising generation in Canada today is to be in a most enviable position, I assure you.

* * *

The rubber business has occupied the central point in my life for more than fifty years. If I had it to do all over again, I would not have had it otherwise.

As an old timer in the field of rubber, I am proud of its record of achievement in human progress, and enthusiastic about its opportunities for the future.

If we liken our business-economic structure to the human body, we may identify steel as the bone, oil as the blood, and rubber as the flexing muscles.

Rubber provides an indispensable ingredient of our economy. It has enabled us to develop mobility—and mobility, in turn, has enabled this North American community of nations to attain the highest standards of living and well-being this old world has ever known.

No basic industry in this community can boast of a more consistent record of technological progress. And no such industry can point to a more consistent record of passing along to the public the lion's share of the rewards of this technological progress.

Let me briefly document this claim.

One of the first tires produced by our Canadian tire plant forty years ago was a 30 x 3-½ clincher type for the old Ford Model T. It was the best merchandise we could produce at the time. It cost the consumer around $31.20 and gave him about two to three thousand miles of service.

Today, the popular tire size is 6.70 x 15. It is a soft-riding, skid-resistant tire which will give more than ten times the mileage of the 30 x 3-½—and the consumer gets it for 35% or $11.00 less.

The 1913 tire cost the consumer about $10.00 per 1,000 miles. At the same rate per mile, today's 6.70 x 15 would cost over $300.00. Today's tire price even includes excise and sales taxes, which were non-existent then.

Thus, these years of success on the part of our tire experts result in the customer getting over ten times more miles with one-third less dollar cost, carrying greater loads at higher speeds.

This notable record of progress has been accompanied by similar benefits to the rubberworker. His hours have been reduced; his work load immeasurably lightened; his wage rates have risen to the top of the industrial level, and he has been given the benefits of vacations, life insurance, health and hospitalization protection and retirement pensions.

Historically, the return on the capital required to develop this industry has been conservative. The records belie any charge of greed or excessive profits. Profit margin on sales over the years has been on the order of three to four cents on the dollar in the rubber industry. Clearly on the record is a dominating urge to give ever better service and value to the consumer. I make this point not as a smug claim, but as an observation of the beneficial forces which come into play under our principles of free enterprise. I know of no industry where there is keener competition, or a better record of real service to the public.

* * *

During the past decade, a new and powerful factor has entered the industry—synthetic rubber.

In a matter of ten brief years, synthetic rubber has developed from obscurity to dominance—from a mere infant of industry to an indispensable giant. And it is here to stay—make no mistake about that!

During the post-war period, here in Canada and the States, we have witnessed a most amazing economic growth and an unprecendented rise in our living standards. This development becomes all the more spectacular when you consider that it has occurred during a period when the requirements of defense and security have placed added, enormous burdens upon our productive capacity.

Let me remind you that without a high degree of mobility and the facilities for moving people and goods from place to place, there could have been no such progress as we have witnessed.

Until about ten years ago, our raw rubber was tree-grown. Ninety per cent of it came from the general vicinity of the Malayan Archipelago, half way around the world from us.

The vulnerability of this distant source of vital supply was always apparent to us. It was a potential, ever-present threat to our very way of life. That threat abruptly changed from potential to real when the Japanese armed forces swept down the Asiatic coast and seized control of these vast rubber-growing areas.

The fact that we of North America were able to meet this threat and thus turn possible defeat into ultimate victory, can be traced in great measure to a modern miracle —the creation and development of a synthetic rubber industry, using all home produced raw materials.

With our reserves of raw natural rubber running dangerously low, the vast new synthetic rubber industry came into production in time to maintain our military mobility. That is a proud chapter in the history of our free people. And Canada, through its own accomplishments in the production of synthetic rubber, helped to write that proud chapter.

Today, world production of natural rubber is estimated at one million, seven hundred thousand long tons per year. But—and this most important—world consumption of new rubber in 1953 was at a rate some six hundred thousand tons in excess of the total supply of natural rubber.

The difference in supply and requirements—in other words, the margin which has enabled our post-war economic progress in North America—is made up by the synthetic rubber industry.

* * *

Now, let us tie the past and present of synthetic rubber in with the future as I envision that future for both of our nations.

While we have reached new heights of economic and social progress, we are really just beginning to climb. Perhaps we may hesitate momentarily to catch our breath—perhaps the rate of production and industrial expansion will taper off a bit in the next few months. But I do not believe this is cause for alarm.

Significant and encouraging changes are taking place. Canada led the way by bringing its income and outgo into balance many months ago. The Canadian dollar went to a premium, and a fine example was thereby set for your neighbor to the south.

But I am confident that, though slightly tardy, we in the States are now on our way to fundamental improvement. We are setting our house in order.

Our new administration has brought a change in the very tone and atmosphere of our economy. Government spending is being reduced and gradually brought into balance with our capacity to pay. Taxes are being lowered.

The waste of active fighting in Korea has been halted. The punitive attitude toward business, expressed for long years by preceding administrations, is being reversed. The trend is toward greater freedom and opportunity for private business and less dependence upon government planning; more reward, rather than heavier penalties for success.

It's all very encouraging. It will make more jobs for our people, and better markets for an expanding output of goods and services.

The haze of creeping socialism is beginning to lift.

I realize the magnitude of the job Canada has already done. The value of her production has more than doubled between 1946 and 1952. Manufacturing has jumped into the lead in the creation of these values.

But these brilliant accomplishments are but the forerunner of what is in store for us if we will but protect our joint security against attack and maintain our staunch faith in our free, competitive economy.

* * *

Now, to bring this premise into sharper focus and, at the same time, get back to the subject of rubber, I should like briefly to recite some basic statistics.

Our studies indicate that by 1958, world consumption of rubber will have increased to a total one million tons in excess of what may be harvested from existing plantings.

By 1956—just two years from now—the world requirement for new rubber will just about equal the maximum output of our plantations and the total capacity of existing synthetic plants.

Even if conditions were favorable to expanding the rubber plantations so as to keep pace with growing demand, it could not be done. Seven years, as a minimum, are required before a newly-planted rubber tree can come into economic bearing. We don't have that much time.

In the States and in Canada we are now using about 50% synthetic and 50% natural rubber. In both countries the per cent of synthetic will inevitably continue to rise, as demand catches up with supply.

If we are to avoid severe restraints upon our expected economic expansion, we will soon be required to begin a substantial expansion of our synthetic rubber plant capacity.

Here in Canada, your fine plant at Sarnia is more than adequate for your present domestic requirements. I have watched that operation from the very beginning and have been very favorably impressed by its notable success. It shows what can be done when industry and government work together as a team.

In the States, the synthetic rubber industry, which was created by such joint effort, is now in process of being transferred to private ownership.

The United States Government really wants to get out of this business and, even though we realize we are in for a hectic period of transition, the rubber industry welcomes the opportunity to take over. We on our side of the border are trying to get away from "big" government and restore more power and responsibility to the individual. In the long run—and particularly in view of the steadily increasing demands for this commodity—we believe our synthetic rubber business will do a better job in private hands.

Now it doesn't necessarily follow that Canada should adopt the same pattern.

And that, by the way, illustrates another advantage enjoyed by Canada. You are in position flexibly to pick that which is best from the evolutionary pattern of the United States and avoid that which is not so good or not so timely. If we, on the other hand, could have avoided some of our past mistakes of deed and timing, we would be even farther along.

* * *

But to return to the rubber industry.

The past year was a genuine record-breaker.

The current year is likely to reflect some tapering off.

Present planning in the automotive industry calls for a reduction in the number of cars which will be produced.

This means there will be a corresponding decrease in the market for tires for original equipment.

But, because of the high production of automobiles in 1950, 1951 and 1952, the market for renewal tires may be greater in 1954 than it was in 1953.

Another favorable factor is found in the growing market for rubber products other than tires. The use of foam rubber is growing by leaps and bounds. We have branched out into plastics and chemicals. Research is going ahead full blast. New products are coming along, and greater values are in store for the consuming public. It is a bright picture indeed and the benefits will be realized on both sides of the border.

* * *

And now, in closing, I should like to touch upon a subject of transcending importance to the individual citizens of our two nations.

It is the mutuality of our interests, the co-incidence of our ideals and aspirations, and the cohesion of our obligations to humanity.

As I flew across the border on my way to Toronto, there was no semblance of a jar or bump. I couldn't tell I had passed from one country to another. When I arrived in Toronto, I was made aware of no basic change of surroundings. The people looked and acted the same. They talked in the same language about the same general interests. They appeared similarly busy, friendly and endowed. I felt just as much at home and at ease on this side of the border as on the other.

I believe the Toronto businessman has a similar experience when he flies south.

These are evidences of a natural brotherhood which surmounts geographical lines and binds us to a common destiny.

As events have shaped themselves, particularly in recent years, our jointly-held concept of personal liberty and our acceptance of the basic Christian code of morality have created here in North America a distinct community. We are blessed with great natural resources and schooled in the free way of life. These are the keys to our magnificent progress. It is natural that the peoples of less fortunate parts of the world should look upon us as a symbol and to us for hope and courage.

Here we have on this North American continent freedom's strongest fortress. It must be kept strong. We must guard any moves—political, economic or otherwise, domestic or foreign—which will seriously drain or deplete our fundamental strength to resist aggression. Such considerations must underlie any helpful programs we may develop on behalf of other parts of the free world. To further our idealism, we must be intensely realistic on these points.

As we share great opportunity for human progress, so too do we share an identical danger—the threat of Communist aggression. Common sense tells us that our defense against this menace calls for a high degree of integration. And experience tells us that this is not solely an external threat—boring from within has placed the yoke of Communist tyranny about the neck of one nation after another in Europe and Asia.

Under these circumstances, the geographical boundry line separating Canada and the United States loses still more its original significance. We must act together as one in our defense.

Our common danger is made infinitely more awful by two great new forces: the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, and the development of jet-powered planes which can travel faster than sound in delivering these frightful agencies of destruction.

The jet plane and the bomb are capable of obliterating our whole structure of society in a matter of minutes.

They have changed the whole historic concept of warfare.

The blockbusters of World War II, which rained down on European cities, have become as obsolete as the crossbow and the battle-axe. Vast land armies are becoming liability targets rather than effective striking forces. What point can there be to the deployment of armies and navies to the far points of the world if the land they are supposed to protect is wiped out behind them?

Our danger is even further magnified by another development of recent years—recognition of the fact that the shortest distance between two points is not a straight line but, rather, a circular route.

If we are attacked, it will not be by armadas proceeding in a straight line from one seaport to a likely coastal target. It will be by jet planes which fly across the top of the world and find their targets in the industrial heart of Canada and the States—Toronto and Hamilton; Chicago, Detroit and Akron.

Thus we are confronted by the ugly but inevitable fact that the outer ramparts of this North American fortress of human freedom stretch across the arctic reaches of Canada and Alaska. Once the assault has cleared these points, it would be difficult if not impossible to avoid catastrophe.

Clearly, then, the matter of adequate joint defense measures is of such gravity and urgency as to be dominant over all other considerations.

We are not afraid.

Standing firmly with us, sharing our ideals, the heritage of Magna Charta, are all of the English-speaking nations of the world. Thus we are strong and, as an enlightened brotherhood, ready and determined to present a united front in the face of this danger—one for all—all for one.

But, though strong, we do not wish to start anything.

I, for one, believe the blow will never fall on us IF—

If we build and equip the strongest possible defense surface across the polar approaches to our free land, and—

If we pool our resources in the creation and maintenance of supremacy in swift retaliatory striking power.

If we do these things, it should become apparent to any potential aggressor that there can be no hope of victory—the best they could hope for would be a "draw". And a "draw" in the atomic sense of the term is, in actuality, destruction of the populations and resources of both combatants.

Under these grim prospects, it may well be that thoughts of agression will ultimately depart from the minds of even the most ruthless of power-mad men.

For forty centuries, moving armies of men had the power to control the destiny of nations. In the last five centuries, the increased mobility of ocean transport and navies caused sea power to become dominant. The great world rivals were England and Spain.

With the defeat of the Spanish Armada in the days of the first Queen Elizabeth, England became the greatest world power and built her great Empire. In our present century, when Bleriot crossed the English Channel and Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic by air, a new era began. We changed from an earth-bound civilization—we entered the third dimension. Air transport covered both land and sea, speed was multiplied many times, and the destructive power of munitions increased still faster. This has made air power the world power in the future for good or evil. No present nation can stand alone, from now on, but must have definite and fast-moving alliances to command the dominance of air transport for both military and commercial needs of the future.

It may well be that the combination of jet plane and atomic power will, through the magnitude of their destructive potentiality, lead us to peace rather than to doom.

Let us pray it may be in the hands of those who use it for right, rather than might.

But meanwhile, let our two free nations join hands more firmly than ever before in defense—not only of our own richly blessed lands, but in defense of the whole living structure of civilization.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. Warren Hastings.

Addresses by

LUELLA CREIGHTON

Author

PIERRE BERTON

Of Maclean's Magazine

and

DR. WILDER PENFIELD

Director, Montreal Neurological Institute and Author

A joint meeting with Smith's Literary Luncheon

Thursday, April 1st, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: This is the first occasion upon which Smith's Literary Luncheons and The Empire Club of Canada have had an opportunity to join together for a meeting and it is my pleasure to welcome you here on behalf of both our organizations.

Today is the sixth meeting of Smith's Literary Luncheons, to which the people of Toronto have so enthusiastically responded. It is my sincere hope that we will be able to join together again in the future and share the honour of having distinguished persons address us. The fact that the objective of Smith's Literary Luncheons is to offer Torontonians an opportunity to see and hear outstanding personalities in the world of letters and the arts in a friendly atmosphere of a luncheon gathering such as this, makes a natural occasion for our joint meeting.

We are honoured today with three persons distinguished in the fields of Arts, Letters and Science—Mrs. Luella Creighton, Mr. Pierre Berton and Dr. Wilder Penfield.

Before presenting Mrs. Creighton to you, I would like to mention that Mrs. Creighton was born in a small Ontario town much like those towns she describes so vividly in her books. Part of her childhood was spent in Winnipeg, but she returned to her birthplace to finish high school and teach in a rural school. She attended the University of Toronto and the Sorbonne in Paris, following which she married Professor Creighton and they have been blessed with a daughter and son.

Aside from her family life she was in the real estate business for four years and when she is not writing, fills in her spare time with painting. Mrs. Creighton's first book —"High Bright Buggy Wheels" won the highest critical acclaim for her ability to understand clearly men and women and it has been described as a mature and well-written novel, tops among all the books of 1951. Her second book "Turn East, Turn West" has, like her first book, been published both here and in the United States.

MRS. CREIGHTON: It is with extraordinary diffidence that I face an audience like this, with any sort of comments I may have to make on writing and fiction. Any small amount of confidence I had in myself was completely undermined as I left the house this morning, when my daughter looked at Smith's Literary Luncheon program, and said in that candid and thoughtful way children do have—"Well, Mummie, won't the people get awfully tired waiting to hear Dr. Penfield."

However, you can't write even two novels without coming to some sort of conclusions as to what it is that makes the writer operate when he is concerned with purely imaginative fiction, by which I don't mean stories about atom bombs, space ships, and so forth. As far as I know, even they might be old-fashioned by now. Nor do I mean the kind of fiction based on solid historic research. The only kind of fiction I know anything about is the kind which springs from the necessity of the author just merely to tell a story. The writer of this kind of fiction is not interested in social reform. He does not care whether the black man can live with the white man, whether the Americans can live with the Canadians or whether our educational system is bad. Social reform is nothing whatever of his concern. He is a person who, probably as much as anything, is a register of feeling, and he is also a person who is subject to what I can only think of as a minor, interior explosion of comprehension. Of course everybody is subject to this kind of thing, but the man who is going to do the writing goes a little farther than that and he is absolutely impelled to communicate to somebody the impression he has got.

Stephen Leacock who, to my mind, has done the best writing of any Canadian, used to say to people who asked, "Is it hard to write a book?" "Oh, no, it is very simple; all you do is to take a pencil and paper and you put down what occurs. The only hard part is the occurring."

As an example of this kind of explosion of comprehension which demands to be communicated—you remember that marvellous book of Arnold Bennett's,—"The Old Wives Tale", 200,000 smacking words, probably the best novel in English that has been produced in the century. One autumn night in 1903, Arnold Bennett sat in a café in Paris and there he saw a slim French waitress, a tall, pale, beautiful girl. A woman came in and sat down across from him at his table. She was old, she was fat, she dropped her parcels—she was everything unattractive—had nothing which could be sympathetic to him. This literary explosion exploded in Arnold Bennett that day, and he said, "That little slender girl may be like this woman some day." Once the grotesque old woman may have been as she is now." And that impression stayed with him four years before he did anything about it.

These explosions of comprehension don't need to be attended to right away. I think sometimes they do better, when unseen by you, they seem to crystallize.

Now obviously, having explosions such as this is not quite enough. You can't go to your editor and say, "I have exploded!" But there are aids to the presentation of this explosion, and there are, broadly speaking, just three.

The first one is your own experience. I think for a writer who is going to engage himself or herself in this kind of purely imaginative fiction he can hardly have too much experience, even to write a scene. It is extraordinary how much of your own experience you call on even to write a page.

People as a class—and I don't mean publishers and book reviewers—but normal people are generally kind to writers. They consider them a race of people worthy of charity, and when you enquire of experts for aid in this sort of writing, they are glad to give you any information they have, whether true or false.

When I wrote my first novel, I had a little trouble. I arrived on a Friday night when I knew that I must do a horse race on Saturday morning. Racing is a thing I have never done. Sulky racing I would like to do, but it was kept from me. However, just to show you the help available to such writing, when I picked up the paper on Saturday morning it carried a picture of a man, aged ninety one, wearing an enormous hat, with the caption "Wizard of Goshen", below the cut. Apparently no major race track in the continent is laid out without the Wizard of Goshen coming along to say that it will do. He was here for two weeks to oversee the new Thorncliffe trotting track. I spent Sunday morning with him, in this hotel, and he poured out pure gold to me. He had driven the Grand Circuit for 28 years, and there was nothing he had not known nor felt, about sulky racing.

Another kind of expert opinion is the uncalled-for kind you get from a woman who says: "Oh, Mrs. Creighton, I wish you lived where we do. You could write a book about the people next door! Why the man walks around with a parrot on his head!" The woman is kind, but wrong on two scores. In the first place, it is HER explosion, not yours or mine. Valid suggestion is very rarely transferable. The other thing is that the man who is walking around with a parrot on his head is a case history.

There may be a story in him and there may not, but by the time he gets to wearing his parrot, the story has gone.

The third aid to people concerned in this sort of writing is the memory you don't know you have. This sort of thing can happen to you anywhere. In the street car you will suddenly see something—a woman with a pathetic droop to her mouth, and it starts some memory. A sudden smell will bring a rush of recollection to you. "Where did I get that smell before?" Some day give yourself a chance; as you walk down King Street past that place where the smell of roasting coffee comes, and remember when you smelled that coffee, long ago. Perhaps it will take you to France, perhaps an old woman roasting coffee, at the corner of that sunny road, and you will remember the girl with you and what she said: it might be dangerous. Marcel Proust carried this system to some effect, deliberately. As you know, he spent most of his life in a cork-lined room. When he had to evoke some spring or summer scene, he went out into the Paris street, bought himself a bunch of violets and buried his face in them, recalling memories, recalling memories.

If you are going to write this kind of imaginative literature, once subjected to your explosion, it sometimes seems that all you need is a certain amount of experience, eyes and ears, and a sense of smell.

MR. INWOOD: Thank you very much, Mrs. Creighton.

It is my pleasure now to ask Mr. Pierre Berton to talk to us. Mr. Berton has considerable claim to fame, aside from being the editor of Maclean's Magazine. When he was only 21 he was the city editor of the Vancouver News Herald and as such was the youngest city editor in Canada. Mr. Berton has recently had the pleasure of collaborating with his mother in the writing of a book he called "I Married the Klondike" which, if you will pardon the commercial, will run serially in Maclean's Magazine starting in the April 15th issue. Mr. Berton is also the author of a book titled "The Royal Family" and how appropriate it is that he should address a gathering which includes such a large number of Empire Club members.

MR. BERTON: For me, in many ways, this blend of Empire Club and literary luncheon is rather significant because for some months now I have been involved with the Empire in a literary way. At the same time, I must confess to some slight feeling of schizophrenia because of the varied interests of this audience. Should I talk to the members of the Empire Club, about the Empire? Or should I address my remarks to the writers and journalists here and give them the lowdown on the best way of getting into Buckingham Palace without a program.

I wish, really, that somebody had given me the lowdown before I commenced the researches for my book. Because it's not so easy to get into Buckingham Palace. Early in the game I went to see the naval officer who, because of his twenty five years in the silent service, is press secretary to the Queen. He very charmingly said that he would help me in any way he could. What could he do?

I said: "I'd like to see around the palace."

A look of pure horror crossed his face.

"See around the palace?" he said. "See around? My dear chap—nobody sees around Buckingham Palace!"

I went away from there, and I got a book on the palace. And I discovered that the Royal Philatelic Collection is housed at the far end of the second floor, and it occurred to me that anybody going to see the royal stamps, would also cut himself in on an unofficial tour of the palace. So I phoned the Keeper of the royal stamp collection and he said that he'd be delighted to show me around. I told him I was from Maclean's. I didn't intend to give the impression that Maclean's is a stamp magazine but I must confess that, if he got that impression, I didn't correct it. At any rate, the next day I toured the palace on the way to the stamp room. And then I spent a pleasant two and a half hours looking at stamps. I don't collect stamps. But, it was very interesting.

But there was one part of the palace that I didn't see, despite the very kind remarks that some people have made about my researches: and that was the backstairs. I never got near them. And of the hundred -odd interviews that I had in preparing the book, you'll be interested to know that only one was with a palace servant. I didn't intend to interview any palace servants but a newspaper friend of mine insisted I go through the ritual. And he arranged for us to meet this man in a pub called "The Bag o' Nails," near the palace. You know every royal servant is forbidden on pain of dismissal to talk to the press. But it was at once clear to me, on entering the Bag o' Nails that the entire clientele consisted equally of Buckingham Palace servants, and of newspaper men who were interviewing them.

I must say the proceedings that followed reminded me of those interviews we read about with Igor Gouzenko. The man we were to see sidled up and sat down with us. There was some guarded conversation and then he looked over his shoulder, turned pale and he said, "Quick, We're being watched!" And then, pausing only long enough to knock back a flagon of mild and bitter, he led us out a side door, through an alleyway across some cobblestones and into a second pub. And here I again tried to ask him some questions. And he was just about to answer when he suddenly dug me in the ribs, put a warning finger to his mouth, knocked back his pint of mild and bitter and off we went again. Very exciting! But not very rewarding.

As you can see, gathering material about the Royal Family has some elements of the cloak and dagger about it. One thing I learned early in the game was that to get to see anybody in a high place, on this subject, you had to know the password. I remember I was trying to reach a man in a high financial institution who knew a great deal about the Duke of Windsor. Let's call him Gattling-Fenn; it was a name rather like that. I finally got through to his secretary's secretary and then with a great deal of difficulty I got through to his secretary.

I said, "My name is Berton, I'm from Maclean's, I'm researching the Royal Family and I went to interview Mr. Gattling-Fenn."

She said, "I'm sorry Mr. Maclean, but Mr. Gattling-Fenn isn't in, he doesn't know anything about the Royal Family and if he did he wouldn't tell you."

Well, there was a long discussion which got me nowhere until I finally used the password.

I said: "I'm a friend of Beverley Baxter's!"

Instantly, there was a click on the line, and a voice said: "Gattling-Fenn here!"

Now I should have used the password again. But I didn't. I started all over again, trying to give him my name and my purpose.

He said, "I'm sorry Mr. Maclean, but I'm afraid I can't help you. I don't know the Royal Family—why don't you go up to Buckingham Palace and let them show you around."

I said, "I've tried that. It didn't work."

He said, "Well, Mr. Maclean—what did you say the name of your magazine was again?—Toronto, did you say?—I'm afraid I don't recall it; well, anyway, I can't help you."

So then I sprung the password again. I said, "I'm a friend of Beverley Baxter's."

"Oh Bax!" he said. "How is the old boy? I say, you must be from Maclean's magazine! You'd know Floyd Chalmers—Napier Moore, all that crowd. How are things on University Avenue?

"Why", he said, "I'll bet I can tell you what you're here for! You'll be doing something about the Royal Family: Coronation Year! Well, I can help you. I know the Duke of Windsor you know! Why on earth don't you come to see me?"

So you see what I mean about the password. Only one word of warning to those journalists here who may have need of this password. It doesn't always work. Sometimes quite the opposite effect is produced.

You know this is my first book and I must say that, in some ways, it's been a rather frustrating experience. It takes so long for the book to appear. Not like the newspaper business. You write a piece one day and it's out the next and everybody complains about it the third day and then it's all over. Long after my own book was in the publisher's hands I found myself still researching from force of habit, and as a result I have a lot of material I haven't been able to use.

However, in this same connection, I was pleased to find when the reviews of my book appeared, that many of the reviewers had made up for this unused research on my part. Many of them have added a great many things to my book which I was unable to include in my original manuscript. In fact one or two of them have indeed almost succeeded in writing books themselves, to supplement my own work. And for this, I am naturally very grateful.

I was particularly struck by one very favorable review in the United States because the reviewer listed the three anecdotes from the book which he said were his favorites. I recognized two of them at once, but the third one I didn't—possibly because I hadn't used it in the book.

All the same it's a worthwhile story and I think perhaps a fitting one on which to end these remarks. Because it deals with a very valiant member of the Royal Family, the late George VI for whom I have an unbounded admiration. And in a sense, I think, this story sums up the very strong and warm bond that exists between the Crown and the people. Perhaps you've heard the story before. It was at the end of the war and the King with his Queen was walking through the crowds celebrating victory. The late King was a man of considerable humility, as most of his family have been, and so he was both surprised, and pleased, to hear a man in the crowd impulsively cry out: "You're a good King, sir!" And the King turned, and in a voice that betrayed his considerable emotion, he said, equally impulsively: "And you are a good people!"

MR. INWOOD: Thank you Mr. Berton.

Dr. Wilder Penfield needs no introduction to most audiences and particularly to this gathering. However, there are a few details that I would like to mention briefly.

Dr. Penfield is the founder and director of the world-famous Montreal Neurological Institute and there is probably no other neurosurgeon in the world who has received so many honours for his work in this field. In the 1953 new year's honour list Dr. Penfield was appointed to the Order of Merit by Her Majesty The Queen. The Order of Merit, is held by only 24 persons at one time. The award is given in recognition of exceptionally meritorious service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science and such is Dr. Penfield's contribution to the world's medical knowledge of the brain, much of which is contained in his book "Epilepsy and the Functional Anatomy of the Human Brain."

From the very beginning Dr. Penfield's career has been a varied and brilliant one. He is a Rhodes Scholar and graduate of John Hopkins University. He has been President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and of the American Neurological Association. Among the many other honours that have come to him from learned societies, universities and grateful governments are fellowship in the Royal Society of London: companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: the United States Medal of Freedom, with silver palms and the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Government of France.

But it is not of medical science that Dr. Penfield will speak to us today, for in the midst of his demanding professional life he found time to write an enthralling historical novel called "No Other Gods"—a masterly reconstruction of the life of Abraham before he appears in the pages of Genesis. Of the writer of such a book Dr. Penfield says—"Men call his writing fiction, yet the novelist who has learned to look at the hearts of men and women with sympathy and understanding, may come to know the unchanging patterns of human behaviour and this knowledge constitutes in itself a basic science." It is of this book and of this science that Dr. Penfield will speak.

DR. PENFIELD: Not long ago a patient, lying on my examining table, asked me a question. "Is there another man of your name here in Canada?" Then she added: "You're not an author, are you?" I saw an expression of astonishment in her face, the same expression that I have seen in the faces of some of my friends; surprise, sometimes amusement, even suspicion, as they wonder perhaps whether a man can serve two masters and be a worthy servant of both.

I hesitated before answering the patient's question, knowing that, in her eyes, I did not qualify as an author merely because I had been writing papers and even books on medical subjects ever since I left college, all of them quickly hidden away from the public eye on medical bookshelves.

The popular definition of an author, and, therefore, I suppose the true definition, is this: an author is a man who has written a book that the people continue to read.

No, it is not for me to answer the question of whether I am an author. But there are other question that I can answer and that have been put to me recently. "When did you find time to write "No Other Gods?" is one, and "What led you to try it?" is another.

For years I tried in vain to find time to write this book. There was no time for I was not vitally interested. Then one day, as I shall explain, the idea behind the book captured my imagination. From that moment it was difficult to leave it alone.

From that time onward, the writing of this book was carried out during the summer holidays, one month or occasionally two at a time.

I write before and after breakfast. I play, or work with my hands in the afternoon and evening. When I need understanding or merciless criticism, I have either or both of them from my wife, who has been my long-suffering accomplice in all this.

The best place that I have found for writing is a one-room lookout high on a hill in the Quebec countryside. When my eye strays from the table and the scribbled page, there are the green meadows sloping downward toward the blue of Lake Memphremagog. There is the song of the hermit thrush from the deep wood, the sight of a hawk or an eagle soaring silent above it all.

But the cabin of a trans-Atlantic steamer will serve the purpose also or a seat in a rumbling train. Anywhere, in fact, far enough removed from the sound of the telephone, in a space of time that is my own.

Shortly before my mother died in 1935, she gave me the unfinished manuscript of a book, and, to please her, I promised light-heartedly to finish it. She died two months later, confident that I would somehow adopt this literary child of hers.

On my return to Montreal I did not forget the promise. I read the manuscript. It was the story of Abraham seen through the eyes of Sarah his wife, beginning in the days of their youth in the long forgotten city of Ur of the Chaldees. Her thinking and writing were different from my own, her text well suited to the ears of Sunday School scholars and that large body of adults whose religious thinking stopped on leaving the Sunday School. I tried but I found it impossible to elaborate or to alter her text, and so I put it away.

I knew that her real ambition had been to make these people live again. So I considered the project of writing a new book of my own with her purpose in mind. But who was I to undertake such a task?

I struggled to convince the little boy inside me, the boy who could not forget her, that I was busy with more important adult affairs. But he was never quite silenced. Every man has such a boy down deep inside him. Sometimes the boy seems to be forgotten as Dicken's Scrooge forgot "his former self". Sometimes the boy is stronger than the man and triumphs in the end. Eight years passed and during that time the project was forgotten.

Then one day, I found myself in the British Legation at Teheran, Persia. I even remember the date, July 24th, 1943. The world was at war and I was returning from a medical mission to Moscow. The problem of surgical treatment was of great importance to the Soviet Government just then, for the roar of German guns could be heard outside the gates of Moscow and the long expected Russian offensive was about to be launched.

The other surgeons who had made up the mission had left me in Teheran that morning on their return journey to London, and I was to wait for air passage across India and over the "hump" of the Himalayas into Free China. Meanwhile I continued to be the guest of the British Minister to Persia, Sir Reader Bullard. It was strange to be alone after so much activity.

My mind turned back to my mother's story. I would be flying over the excavations of Abram's birth place. What a chance! The silence in the Legation oppressed me and I walked out of doors into the walled enclosure. The air was humid, the heat stifling, even in the shade of the sycamores. I loitered about staring down into a fishpond. This brief interlude in, what I liked to consider, my important mission was certainly not the time to think about Ur of the Chaldees! And yet I could think of nothing else.

The fish went gasping round and round as though they too could not get their breath. The heat was intolerable. I turned back indoors. In the twilight of my host's library, I picked up a paper-covered volume. It was entitled "Ur of the Chaldees" by Sir Leonard Wooley. Wooley was the great excavator of that city. I had read the book before but now, suddenly, I saw its contents in a new perspective.

I saw the culture of the people of Sumer and of the citizens of Ur as the culmination of thousands of years of steady evolution. These people who gave the world the art of writing and their rules of justice were about to be destroyed and forgotten at the very time when young Abram, son of Terah, left it. The culture of these people was thus to pass through Abram and Sarai to the Hebrews, their laws to reappear in the Ten Commandements, the background of their thinking to reach the nations of the west through the bridge of the Bible, a bridge which was destined to bypass Athens and Rome. But there was something more exciting than that. Before he left Ur Abram was to discover the worship of one God, the God to whom we bow in the West today.

What could have happened to Abram, reared in a land of idol worship, that caused him to emerge as the founder of Monotheism? Revelation, it is said—yes, certainly, but revelation comes only to the prepared mind, like all great discoveries. True revelation must be reasonable.

I would write, I thought, the story of his youth, as it must have been, a romance with all the elements of intimate life in it, and in the writing I would hide the purposes of a scientific analysis, a historical study. What a challenge! Excitement seized me such as I have rarely known even in a lifetime of exciting research. I forgot that I was about to venture into a field that was not my own.

By the time lunch was called that day I had formulated a plan of action. The next morning I climbed out of a little Blenheim bomber in Habbaniya, Iraq. A transportation officer met me and gave orders that I was to proceed to Cairo. I refused. I told him I would make my own way to Basra, and catch the Cairo plane there. I was not in uniform and civilians are always difficult to manage.

The officer probably thought I was not worthy of arrest and so he shrugged his shoulders. He would have thought that the heat had gone to my head if I had pointed out to him the fact that Ur lay between me and Basra, and that Basra was a seaport near the great marsh, just as Ur had been in ancient times. I had a new objective in life, and there were only eleven precious days that could still be spent in Mesopotamia.

Habbaniya, where I left the plane, was an R.A.F. encampment. Through it the British had military control over Iraq and Iran. I found my way to Group Captain C. T. O'Neil, the Principal Medical Officer. He was a wise and kindly Irishman, as I was soon to discover.

"I want to go to Ur", I told him. He looked at me and smiled. I was wearing a heavy wool suit, Montreal's best. It had been quite comfortable in Moscow. As he watched me the sweat was dripping from my chin onto the table between us.

"Ur?" he inquired. "Why should anyone want to go to Ur? It is a very good place to shoot gray rock pigeons in the spring. The desert is covered with flowers then. But the diggings have been completely deserted since the war began. Nothing there now except foxes and a few hyaenas perhaps."

"In any case", he continued, "there is no way of getting to Ur and this country is dangerous now in the summer heat. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, 121.4 degrees in the shade." I shook my head. But he only continued to smile at me.

"I'll put you up here at the Senior Officers' Mess", he said, "and you must let me show you the interesting cases of heat stroke that we have here now. They fill a whole ward in the Encampment Hospital."

Next day we drove together to Bagdad before the heat of the day had begun. There was so much to see in Bagdad, so much to learn! In addition to that, I had to visit all the major military hospitals. O'Neill insisted on that, and made himself my guide. But something strange had happened to me. Hospitals seemed suddenly dull and unimportant.

The Iraq Museum! That was a fascinating place, the library and relics of bygone days that told the story of their daily life so long ago. I examined the skull of a young woman only half disinterred. The sutures of the skull were easily visible, her teeth were lovely, the bite good. I judged her to be about 20 years of age, and there was a handsome necklace of gold and lapis lazuli still in its proper place.

I walked back to my hotel each day along Bagdad's principal street. The honking of cars was drowned for me in a babel of ancient sounds that echoed from the shops and houses, the cries of vendors, the trotting of horses and braying of donkeys, the talk of men and women who moved so slowly. In small cafés the unchanged Arab dozed unmoved by the tide of western life about him. Some in complete Sheik costume from the country, handsome, erect, with pointed black beard and hard piercing eyes watched with ill-concealed contempt.

I stepped out of the midday sun into the sudden gloom of MacKenzie's Book Store, a western oasis with books from ceiling to floor. Here I telephoned back to Habbaniya. O'Neill came on the line. He had organized the expedition to Ur, he said, and was coming along as he had "official business in Basra".

Part of each of those few days I sat in my hotel room, naked under the ceiling fan with a wet bath towel spread over my back. There I drew up the main outlines of the plot of "No Other Gods", much as it is in the finished book today.

After my summer holiday two years later, I had finished the book for the first time. It was submitted to a few indulgent friends.

Leonard Bacon, the poet, read it and wrote a characteristically frank and colorful criticism. "I think," he said, "you have fallen between the stools of a romance about Abram and a treatise about him. The way to make Abram three dimensional is to avoid saying, for instance, that he was strong. Instead of that have him bite a tenpenny-nail in two . . . . that proves it!"

For two years and more the manuscript lay untouched in my desk. But I visited museums whenever opportunity presented, especially in Philadelphia and London, and I returned to Mesopotamia taking Mrs. Penfield with me this time.

Finally I turned again to the manuscript, seeing its shortcomings all too clearly. The style was precise, overexact, stilted. I was determined to make it a readable romance, if I could, not obviously a treatise. And so I re-wrote it from the beginning, working at odd times over a three or four year period. The writing was progressively easier as time passed.

The characters in the book were now my friends and companions. They went about with me and each of them seemed to take over the writing of his own part, especially the minor characters. They asserted themselves sometimes in a troublesome manner. Dudu the priest physician, for example, demanded an ever increasing amount of attention. Berri the handmaid called to me seductively, and her mistress, the Princess Shub, made a gallant effort to become the heroine of the whole tale instead of Sarai.

So many elements of my own experience in Mesopotamia wove themselves into the subsequent writing. For example that first journey to Ur in the terrible heat of August.

Group Captain O'Neill, O.B.E., arrived at the Zia Hotel with army cots, mosquito nets, salt, medicine, a huge thermos of water and an expectant smile. "Its mad, this trip," he said, "but its all laid on." We drank to adventure in long lemon squashes and, for the first time, I put on pith helmet and shorts in place of western dress.

Soon after our train left Bagdad the sun set and darkness came suddenly, while the western sky continued to glow as it does in that country—red at the horizon's rim, then orange, yellow, greenish-blue shading off toward indigo—all the shades of the spectrum. Meanwhile Venus blazed in the western sky with extraordinary brilliance. That same star has been named for the Goddess of Love as far back as the memory of man can take us. Sarai called it Ishtar.

It was 4:20 in the morning when our train arrived at Ur Junction. The very phrase "Ur Junction" seemed an anachronism. We were driven to a tented staging camp to leave our belongings. Gray light appeared in the east as we reached the camp. Soon a red spot glowed on the flattest horizon I had ever seen. The red spot widened quickly into half a sun. A few clouds in the east were splashed with yellow gold. That desert floor was so flat that, as we walked through the camp in the horizontal rays of light, our shadows jumped in giant steps a hundred feet away across the ground and over the silent tents of the sleeping soldiers.

We climbed back into the army lorry and started off for Ur, only a few miles away. Soon we saw a hill rising before us, red, symmetrical, and as we approached it more closely we saw that it was set up on a table-land a mile or more in width. Within that table-land buried in shifting dust was Ur, once the greatest centre of culture in all the world, once an island washed by the mighty Euphrates, now deserted by man and by the Great River itself, forgotten. The hill, which we soon discovered to be built of red brick, was the Ziggurat of Ur. Once it had borne on its proud summit the lovely shrine of the moon god Nannar.

A flight of stairs has been cut straight up the face of the Ziggurat where the old stairs used to be, and we climbed it, stopping to look and rest. Below, about the foot of the hill were the major temples. They had been excavated 15 years ago but now the pits were filling in again. Far away on the other side of the city one could make out the excavation of the residential area, lines of little boxes open to the sky. In one of them no doubt, Abram son of Terah was born.

A hyaena emerged from the temple of Nannar below us and galloped off, stopping to look back from time to time to discover the intruder who had broken the silence that had hung so long about the altars of the moon god.

Sand grouse passed overhead flying north, their big brown breasts gleaming in the sunlight, one or two birds in each flock calling constantly pitchou, pitcher, pitchou—like the cox of a college crew.

At a little distance, coming from the north, a herd of camels passed east of us, drifting along in stately movement, adult and baby camels, as though etched on a Christmas card. The bodies of the camels moved so smoothly that the whole herd seemed to flow like a river. They stopped to graze where the desert was tinged with yellow by camel-thorn. The Arab herdsman followed, his cloak flapping in the wind.

Blue rock pigeons rose in small flights from the subterranean passages of the royal graves to land on the Ziggurat beside us where they pirouetted and displayed their slender bodies, greenish blue in the morning sun.

From time to time the beecatchers, loveliest birds of all, flew past showing their irridescent breasts and copper gold backs. They are shaped like swallows, although they are very much larger, and they fly like swallows too with sudden changes of speed. As I stood there, at the top of the Ziggurat, a pair of those beecatchers poised in the air above me, side by side on rapid wing—then drifted away together, high above the world, toward the distant line of green that marked the present course of the Euphrates.

I had a strange feeling that those whose spirits I hoped to recall from the past were not far off.

There is a difference, of which I am acutely aware, between scientific writing and the composition of a novel. The former should be an accurate recording of observations and an elaboration of related deductive reasoning. The latter is a creative act in itself.

My problem in writing this story was first to visualize clearly the background and environment of the actors in a play. Secondly to describe the logical evolution of the major biblical characters against that background and in that environment. Knowing how Abram and Sarai and Lot behaved in their later years in Canaan, it remained to tell the true story of their formative years in Ur.

Thus the task that lay before me in writing "No Other Gods" was, it seemed to me, not so much to write fiction as it was to perceive and draw a picture of the truth.

There were many other sources of important material for this book beside the Bible and Archeology, of course. Nature changes little during a few thousand years and every region of the earth has its own peculiarity, its own charm. It serves a writer little purpose to read about these things.

I found it necessary to smell and hear and see and react to them—the blue of the sky, the flaming movement of a mirage, the beauty of a desert sunrise, the fragrance of the acacia, a dust storm on the desert, the clattering sound of palm branches in the wind, the incessant cooing of the turtle dove, the ringing sound of the cicadas, the distant scream of the prowling hyaena, the strange movement of the camel. These and a hundred other things must be experienced before they can be described to others.

Mr. Chairman: I have described a doctor's dilemma. For years I resisted the suggestion that I should write such a book as "No Other Gods", knowing how unprepared I was for such a task. But finally the challenge was accepted, and I must admit now that the literary labour which followed has been a thrilling experience. My hope is that the characters in the story, who have been my constant companions, may find new friendships and that their thinking may provoke sound thought.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Dean MacFarlane of the University of Toronto.

"OUR SON'S HERITAGE"

An Address by

THE HONOURABLE GASPARD FAUTEUX

Lieutenant-Governor, the Province of Quebec

Thursday, April 8th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: It is always a pleasure to welcome a son of the Province of Quebec, but we are indeed honoured today to have as our speaker the official representative of the Crown for the Province of Quebec, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Gaspard Fauteux.

Mr. Fauteux was born in St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. It is interesting to note that his grandfather—the Honourable H. Mercier—and his uncle—Sir Lomer Gouin—were former Prime Ministers of the Province of Quebec.

He was educated in a Quebec seminary: College Ste. Marie and the University of Montreal. He is a former Governor of the College of Dental Surgeons of Quebec, a Knight of Grace—St. John of Jerusalem and a Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Fauteux's public life has not been without its successes and setbacks as he was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1931, but was defeated in the General Election of 1935. However, in a subsequent by-election he was elected to the house of commons in 1942 and again in 1945 and 1949. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1945 and has had his public life and public service most aptly recognized by his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

It is my pleasure to present to you the Honourable Gaspard Fauteux, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., D.D.S., L.D.S., who will speak to us of "Our Son's Heritage".

MR. FAUTEUX: To The Empire Club of Canada, guardian of our British Commonwealth of Nation's way of life and traditions, I owe, today, the great honour of being permitted to express my views as to what I would like our Canada of Tomorrow to be. Through you, Mr. Chairman, I extend to all your members my most sincere thanks.

May I be permitted first to call your attention to the fact that I would like to speak to you here, not as much as the Queen's representative in French Quebec but as a citizen of our great Kingdom of Canada and a humble member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Almost fifty years ago, a great Canadian, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, described the Twentieth Century as that of Canada, and more recently, other great Canadian called the second half of that century that of our Northland.

Proud of our Past, confident in our Present and with faith in our future, we are, Gentlemen, the custodians of our sons' inheritance.

Canada today is a nation built through sacrifices and toil. It is a nation which managed through faith in itself and in her sons to remain no longer the colony it was, living under the ruling of a tutor. We have acquired faith in ourselves and the faith we have passed down to our brothers and sons by adoption.

We are proud of **our Past** because without those French pioneers and adventurous ideologists and without their English counterpart, there would have been no race among the British, the French, and the others to have built the country we are proud of today.

Had it not been for the discoveries of our vast natural resources, would have the British under George the Second fought with the help of such Generals as Wolfe and his colleagues to win this land from the French by defeating in fair battle Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759?

Was it not due to the broadmindedness of such British Governors as Ramsey, Grey and the others that Quebec, or French Canada, retained its freedom of language and religion towards the end of the eighteenth century?

It was also shortly after that, that French and English Canadians started to pool their efforts to build what became in 1867 the Dominion of Canada despite the isolated incidents of the Riel Rebellion and the 1837-38 Quebec Patriotic Insurrection.

We should remember those days because from them we can learn great lessons. It was from these first frictions between our two great races and cultures that we learned to become a united nation, a nation which started with four provinces of Eastern Canada to become the largest 10-province land of desire to millions.

We learned in those days of our Past to become so united that when the young United States decided to rebel against the British Realm and tried to have French Canada join, Quebec as well as Ontario and the Maritimes joined forces to fight side by side and successfully protected the Canadian soil against invasion from the South.

The battle of Chateauguay as well as the defeat of General Arnold at the foot of the King's bastion at Quebec City are just as many incidents in our National annals which prove that once French and British became Canadians, they learned to meet and know each other and become partners in the great task of making Canada what it has become today.

Yes, my friends, we, all of us, whether we come from Quebec, Newfoundland, the Maritimes, Ontario, Western Canada or the remote Western coasts of British Columbia, we are proud of being the legitimate heirs of two great cultures who have been brought up in the fear of God and respect for authority.

We are proud of our Past, but we are also confident **in our Present** because we believe that each and everyone of us has learned freely and willingly to drop our racial crests and slogans to become real brothers.

We are proud of our Past. Yes. But we must also remember that not only French and British settlers built this great Nation of ours. There were also the Irish, Scots, Italians, Slavs, Germans and many millions of others who fought not so many years ago to safeguard what we want to leave our sons and daughters.

We are all proud of our racial origins and like the son who leaves the paternal home, we keep deep in our heart the memory and souvenir of that past, but face the challenge of today because we are but the intermediary between the past and the future of our children and theirs.

I ask you if the appointed time has not come, Gentlemen, for all of us to forget, except in our hearts, where we came from, so that we may realize that we are all Canadians, working for Canada and those who will be the Canadians of tomorrow.

We must have confidence in the present, and we have, from the people who know, the greatest tools in our hands to make of our Nation what our grandsons should expect us to do.

A great soldier, who fought and toiled for the survival of our democratic way of life, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, in a speech in the City of Quebec, said, and I quote: "There stands Canada, a hinge between the Old World and the new; a hinge of purest gold".

This was perhaps what made a well known Canadian writer, Leslie Roberts, say that "in the opening years of the second half of the twentieth century, Canada possesses a treasure of wealth which cannot be matched in the Western world."

"That wealth lies in the seas off Nova Scotia, in the forests of the North, in the giant timber of the Pacific Coast and its offshore."

Roberts also said that this great wealth again resided in our mines, our oil wells, in the soil of our plains, in the orchards of Niagara, our rivers and lakes, in our humming factories, our hydro-electric power plants; **but mostly "in the Canadian people and the qualities they possess."**

W. J. Borrie, of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, sees as the major task of our present, the consolidation of our past gains.

After a review of our past, in an article published in the "Monetary Times Annual Review" for 1954, Mr. Borrie said—

" . . . it may well be that the major task for 1954 will be the consolidation of real gains made during the post-war period, prior to a further upward climb from this plateau."

The President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. J. D. Ferguson, in the same "Monetary Time Report", added this advice:

"In the sense that Columbus discovered America, Canadians seem to be eternally engaged in the discovery of Canada."

When Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, came here in 1952, he said at Ottawa, January 14 of that year, that Canada had become "an indispensible ally".

"Upon the whole surface of the globe, there is no more spacious and splendid domain than Canada open to the activity and genius of free man", said Mr. Churchill.

Even in Europe we are being acknowledged as a power which is strictly Canadian and recognized as such.

"Despite the fact that the population of Canada has been stamped by the fusion of various cultures: French, British and North-American, this fusion of such dissimilar elements has created a distinct nationality and favoured the creation of a way of life entirely Canadian."

Those were the words used by Léon Robert, Director of the Compagnie Générale de Télégraphie of France in the Magazine "France-Amérique.

If the world has confidence in our future, I believe we should have confidence in our present and faith in our tomorrow.

We must plan today the Canada in which our sons and grandsons will live.

We have a rich inheritance but we must make it profit for those who will take over when our time to leave this world has come.

When a man or a woman becomes a father or mother, selfish life has ended and life becomes a duty to the children.

We have rich lands, a richer undersoil, unharnessed power in our rivers, falls and forests; our lakes and rivers are also rich in natural resources of all kind.

Years ago, the slogan in the United States as well as here was: "Go West young man".

A few months ago, a Canadian born American industrialist, Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton, of Cleveland, Ohio, changed that slogan while celebrating his 70th birthday at one of our many Winter Sport Resorts, at Manoir Castin, 15 miles North of Quebec City.

Eaton, returning from a skiing expedition, and with his personal experience in Ungava and the Canadian North, said: "Today my advice to your youth is 'Go North young man' ".

The age of airplanes, helicopters, radar, radio and television, to mention but a few of the discoveries of our times, have changed the map of the world to such a point that what was West in the days of the ponies, the railroads, the caravans, now has become the North.

Agriculture, which used to be our number one source of revenue, has maintained its place, but such new industries as mining, engineering, chemical research and atomic energy exploitation have joined the ranks of our various fields of activities and supplement our trades of the past decades.

Today we have found oil in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Gaspe and other distant parts of our country; iron ore in Ontario, Quebec and Ungava; copper and silver in Ontario, Quebec and even the Gaspe peninsula and we have maintained our privileged place in the fields of pulp and paper, newsprint, asbestos, and many others.

Since the last war, we have more than doubled our hydro-electric power assets and we have barely harnessed half of our potential and with the canalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway, we are opening the door to greater activities as well as opening the door to greater development.

As E. C. Gould, a prominent Canadian writer said: "As a logical result the northern pioneers have pointed out that unless a nation had new land to develop, it must lose much of its virility."

But, gentlemen, we have but scratched the surface of what we know and there are in our Northern Territories hundreds of thousands of square miles of virgin land.

Yes. We may be proud of our past, confident of our present, but we must look forward with faith to our future and work relentlessly to make it what our sons deserve it to be.

We are all doing a great job and we could do a greater job, had we the population awaken to the advantages of the future.

We could do that job alone, but it would take so many years to do it alone that it would take three generations, if not more, to achieve our ambitions of today.

We need newcomers, new Canadians, whom we may call our real brothers in a few years. We need the science and skill of older countries. We need sons by adoption.

Since several years now, close to a million of them have come and most of them have taken their place among us, worked side by side with us and some have even taught us.

Before ten years have passed, Canada will have in the Province of Quebec a steel production which will make the Ruhr, so contested by Germany and France, a dwarf as compared to that giant of ours.

At Sorel, at Sept-Iles, at Havre-Saint-Pierre, along the shores of Ungava Bay and in other parts of industrialized Quebec, iron ore, copper, zinc, silver, and other minerals will be processed, milled and shipped in ingot form to the specialized refineries and mills of the world.

But we cannot rely only on exports and on our present population to continue our growth as a nation.

On the home front, price adjustments are necessary and the only way we can achieve economic independence, isolated unto ourselves, as Mr. James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, said recently, is by **a reduction of our standard of living, by increasing our do-**

mestic market to absorb what cannot be sold through our exports.

At present, the importer's position is difficult because of our high tariffs, while our exports suffer from our high cost of production.

I am not a financier, but, to me, if we would increase our domestic market through a **larger population and purchasing** power, we could balance our production with our market needs and consequently be able to spread a continued prosperity at all levels to our people whether they live in Newfoundland, the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies or the west Coast.

Mr. Muir also believes that the time has come for the dollar area to show evidence of good faith by reducing trade barriers both in the form of tariff duties and in the form of customs, formalities and red tape.

I take his word and agree with him because I also feel that we must do something to maintain our national prosperity, a firm economy and assure the men and women who work either in an office, a mill or a mine or on a farm, a reasonable security.

I know but little of the complicated financial and commercial machineries which will achieve this purpose, but I believe that with a larger population we can help solve the problems of our growth as a nation.

When the President of the Royal Bank of Canada says that "the most important of those barriers to our economic growth is the smallness of our population with a consequent narrowness of our national market", I share his opinion.

So far, through natural increase and immigration, our population has grown from 11,152,000 in 1938 to 15, 000,000 in 1953, but if we are to meet the challenge which faces us today, we need more and more people who will become good, honest and sincere Canadians.

For a time, while they become acquainted to our ways of life and to our ways of thinking, they may feel like sons by adoption, but if we, all of us, cooperate and help them into the Canadian fold, they will be soon as Canadian as we are.

Our first job towards the future of our nation is to protect our territory, our way of life and our various freedoms, particularly those of language and religion. More particularly we should continue to be an example to the world in our respect and protection of these same freedoms in our cities and towns where certain elements, which contribute to make our nation what it is, are in a minority.

We must forget our French, English, Irish, Scottish, Jewish or other racial or familial stock to remember that we are above all Canadians.

Mind you, I do not mean that in our homes, our churches and among our family groups, we must throw away or set aside those wonderful traditions left down to us by our forefathers and our parents. I mean that a Canadian may cherish the souvenir and love of his ancestry and be proud of it, but look forward to make his son a Canadian just like the New Englanders, the Pennsylvanians and the others who made their sons proud to call themselves Americans to mention the United States in example.

In the development of our natural resources we have accepted and made use of foreign capital, either British, American, Swiss, French or other. But just because we did so in our national youth, does it mean we have become the economic slaves of our financiers?

Did not the wealth of the United States of America come from British and French capital and bullion from Spain?

Some people will say that by opening the immigration doors of our country to many, we are inviting into our midst Communist agents.

I would answer that objection of a greater immigration programme by saying that the best argument against Communism is to give the commie a piece of land, a home of his own, a job and a bank account which he will earn, and we shall be making more capitalists out of them than any propaganda will.

By that, I do not mean we should tell our Immigration Officials just to let any Tom, Dick or Harry enter Canada. I mean that under a programme of selective and well balanced immigration, we can increase our population with people who want to become Canadians, who want to share the toil with us before they share the wealth they and we want to guarantee to our children.

Now there is another matter which is dear to my heart and which I wish to make you acquainted with. That is the question of a National flag we should be as proud of as the Americans are of theirs.

If we are to become a united nation, we must develop an esprit-de-corps among Canadians, old and young, French and English or whatever their origins are.

We must learn to drop the racial origin tag on our official documents. In other words, when a man or woman is a Canadian citizen, he or she is a Canadian—period.

We may continue to be proud of our ancestry. Our wives should continue to teach our children the history of our forefathers, but they should also teach our sons to be proud of being Canadians.

We have much to learn from the British School tie and from the pride a young American feels when he salutes the Stars and Stripes.

Some may call this sentimentality. I believe Canada, like any other nation, should have her own Banner.

Naturally, we cannot design a flag of our own and keep all the crests of our individual racial origins. Some of us would have to put water in our wine, as the French say, and sacrifice part of a legitimate desire to see either the Union Jack, the Irish harp, the Scottish lion, or the French fleur de lys.

I believe that we could design a flag which would be accepted by all true Canadians and recognized by any nation where our ships, our planes or our troops fighting under the United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, peaceful police forces, travel or work,

To us, who are gradually on the way to join our fathers and forefathers, it is all well and good to talk at the club or at home about what happened before our days, but we owe to our sons, as they will owe to their sons, to build for them a country in which they will be happy and remember us with pride.

When you and I left the paternal home, it was not because we had stopped to love our parents, but because we were starting a new life, building a new home.

We probably took along with us many old souvenirs, silver with the family crest, crystal with the initials of our father or mother and even linen with embroidered initials.

Tomorrow, our sons and daughters will leave us and take away with them a few mementos of our days. They will build more modern homes to suit their needs and their era. Should we be vexed?

By adapting ourselves to the era of our days and by adapting ourselves to smooth the path for our childrden, we are not dropping traditions, because traditions are passed down the line in the home, in the church and at school but from one heart to another, not from the counter of a wholesaler to that of a retailer and then sold at a set price.

May I be permitted to bring up at this time an example that will show you that in Quebec, despite modern ways of living, traditions have not died.

When I was a boy, many paternal homes had no central heating then, and the Quebec children used to kneel on New Year's Day morning before their father who stood, his back to the fireplace.

Today, we have central heating and few homes have the old fireplace, but just the same, on New Year's Day morning, many of our children still gather in the living room and ask for the traditional New Year paternal benediction or blessing.

We are all proud of our traditions and they should be respected and passed down from one generation to the other, especially when they teach the love of God and the respect of His commandments.

On the other hand, we must continue to carry the banner and pave the way to better living, if possible, for those we love and for whom so many of us have sacrificed their lives on many fronts, from the muddy trenches of France in 1914-18, to the mountains of Korea since 1950.

My friends, I am proud of those traditions of Quebec, which the people of my Province have carved in the stone—"Je me souviens". But I am also proud to be a Canadian and also honoured to have been chosen as the representative of the Queen, Our Queen, among my people.

My hope, before I retire, is to have the opportunity to see more of Canada and meet more of the people who make our Nation what it is. I hope to travel across the nation and meet as many Canadians as I may be permitted to and, in this way, learn more about people so that we may do more for one and all.

I am extremely honoured at having been asked to meet you, and speak to you today, not as much as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, but as a Canadian who loves his country.

May I be permitted before parting with you to quote a citation of Walt Whitman, that great American poet, which was used by the late Doctor Lloyd C. Douglas, a Minister and writer known the world over.

"Have you learned lessons only of those who admired you, and were tender with you, and stood aside for you?" asked Whitman.

"Have you not learned greater lessons from those who braced themselves against you, and disputed the passage with you?" the citation continued.

This lesson I took from the front page of Lloyd C. Douglas's novel "Disputed Passage".

It was a great lesson to me and I believe that a closer study of what Whitman and Douglas tried to pass down will probably open the door to more and deeper meditation.

I believe that we, Canadians, are going through a disputed passage and that the sooner we learn the great lesson from those who brace themselves against us and who dispute the passage with us, the sooner we shall give our sons their rightful inheritance.

This lesson we can learn from building a culture of our own, a literature of our own, arts of our own and music of our own.

I agree with you that we are a nation less than 400 years old and that some countries of Europe have a culture and existence which go back to two thousand years.

Nevertheless, I still believe we can do it and the only way to do so is to get together, we the pioneers, and build a Canada of Tomorrow which will make our sons and grandsons proud of us, as we are today in reading the inscription on the Quebec monument dedicated to Generals Wolfe and Montcalm:—

"Valor gave them a common death"
"History, a common fame"
"Posterity, a common monument."

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. H. R. Jackman.

"THE PROBLEMS AND FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA"

An Address by

PROFESSOR ARTHUR M. KEPPEL-JONES

Professor of History, University of Natal

Thursday, April 15th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: Your Speakers Committee has been endeavouring for a very long time to find an authority to speak to us on the problems of South Africa. Not only did we want a person who could speak with knowledge and experience on the subject, but one who was free to speak his mind, and not limited by the mental reservations that sometime accompany an official post.

I am pleased to inform you that we have now been successful in this regard and our speaker today is certainly qualified to speak to us of his country's troubles and assess its future possibilities and he has agreed to do just this today.

Professor Arthur M. Keppel-Jones, a Rhodes Scholar, was born in Cape Town and educated at the University of Cape Town, New College and, subsequently, at Oxford.

He spent many years on the staff of the History Department of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and has now been appointed to the chair of history in the University of Natal.

He has been engaged for some years on a History of Rhodesia following upon his famous publications "When Smuts Goes", "A Short History of South Africa" and "Friend or Foes."

Until his departure last year from South Africa to visit Queens University at Kingston as a visiting professor for the 1953-54 session, he was a member of the executive of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

And so, it gives me much pleasure to present to you professor Keppel-Jones whose subject is "The Problems and Future of South Africa."

PROFESSOR KEPPEL-JONES: Today is the anniversary of the hardest fought election in South African history. A year ago, when the polling stations closed, we had a feeling that we had been through a momentous day; that it had been momentous because it would have decided forever which course South Africa was to take. In that we were wrong. The decision had already been made in 1948, when the nationalist party had got into power with a very narrow majority. Once it had done that it took no chances. There was really no serious possibility of its being defeated in the election of 1953.

Nevertheless the second Nationalist victory was momentous for another reason. Until last year the assumption underlying all political conflict in South Africa was that, to win elections, you have to be beastly to the black man. It was assumed, for instance, that any public man who seriously proposed to extend the voting rights of the coloured races, thereby committed political suicide. These assumptions were well founded. All political thinking in South Africa is and has for a long time been clouded by fear. It is the fear of the white community, which is outnumbered in the country by 4 to 1, and lives at the end of an otherwise black continent, that it may be overwhelmed or driven out.

There need not have been any such fear, there need not have been such a tense political situation, if there had been no sharp dividing line between the white race and the other races. Had they all thought of themselves as members of the same community, with perhaps different degrees of civilization and responsibility but essentially of the same community, there need not have been these fears and tensions.

But that is not what has happened. Long ago the white population took the wrong turning, though a very natural one at the time. In order to save its civilizations, its cultural and economic standards from dilution, the white race formed a closed community, excluding all other races from its society, from the privileges that were reserved for the members of that society.

At the time, during the 17th and 18th centuries, when this attitude grew up, it was very natural; but now, in the 20th, what began as a kind of guarantee against barbarism and degeneration has ended as nothing but a veneration for the white skin for its own sake, and this veneration is sincere and deep. The prejudices arising out of it in the case, I suppose, of the great majority of white people, are inerradicable. To most of the white people of the country the most important thing is that the white race should preserve its identity, its separateness. It is regarded as an entirely separate part of creation from other races, and to keep it so is the most deeply felt wish of most of those people. Most white people have a horror of racial intermixture which no argument could shake.

Now that might have been all right if the white population had been in the majority, and could then have preserved its dominance under democratic conditions, but it is a small minority and it has against it not only 80% of the population of the country itself, but virtually the whole of the rest of the world. That puts the white population in a very difficult spot. That is the reason for its emotions and passionate attachment to privilege. It feels therefore that the only safe course is to keep the black race down as well as out.

In this the Nationalist party has always been consistent and logical; starting from the premise that the preservation of the identity of the white race is the main object, it has pursued the argument to its logical conclusion. But the party that represents most of the opponents of the present Government, the United party, has never been altogether whole-hearted in its opposition to this line. The reason why it has not been whole-hearted has been that there has been division of opinion in the party; also, the United party wanted to win elections, and it was assumed, as I have just mentioned, that you could not win elections without showing that you stood for white supremacy. So the United party stood for white supremacy. A great many people did not hold with this, but they kept their feelings to themselves, feeling it was necessary to get the party into power, and it could not be got into power if it spoke the language of liberalism.

It wasn't difficult for the Nationalists to demolish this kind of political stand. It was quite easy to show that anything done for the advancement of the colored races must lead sooner or later to economic and cultural and so to social and political equality, and so ultimately to the absorption of the white race into a larger and darker whole: which on the assumption on which the Nationalists were proceeding must be ruled out. Therefore the United party policy did not appeal to the constituencies to which it was meant to appeal.

Up to that time, that is a year ago, all that was liberal in South African opinion, all who believed in a society in which people of different races should be at least potentially equal, were included in the United party, together with other elements; but at any rate everything that was liberal was in the United party. It had no other political home. It nevertheless felt uncomfortable in that position, because it had to remain silent on many things. All this was in order to get the Nationalist party out.

Well, in 1953 that plan failed; the United party was defeated. After it was defeated there was a lot of rethinking of the situation, and all the people of liberal opinion—perhaps I should not say "all", but a great many of the people of liberal opinion—came to the conclusion that the Nationalists were not likely to be turned out by ordinary electoral means, and that the time for appealing to marginal constituencies had passed.

Once they came to that conclusion they decided there was no longer any reason to conceal their opinions, and they decided to speak their minds, regardless of the consequences. Their consciences had been tortured long enough by the necessities of electioneering, and they felt that it was now time to speak their convictions. So a number of people left the United party and formed the Liberal party, which had a platform of racial equality in principle. It advocated a franchise based on a qualification. Though this would at first exclude a large proportion of the coloured races, it at any rate accepted racial equality in principle. Other people left the United party and formed the Federal party, which also is liberal in its attitude on the coloured question, but has a further interest, an interest which is particularly important in Natal, namely to defend the position of the English-speaking population. To this end, the party would change the constitution of the country to a federal form.

There are many other people of similar views to those of the Liberals and Federalists, who remained in the United party out of a sense of loyalty to it, and a feeling that it was the only opposition party that had any real chance of doing anything in Parliament; for that practical reason they remained in it.

Now shortly after the general election there began a series of by-elections, and when these took place in areas where the Nationalists had no strength, the two new parties put up candidates against the United party.

Then we began to see the real significance of the defeat of a year ago. The United party had virtually lost all support in the African-speaking countryside. I should not say "all support", because there are many supporters, but there are no seats. It now stood a chance of losing its remaining support, that of the English-speaking towns, since the Liberal and Federal parties were putting up strong candidates there. The reaction of the United party was to oppose these candidates with candidates who were just as liberal as those of the Liberal and Federal parties.

That happened during the latter part of last year, at the same time as a number of United party members of

Parliament, who were not liberally minded, were beginning to feel very uncomfortable in the party. Some of them were expelled from the party caucus, others resigned and the number has tended to increase since the elections.

This removal from the party of its more reactionary members has of course further strengthened the liberal element in the party.

To the resignation of one section of the party and the decision of the party to fight the new splinter parties by being equally liberal with them, must now be added other signs of the same tendency. As recently as February, Mr. Strauss, the leader of the party, made a very important statement in Parliament. He said the United party accepted the economic integration of the black and white races as a fact, and it accepted all the implications, including ultimately the giving of political rights. It then appeared that the United party was busy recasting its whole policy on race relations.

Here is a tremendous change in the South African situation. The change was started by the defeat of a year ago. That defeat forced the United party by the stages I have described into a real opposition to the government on race policy, not to a merely phony opposition, which was all it was capable of before 1953. It is now opposing the government squarely on its whole concept of race relations.

Now that it has done that, another fact has been revealed. It has been discovered that in certain parts of the population, notably among the English-speaking people in the cities, liberal opinion is very much stronger than anyone had supposed it to be. The fact that the United party has rapidly moved into a liberal position in order to maintain that support is an indication of this. This fact could not be known before because the electorate was never offered alternatives on race relations. It was offered alternatives on other issues. But on this issue, both parties appeared to speak the same language. Now that they have spoken differently, we see what a change has been going on in the minds of a large proportion of the English-speaking people.

The reasons for this change are various. One of them I would say is that that section of the people is in much closer touch with world opinion than the Africaans-speaking people of the countryside.

Another is that the English-speaking section has become conscious of being itself a helpless minority, a racial and national minority, conscious of living under an alien regime; and under those conditions it has tended to develop more sympathy with oppressed races and to be drawn towards principles of abstract justice more than that part of the white population which is politically dominant, and therefore has a great deal politically to lose.

Nevertheless the people who are attracted by this type of opinion, who support the two new parties, or who constitute the liberal wing of the United party, are a minority; probably a fairly small minority, and certainly one that could never win an election.

I am asked to speak today on South Africa's problems and future. These have to be condensed into a very small compass. The problem is essentially a problem of how to create a harmonious community out of conflicting racial and national groups, and the essence of the solution of that problem is to give a share of political power to the colored races to whom it has hitherto been denied. How can this be done, or can it be done at all? The Nationalists' way of creating harmony in the country is merely to silence the discordant notes. They are inflexibly opposed to giving any share of political power to the colored races, they are determined to keep the colored races permanently as wards and dependents and servants of the white race. On this they are quite adamant, inflexible and uncompromising.

Their attitude has of course produced an opposite reaction among the people to whom they have allotted this unfortunate role. The non-European races are stirred by strong political passions. They have been so stirred for the last two or three years. They are stirred by the passion of a racial nationalism of their own and a desire for a national liberation, and as they express these feelings, occasionally by acts of violence, they create further fear and alarm, and so harden the white majority until it is opposed to giving any concession to them at all.

I don't think it is necessary to elaborate on this to show that these two opposites can not possibly be reconciled. The minimum which the colored races would accept bears no relation whatever to the maximum which the present regime would concede to them. In fact, the present regime is not conceding anything to them at all, but is attempting to take away something of what they have. The Africans are becoming more and more resentful, the Nationalists more ruthless and oppressive.

This being so, what is the significance of the movement of the principal opposition party in a liberal direction? The significance is to clarify an issue which has always been rather obscure. Before 1953 both the great political parties pretended to stand equally for white supremacy. The United party did not like the brutal logic by which the Nationalists followed this to its conclusion. They wanted to make concessions to the non-Europeans, and they tried to convince the electorate that these concessions would not involve any radical change in society. The Nationalist party had no such scruples, but went straight to the point.

That is no longer so. Formerly the voter's conscience was not deeply touched by an election. For whatever reasons he might vote for one party or the other, it could not be said that by his choice he had expressed an opinion either way on what was to be done with the black race. Now he will have to express such an opinion. Now he will be put in the position, once the United party has ratified this new policy, of choosing between the policy of repression and the policy of major concessions to the colored races. Most of the white voters will certainly choose the policy of repression, but they will have to do so with their eyes open, and choose it deliberately when the whole nature of the difference has been put clearly before them.

The Nationalist party which formerly could justify its position by claiming to be the more efficient of the two parties in carrying out the policy on which both agreed, will now have to go before the electorate and justify the assumption on which its policy is based.

That change in the situation will not cause the Nationalists to lose any parliamentary seats. It will rather enable them to gain a few. But it will destroy their hope of making their peace with the rest of the world.

That is the significance of the new development. The line which the present government and some previous governments have always taken in justifying their position before world opinion has been that no one outside of South Africa could possibly understand the complexities of this racial situation, and that we who live in it are agreed on the essential elements in the policy which we have evolved. The difference between the gevernment and opposition is on details. But all white people have come to the same conclusion, which is the result of experience, and you outside the country, who have not had this experience, cannot possibly appreciate the difficulty.

It will no longer be possible for them to speak in this way, once there is a significant minority of the white population, just as experienced as the government itself, just as accustomed to the complexities of the situation as a Cabinet Minister, and fully opposed to what the government is doing. Once that is the situation, the Government will be put in a much more difficult spot in trying to argue its case before the United Nations or in any other part of the world.

What then is the future of South Africa? Some believe that ultimately the liberal view will prevail, that the Nationalists will be defeated in an election and that a more liberal policy will be introduced. If this were so, it would be a fact of vast importance, and it would be the ground for an immense hope. But I can not believe that this is so. I think to say this is to underestimate the strength of the racial feeling in the white population, of its antipathy to racial intermixture and to the loss of the identity of the white race. I think that as tension between the races grows, the policy of white supremacy will appeal increasingly to the white population, and since the white population is the only one with political power this will be the policy dominant in Parliament and the law.

Most of the people who would vote for this sort of thing, on the other hand, believe that "strong measures", as the policies of the government are called, will put and keep the Africans in their place, and that the regime of white privilege will be established permanently, the Non-Europeans giving up as hopeless the attempt to oppose this regime.

I think this is to underestimate the determination of the underprivileged races to get justice, and the impact on South Africa of world opinion.

If I am right in saying that neither of these things is possible, then it follows that the problem is insoluble; it follows that a country which has very many of the ingredients of happiness, great resources, sunshine, friendly people, will, in spite of this, prove to have been only the stage for a great tragedy.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. H. G. Stapells.

"ST. GEORGE AND MERRIE ENGLAND"

Address by

LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.

Thursday, April 22nd, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

MR. INWOOD: I am very sorry to inform you of the death of a Past President of our Club, Mr. John C. MacBeth, B.A., Q.C., who was President of this Club in the year 1942-43. I would ask you to join me in one minute's prayerful silence in honour of Mr. MacBeth.

Tomorrow, April 23rd, is the day in the year set aside to honour St. George the Patron Saint of England—it is only fitting that the Empire Club should, in its own small way, join in the tribute to England's Patron Saint. We are doing this today in two ways—one, in having invited Mr. Brockington to speak to us on this subject and secondly, in having invited the members of the St. George's Society of Toronto to attend this meeting and share with us the pleasure of listening to his words on a subject very near to our hearts.

This meeting today commences the celebrations for the St. George's Society who have their famous dinner tomorrow night at the Royal York Hotel at which Sir Archibald Nye, United Kingdom High Commissioner, will reply to the toast to St. George and Merrie England.

Our Guest Speaker today needs no introduction to this audience or the radio audience, for his charming voice conveying his brilliant thoughts has for many years come over the air waves into our homes, but too infrequently.

Mr. Brockington was born in Cardiff, Wales, was educated in the Old Country, where he graduated from the University of Wales with honours in Latin and Greek. He came to Canada in 1912. He is a member of the Bars of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario and holds Honorary Degrees from seven universities. He is an Honorary Member of the Canadian Bar Association, an Honorary Member of the American Bar, The Bar of the City and State of New York, and the American Patent Law Association. He has been for the last eight years Rector of Queen's University.

Mr. Brockington was the First Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation after its formation in 1936 and subsequently became a special war-time assistant to the Prime Minister of Canada in 1940-41. This was followed by his appointment as advisor on Commonwealth Affairs to the British Minister of Information in 1942. Since 1942 he has been Counsel for Messrs. Gowling, MacTavish, Osborne & Henderson in Ottawa, as well being President and Director of J. Arthur Rank Organization of Canada Limited, better known to us as Odeon Theatres (Canada) Limited.

During the last war Mr. Brockington flew on operations with the RAF, was present at the landings on D-day and on several occasions visited the Canadian Armed Forces in the front lines in Europe.

To prove that he is still young at heart, he has within the last month visited the North Pole, and as he said, "Flew around the world twice in three minutes."

It gives me much pleasure to present to you Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A., L1.D., D.C.L.,whose topic is "St. George and Merrie England."

MR. BROCKINGTON: While the Chairman with typical kindness was busy disguising me with undeserved praise, he well said that tomorrow is St. George's Day. The traditional gesture of good will on that day is a greeting to St. George and Merrie England. This famous Club, therefore, has with characteristic courtesy devoted this luncheon to England and the English. Perhaps, the first thing I should do in harmony with the occasion is to fall in with the English habit and talk about the weather. For a brilliant American philosopher once said that what governs the Englishman is his inner atmosphere, the weather in his soul. "He carries his English weather in his heart wherever he goes, and it becomes a cool spot in the desert, and a steady and sane oracle amongst all the deliriums of mankind."

Well, as I was about to say, it is a nice soft April morning. April, with its footfall of the flowery spring is a great month for England. If you ramble through English poetry, you will find more references to April and May than to any other months. "Oh! to be in England now that April's here!" said Robert Browning, taking, I think, good care that he stayed in Italy where it was warmer. And, after all, the Englishman with his love of nonsense can start his April by being a fool on 'All Fool's Day', and it is great fun to be a fool sometimes. English poets rejoice that April airs are about and ask April to laugh her girlish laughter. "Oh, white violet of a woman with the April in your eyes", says the Poet Laureate. It was in April when that wonderful group of fascinating English characters started their pilgrimage to Canterbury, which will last as long as our English speech survives. You remember how it begins—in its modernized version.

"When the sweet showers of April fall and shoot
Down through the drought of March to pierce the root
Bathing every vein in liquid power
From which there springs the engendering of the flower."

St. George was born on April 23rd and so was Shakespeare, who died, it is said, on the same day. Apart from that, there is something English about April with its poetry, its laughter coming through its tears, its sunshine through the rain, its eternal ever renewed hope, that in spite of a winter of discontent, spring and summer will somehow muddle through. There is something of all that in the English character and the strange mixture of magic and poetry and matter of fact that makes its fabric and its fibre. I think the English with their charming and disarming habit of thinking and saying that all lovely things remind them of England have almost staked a claim to April with its glancing showers and its dancing daffodils as though they were the first to find it.

Now, on this April day, I want you to imagine that you are not in a North American Hotel like the Hotel de Gink where Alexander Woolcott said there were only two rules —no opium smoking in the elevator shaft—and guests are requested to bury their own dead—or, even in this little ramshackle frontier saloon with the resounding English name of The Royal York. I want you to imagine, if you can, that you are in a little Inn in Warwickshire. Because **Shakespeare was born in** Warwickshire, and so were my father and my grandfather. They had therefore the superb privilege of being able to read Shakespeare in the original. I choose Warwickshire, also, because not far away is that great rolling Rampart known as Offa's Dyke, which built to keep the kinsmen of my mother from ravaging the lands of the kinsmen of my father, today is a long range of foothills covered with the reconciling mercy of the green grass. And I like to remember that the England of my father and the little Celtic land of my mother, and my own motherland, (always loyal to that union and often forgotten), were joined together over 400 years ago to begin the great brotherhood not only of Great Britain and the United Kingdom but of the Commonwealth as well.

Now, in this Inn, a pleasant company has just had lunch. It has been solid fare with Yorkshire pudding and Brussels sprouts and a snappy grace from the vicar. The landlord is probably asleep, and so is the dart board—the former untroubled by the pricking of his conscience —the latter resting from the slings and arrows of its outrageous fortune. Through the window comes occasionally from under the blossoms that hang on the bough a ripple of song from that wise English thrush, who sings each song twice over, "Lest you think he never could recapture the first fine careless rapture". Several red-faced gentlemen with more manliness than melody and more heartiness than harmony have already sung, "Oh, The Roast Beef of Old England", "John Peel", "Seventeen Come Sunday", and, for good measure, the latest importation from the United States, which may either be "The Honeysuckle and the Bee", or, "I would rather Play House with Mickey Mouse than go out with a Rat like You". The local blacksmith has just wobbled his way manfully through a song. I am not quite sure of the tune and no more was he. But these are the words:

St. George he was for England,
  And before he killed the dragon
He drank a pint of English ale
  Out of an English flagon.
For though he fast right readily
  In hair-shirt or in mail,
It isn't safe to give him cakes
  Unless you give him ale.

St. George he was for England,
  And right gallantly set free
The lady left for dragon's meat
  And tied up to a tree;
But since he stood for England
  And knew what England means,
Unless you give him bacon
  You mustn't give him beans.

St. George he is for England,
  And shall wear the shield he wore
When we go out in armour
  With the battle-cross before.
But though he's jolly company
  And very pleased to dine,
It isn't safe to give him nuts
  Unless you give him wine.

When the song is over a maundering garrulous gaffer from Wales, who is a sort of third-class Celtic bard, begins to talk to them. He has borrowed a Church Warden pipe and some tobacco, and somehow has got himself invited to the family party. That garrulous gentleman is I. And I may say *that* is quite in character for any St. George's Day. For I have never heard of a real Englishman speaking on that typical English celebration. After all, the Englishman is a man of few words.

In the last three decades, the only St. George's Day addresses delivered in England which I have seen were given by Rudyard Kipling, who was half Scottish, and Stanley Baldwin, his cousin, who was half Scottish and a quarter Welsh, and the son of an Iron Master with business in Glamorganshire. Mr. Baldwin, with his Celtic blood and his pipe and his pigs, his love of the countryside, and his eloquent contempt for eloquence, became the typical Englishman of his time. Tomorrow night, in this City, that gallant soldier, Sir Archibald Nye, an Irishman, will speak for England.

The last occasion on which I took part in the celebration of St. George's Day was in a famous Western City. The toast to the guests was acknowledged by a Frenchman, the toast to Shakespeare was given by a Scotsman, the toast to Canada was given by a gentleman with a resounding Highland Scots name, and I spoke for England. The English Chairman, confused, no doubt, by the Celtic rhetoric and the conviviality of the occasion, called on one speaker to repeat his toast. Discovering his error, the Chairman remarked somewhat unexpectedly, that "The English are the salt of the earth" and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

Another recent occasion, which I recall was the 250th Anniversary of what was said to be and I believe is the oldest St. George's Society in the world. It is a Society which remained in existence throughout the American War of Independence and has continued to this day. It is the St. George's Society of Charleston, South Carolina. During the 250 years of its history, nobody had ever made a speech at its celebrations. I was asked to talk to the members on the 250th Anniversary. As a result of my appearance, I can well believe that the next speech, if any, will be made on the 500th Anniversary. This Society met in a little country club which had originally been the vicarage of a church still standing on the other side of a little stream. The Church was built in 1680 or '90 and is known as St. James Goose Creek. It was the habit of the first vicar to place a trumpeter at the door of the Church on Sunday morning. If five or more people turned up, he blew a trumpet and the vicar took the service. If the trumpet did not sound on the other side, the vicar resumed his slumbers. On the occasion when I visited this fascinating club there were some sixty members of the Society present. We met at half past one and until half past three a number of subjects and vintages were intimately and extensively discussed. After the preparatory session, the Club adjourned to elect the officers for the next year.

There were two toasts on the programme—First, the King of England with all his Titles and Orders—Second, The President of the United States. If the company liked the President he was mentioned by name. On the occasion when I was the visitor, Harry was anonymous. I felt like quoting:

"George The Third
Ought never to have occurred
One can only wonder
At so grotesque a blunder."

I began to speak at this luncheon meeting at 5.30 in the afternoon. As I was leaving the Club, a gentleman came up to me and said, "I am a member of this St. George's Society and my name is Connolly. I am also President of the St. Andrew's Society which is holding its 275th meeting next November. Will you come down and be a Scotsman?" I said that I would and I did.

Now this failure of the English to be vocal on the celebration of their National Day is typical of that strange race. In fact, it was recorded many years ago by the same Rudyard Kipling in a not very well known poem called "The Puzzler". This is what it says:

The Celt in all his variants from Builth to Bally-hoo
His mental processes are plain—one knows what he will do
And can logically predicate his finish from his start
But the English—ah! the English are quite a race apart.

Their psychology is bovine, their outlook crude and raw,
They abandon vital matters to be tickled by a straw,
But the straw that they are tickled with, the chaff that they are fed with,
They turn into a weaver's beam to beat their foeman's head with.

For undemocratic reasons and for motives not of State
They arrive at their conclusions—largely inarticulate
Being void of self-expression—they confide their views to none
But sometimes in a smoking room one learns why things were done.

Yes, sometimes in a smoking room through clouds of 'ers and "ums"
Obliquely and by inference illumination comes
In telegraphic sentences half nodded to their friends
They hint a matter's inwardness—and there the matter ends.

And while the Celt is talking from Valencia to Kirkwall
The English, ah! The English don't say anything at all.

I think I would find them a polite audience to talk to. They would be quite undemonstrative if I insulted them, which I wouldn't do on their birthday. If they saw the joke, they would probably laugh because either they wouldn't believe what I said, or, if they did, they wouldn't care. After all, the worst things about the English have been said by Englishmen. If I praised them, they would not look particularly pleased as they have in their more communicative moments been known to claim most of the cardinal virtues, especially modesty.

In this troubled and turmoiled age in which we live it is the fashion to gird at England. England is mocked by Moscow, pin-pricked by Persia, goaded by Guatemala (as Sir Winston Churchill once said), maliciously and mendaciously maligned by Mc—— well by an alliterative Senator—and, yet, the whole free world has on balance more reason to be grateful to the English and the French than to any other races. And no proven virtues of justice, fair play, of moderation and of calm philosophic wisdom have such a dwelling place as the ancient land of England.

I think I would have a little fun with them of course to begin with. I would like to tell them that they are the most enigmatic and exasperating people in the world sometimes. They have a great love of beauty and a great toleration for ugliness. They have produced more good poets than any land and probably more pirates, many philosophers, many philanthropists, many stay-at-homes who hymn the glory of England, many wanderers, many mystics, many eccentrics, and, in the ancient days, many saints, many crusted conventionalists who would resist any change in any ancient thing, and, yet, some of the world's most original thinkers and some of the most courageous and inspired reformers. I would tell them that no land has as many lasting loves for endearing and enduring things, and, yet, there is no people in the world that can proudly say as, the English can, that it cherishes no hates.

I think I would like to have a little amusement with them in some of their pleasant contradictions. They call a 'private' school a 'public' school, and a 'public' bar a 'private' bar. Their language is a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, French, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Dutch and American. The English pronounce it or mispronounce it in twenty different ways and each accent is usually only partially intelligible to the other nineteen. The spelling which they have developed throughout the ages is the despair of all who learn their language. I might tell them the story of the Frenchman who fainted in Picadilly Circus when he looked at a sign on which was written, "Cavalcade! Pronounced success", or the despair of the French gentleman who said to his English hostess—"Pardonnez moi, Madame, I cockroach upon your time." She replied, "Not cockroach. Monsieur, encroach." The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders and said, "Ah, these English genders." Here the vicar would call out "Hear, Hear!"

I might remark that although they are in many respects the most nationalistic of all people, they took their Saint, St. George, from Greece, the motto of the Sovereign of England is written in French, the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales is an ostrich feather from Africa and his motto is German. Even the National Emblem is foreign. We, Canadians, took a Beaver from Canada, the Americans took an American Eagle—not the English, they took a Lion from the East and the Unicorn from nowhere except Fairyland.

I would like to speak to them about the Englishman's love of his native land. I wouldn't need to recall to them the beauties of their own country, the infinite riches in a little room—so great a variety of scenery in so tiny a space, the lasting individuality of every coloured county. They would know all about that themselves. For the unique and incommunicable beauty of the English landscape, its sights and sounds, constitute to most Englishmen the strongest of all the ties that bind them to their country

> Green fields of England wheresoer
> Across this watery waste we fare
> One image in our hearts we bear
> Green fields of England everywhere!

And it was that great Englishman, Sir John Falstaff, who, (according to the most brilliant amendment of Shakespeare's text) on his deathbed had a nose "as sharp as a pen and babbled of green fields."

After wanderings and criticisms and grumblings and little disloyalties of the tongue all Englishmen come back to an England immovable and eternal.

Well over 90 per cent of the people of England live in cities and in the ugly streets that have been the heritage of the first industrial revolution that the world knew. Just as the English countryside is made up of small fields so the English towns are made up of small houses. London today is by far the largest collection of small houses the world has ever seen and from those small houses came men who stood the heat of the desert as well as an Arab, the cold of Murmansk as well as a Russian, the fever of the jungle as well as any Jap. Little men who in the days of the world's tribulation wore England's glory like a common coat and matched the bravery of the brave of all the world, enduring to the end, dying in the last ditch because they knew that therein was entrenched, the last hopes of human freedom. And yet, in spite of his urban birth in a land where the greatest horsepower is heaped and crammed into so small a space, nearly every Englishman's feet are at home on the green sward and his hands are skilful in the rich earth.

May I, recalling my own boyhood memories, and, perhaps, to give comfort to some man or woman of England who is listening to my words, and on this day turns homeward for the healing of the heart, may I tell you some of the things which I remember:—the disorderly order and the orderly disorder of the miraculous countryside, the spring's harmony in the morning symphony of birds in an English garden, great sweeps of dappled sky, the snowfall of apple blossoms, avalanches of sheep falling down the little hills, the lingering Spring, the long twilight, the soft lights and the warm rain, the slow ripening of the fruits of the earth into sweet flavour and great sweetness, the waves of the cornlands rolling to the hills, the whir of pheasant wings and the murmur of wood pigeons, red roofs of houses glowing warm and red peeping through the great friendly trees, the lovely ivied Gothic churches standing like truth itself clear against the English heaven, the little fountains of song from the old orchard, bluebells standing like a skylit water in the azured wood, fields of marguerites and the belfries of nodding grasses, the gorse unprofitably gay, the rambling hedges tangled with honeysuckle and wild roses, the cloth of gold which we call a field of buttercups, the scent of violets and the peeping of pale primroses, the hollyhocks standing like life-guardsmen in the cottage gardens, the haunted streams lovely in their quiet and their flowing, those wistful English birds—the robin singing in the winter and the missel-thrush singing in the tempest, swans floating like billowy sailing ships on glassy waters, the blackbird with its boxwood flute, the robin and the wren, God's Cock and Hen, the chaffinch crying "pink! pink!" on the orchard bough, the skylark at heaven's gates singing, the grenfinch, (himself, his own enjoyment), and through the woodlands the wandering cuckoos calling and the bells of the great cathedrals and the mellow churches filling and flooding the hollows in the hills.

In the First Great War a lonely homesick English soldier wrote two little verses called 'Sportsmen in Paradise'. These were the words which his longing and his love set down in the notebook he carried in his trenchcoat—

They left the fury of the fight,
  And they were very tired.
The gates of Heaven were open quite,
  Unguarded and unwired
There was no sound of any gun
  The land was still and green;
Wide hills lay silent in the sun,
    Blue valleys slept between.

They saw far off a little wood
  Stand up against the sky.
Knee-deep in grass a great tree stood . . .
    Some lazy cows went by . . .
There were some rooks sailed overhead,
  And once a church-bell pealed.
"God! but it's England", someone said,
  "And there's a cricket-field!"

Now, gentlemen, that the make-believe is ended, I would like to say something to you, my fellow Canadians, about the character of the English and their achievements, for which the free world is grateful. Things, which, perhaps, I could not say to the English. All people of noble races take an intense pride in the landscape of their countryside. I have tried to tell you by inference, at least, of the love of the English for their own land, their strange reticences, and their shy love of beauty, of their love of order. On this continent there are men who seem to know all about the feudal system and think it is still in force in England. As a matter of fact, so many of the ancient barriers have been broken down. There may still be a few icicles with monocles but the great majority of the English people are easy friendly people who travel in third-class carriages.

I would say that they are about the fairest people in the world. After all, they taught the world to play games. In fact, they invented many of them and I think you will find amongst them more chivalry in victory and more courtesy in defeat than anywhere else in the world. I remember reading somewhere that Dean Inge once asked an overseas Rhodes scholar what impressed him most at the University of Oxford. The young man answered, "Here are 4,000 young men who would rather lose any game in the world than win it unfairly." I am not so sure that sort of chivalry hasn't cost England many lives.

I admire the capacity of the English for self-criticism. There are always brave English voices in Parliament and they have been raised throughout the ages when an injustice has been done and England has been wrong. And who can forget the magnificent plea of the great Earl of Chatham for the American Colonists and against the use of Indians in the American War of Independence, of the brave appeal of John Bright for peace in the Crimean War, of Macaulay's magnificent oration against the disabilities of the Jewish people, of English men pleading the cause of Ireland, and the Boers. I like to remember that it was the devotion of Englishmen to a great cause that first freed the slaves. I know something of their racial and religious tolerance, which is the hallmark of all civilized peoples. I remember once taking a script of a broadcast to the BBC in the dark days of the last war. In it I told how during the current week there had been only two candidates for the Presidency of the Oxford Union—one, a Jew, and the other, a coloured gentleman from Jamaica. During the same week there had been two candidates only for the Lord Mayoralty of London. They were both Jewish gentlemen. I mentioned these facts, for, it seemed to me, that in a world ridden and riven by hate, turmoiled by intolerance, these two things could not have happened in any other country but England. To my amazement, I was asked for the first time in my life to remove sentences from a script. I asked which and why. I was told that if I spoke the sentences about the Jews, every prominent Jewish citizen in Britain would telephone the BBC on the following Monday morning and complain that attention had been drawn to a set of facts as if they were an exception, when everyone in England accepted them as the rule. My answer was that the request to take the sentences out did the English more honour than the circumstances which made me include them. I took them out.

I like the individuality of the English. (They have often found comfort in the saying of their most mystic poet. It sums up the individualism of the ordinary Englishman —'Damn braces, bless relaxes'). Somebody once said about them that every Englishman is an island. And certainly in no literature reflecting the life of a people does one find so infinite a variety of character and temperament as one does in the great panorama of men and women painted with such meticulous care by Shakespeare, by Dickens and by Chaucer. Leigh Hunt said of Dickens that his face had in it the life of fifty human beings. Let us remember that many of his characters still walk the streets of London.

Consider their love of order and their grand discipline, their obedience to the law, their grumblings perhaps, but their willing acceptance of the hard facts of war and privation.

I wonder if you remember these words written by the American authoress Alice Duer Miller—

The English love their country with a love
  Steady, and simple, wordless, dignified;
I think it sets their patriotism above
  All others. We Americans have pride—
We glory in our country's short romance.
  We boast of it and love it. Frenchmen when
The ultimate menace comes, will die for France
  Logically as they lived. But Englishmen

Will serve day after day, obey the law,
And do dull tasks that keep a nation strong.
Once I remember in London how I saw
Pale shabby people standing in a long
Line in the twilight and the misty rain
To pay their tax. I then saw England plain.

I like their strange humour, which, as it were, takes the iron out of a man's soul and puts a pleasant irony in its place; that sense of humour "which turns the tears of life into a rainbow," the sense of humour that calls the filthiest trench Regent Street; that sends men into battle singing something remote like 'Tipperary', and while their passionate patriotism is unexcelled can still hide their feelings and make them sing—

'Send out my mother,
Send out my brother,
But, for God's sake, don't send me.'

That lack of feeling is used to hide a deep sentiment.

They may be always running away from ideas for they prefer concrete things to abstract nouns. They are always prophesying bad news for themselves, which seldom comes true. Beware of them when they do that. I know that one of their slogans is—

'We don't mind fighting
We don't mind working
But we don't like to be messed about.'

They usually forget their grievances when grief comes. Joseph Conrad once said about them—they give to the joys and sorrows of life a smile that is not a grin and a sigh that is not a sob. They have always shown mercy for their enemy. Cardinal Newman once said about them, that although they had committed many sins and many iniquities, their repentances were always greater than their sins. They always prefer the good to the clever. Some think they are too stupid to understand unpleasant facts. I think they hide them in order to overcome them. You will remember the old countryman, of whom it was written, "Kester never said 'winter'. He always said 'summer's sleeping'—he never said 'caterpillars', he always said, 'There's butterflies as is to be on my cabbages'. And there was never a bud small enough nor sad coloured enough but Kester did not see within the beginning of the blow." I remember, also, when I was in Coventry during the war, I was given a book about the overwhelming of that City and its Cathedral on the night when desecration passed by and consecration remained. At the end of the booklet after the telling of the story of the calamity that had fallen upon their English town, there was printed in gold letters,—

'Oh ye fire and heat
Bless ye the Lord
Praise Him and magnify Him for ever.'

I like their capacity for nonsense. Englishmen, like Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear, made popular that strange illogical logic of the topsy-turvy Limerick and Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. It is always pleasant to find that although the English know how to stand on their feet they can also stand on their head.

Foreigners who analyze their character have placed as their chief quality the strength of their will and their ultimate stubborness in apparent defeat. In one of the earliest of the great Anglo-Saxon poems about the Battle of Malden, the old Chief rallying his followers, says,

'The will shall be harder
The courage shall be keener
The spirit shall grow great as our strength falls away.'

I like their insistence on free speech and on free expression of opinion. They may not always like to listen to reason for one of them once said, 'Don't talk to me about reason. Reason always means what someone else has got to say.'

Mr. Charles Dunning, who used to be our Minister of Finance, once told me that he was dining with the head of Scotland Yard. His host said that the day before some friends of his were driving through Hyde Park when a speaker was engaged in the violent abuse of all policemen in general and Scotland Yard in particular. They stopped their car to listen to the orator. After they had listened for a few minutes, a policeman came up to them, put his head in the window, and said, "Will you please turn off your engine, Sir, they can't hear what the gentleman is saying?"

I like their ability to ignore difficulties and blot out evil memories, recalling only what is pleasant and fair. I like their passion for truth,

'How happy is he born and taught
Who serveth not another's will
Whose armour is his honest thought
And simple truth his utmost skill.'

During the war, I once asked a famous Englishman what single fact had impressed him most during the air raids in London. He told me that as far as he could find out (and he had made many inquiries), no taximan had ever disobeyed a traffic light while the bombs were falling. I sometimes read articles and hear people doubting the realism of the English in these present troubles and wondering whether they know what war is and have the courage to meet its onset. To those who doubt, I need only call to witness the men and women of London, of Coventry, of Hull, and of Plymouth. In their lives and deaths will be found the irrefutable answer.

Sir, we are the heirs and the beneficiaries of the Land we honour today. She gave this Continent her wonderful language moulded for the plain statement of simple truth, for all the lyric music of poetry and its epic glory, for the majestic march of noble prose. Without the songs of England, the prayers of England, the literature of England, the Bible of England, we would be poverty stricken indeed. Two Races have in the days that are gone—set their pattern on the world—the Romans and the English—both steadfast and magnanimous in the hour of victory, both renowned for their law and their discipline and their order. The majesty of English Law is the foundation of our Justice. Throughout the ages it was reformed and remoulded to meet the changing needs of mankind as a wider humanity became the pattern not only for herself but for nations destined to be more powerful than she.

Amongst those who speak her tongue, her poets and philosophers, her scientists, her original inventors, her painters, her musicians, have, in the main, been the greatest and the best. She taught Kings that they could not live by the sword, that the decisions of free men in Parliament should be the supreme earthly law and that every man should have his part in the making of the laws by which he lives. Ever since the ancient days of Greece and Rome, hers was the first great struggle against despotism and hers the finding of religious tolerance and understanding by peaceful ways. She helped to teach the world that the voice of the minority should be heard and the will of the majority should govern.

Her own freedoms were won by wisdom and valour. Her sons were amongst the great adventurers and discoverers. The settlement of distant lands and their growth to freedom were preeminently of her making. With the glorious land of France, she has for centuries been a refuge for the persecuted and the enfranchiser of the human spirit. The only Civil War she has known for 300 years is the war of ideas and she is amongst the last lands where the blood of brothers will flow in civil strife.

In the days of her supremacy she kept the seas clear and the markets free. Her sons never feared to die in lonely places to prevent the wild fires spreading. When she was the paramount power, in the days that are gone for ever, the American, Santayana, said of the Englishman, "Never since the heroic days of Greece has the world had such a just and boyish Master. It will be a black day for the human race when scientific blackguards, conspirators, churls and fanatics manage to supplant him."

In the war that has past no land did more to defend the sanctity and the temples of freedom than England. Since the war none has made greater and more willing sacrifices to extend the boundaries of human liberty. In the creation of free institutions, free governments and free nations, England has been the senior partner in their making. She will never be a sleeping partner in their maintenance.

What stands if Freedom falls? Who dies if England lives? If some of her old power and strength have seemed to wane, there will still remain for the fortification and defence of human liberty the English character and the unbreakable core of its resistance to tyranny and anarchy.

Today no small part of the hope of the world is enshrined in the divine patience which is England and that equally divine impatience which is the United States of America, in the spirit of the ages which is England's living heritage, in the spirit of the age which sends so vigorous a life surging through the United States of America. Let us be thankful for that unquenched hope.

Some 105 years ago, one of the greatest sons of America spoke to the people of England in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. Exactly a hundred years ago to the day it was my privilege to read on the British radio his words again to a people hammered on the anvil of circumstance. May I send them as a message from this great and generous audience to those of English race who do not forget the land of ancient renown once warm with the love and quick with the toil of those whose memory they hold so dear. Thus spoke Emerson—

> "And so I feel in regard to this aged England, with the possessions, honours and trophies, and also with the infirmities of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably committed as she now is to many old customs which cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new

and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines, and competing populations—I see her not dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before—indeed, with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that in storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigour and a pulse like a cannon. I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion. Seeing this, I say, All hail! mother of nations, mother of heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind requires in the present hour. So be it! So let it be!"

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. John Griffin immediate Past President of the Club.

"ANNUAL MEETING"

Thursday, April 29th, 1954

CHAIRMAN: The President, Mr. A. E. M. Inwood.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: This being our annual meeting of our 50th anniversary year, it is my pleasant duty in accordance with our constitution, to submit a report of the year's proceedings and work, together with an interim financial report from the treasurer. An audited statement of the finances of the Club for the full financial year will be published in our yearbook. Our financial position is satisfactory for our method of operation, which is based correctly upon honourary and voluntary services being rendered by the officers of the Club, which system has built the Empire Club over the last fifty years into that magnificent organization that it is known to be.

The Budget and Finance Committee under the very able chairmanship of Mr. Harold Lawson, held three meetings for the purpose of approving the budget for the year and to determine whether the Club's fees should be raised. It was the considered opinion, after studying the Club's financial statement for the current fiscal year, that no change be made in the membership fee. Our total estimated income is $10,057. and total disbursements $9,927. Our cash position is approximately $2,800. which amount is ear-marked for the printing of the forthcoming yearbook. Thus we have a few hundred dollars surplus which enables us to get by financially and the limited budget has not prevented us from having another successful year.

The Publicity Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. S. S. Fletcher has done an excellent job as there has been considerable advance and post meeting publicity. This is no accident, but comes about due to the efforts of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Miles in maintaining our publicity relations on a very high level.

Our Reception Committee under the direction of Mr. Ford Ralph and his co-chairman, Dr. Clarence Crummey and Mr. A. G. Sculthorpe have performed a most valuable service to the club and I know that they were on a number of occasions, somewhat extended in making welcome our head table guests and over-flow audiences.

The Head Table Committee under the chairmanship of our immediate Past President, Mr. Griffin, functioned in a meticulous fashion. From personal experience, I know the tremendous work, week after week that the Chairman of this committee must bear and even though his committee members supply him week by week with suggested names for the head table, it nevertheless is the Chairman's final responsibility to present the guests to the president for the head table each Thursday at 12:30. I want to say how very much I appreciate the perfect convening of the head table by John Griffin and his committee.

The Chairman of our Yearbook Committee, Mr. David Menzel, after hours and hours of work, made a great contribution to the Club in the production of our 1952-53 yearbook and he is presently engrossed in compiling the material for our 1953-54 yearbook. I wish also again to thank Mr. C. R. Sanderson, Past President of this Club, who performed a tremendous job in compiling a cross index by speaker and subject for the last 50 years which has proven to be very popular and a most useful reference.

The Membership Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald Jupp, has produced superb results. This was not mere chance, but due to plain hard work and relentless application in building our membership. The membership now is 2,052, making a net increase of 320 members, and in order to obtain these figures a total of 488 new members were signed. You will note that in order to achieve a net increase in spite of decreases in membership through deaths and resignations, it is necessary to sign up a very large number of new members each year.

There is little doubt that the success of the Membership Committee this year has been based on the personal efforts of Mr. Jupp and his committee and the great interest stimulated among the membership at large in nominating congenial people for membership. As you know, there are no attendance requirements, but it is important for our members to realize that if we are to have appropriate speakers from various parts of the world, we should attend our meetings to honour them and I urge our membership to faithfully attend your meetings.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of two Past Presidents—Dr. Elias Clouse and Mr. MacBeth.

Mr. Walter Comber, C.A. our Honourary Treasurer and Mr. Ernest Miles our Secretary are two pillars of this Club. They have served with dignity and understanding the Club's interests. Words or money could not suffice to indemnify these two gentlemen for their great personal contributions in time and effort given to this dear old Empire Club.

I want particularly to thank Mr. McGilliam who has played "The Queen" for us this year and I know it has not always been easy for him to be at these meetings, but nevertheless, he has not let us down.

As Chairman of the Speakers Committee, I want to thank personally all the members of it, and particularly Mr. Joyce, Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Goldring. To their efforts we owe the brilliant list of speakers the Club has enjoyed this year. They were never too busy to lend a hand and it will always be one of my fond memories to recall my pleasant association and reliance on these gentlemen during my year of office. We have supported the object of this Club to serve the interests of Canada and the Commonwealth by providing 14 speakers from Canada; 6 from England; 4 from the United States and one from Australia, one from India, one from Pakistan, one from Sweden and one from South Africa. This has given us a good cross-section of speakers with diversified interesting subjects.

Among the many interesting meetings held this our 50th anniversary year, were our formal Coronation Dinner Party on the eve of Her Majesty's Coronation Day which was an outstanding tribute to the occasion, and our 50th anniversary meeting at which Sir Archibald Nye presented our Past Presidents with certificates for meritorious service to the Club which were signed by Lord Alexander our Honourary President.

The Past Presidents form an important background and foundation for this club and their continued attendance at our meetings is most reassuring to the chairman and gives him and the Club considerable reserve depth and strength.

To summarize my report I would say that our membership has grown by 18%, our financial position is slightly improved, the total attendance at our meetings has increased and the average attendance was 275, and all this is the direct result of the continued efforts of your management committees and Past Presidents for the last 50 years.

In concluding my report I would like to say what a privilege and honour it has been to serve the members of this Club this year and I will always remember it as one of the finest experiences of my life. The associations and friendships formed under the stress of hard work and meeting tension, is a memorable treasure that only a Past President can possess.

I will now call on Mr. R. A. Stapells, Chairman of the Nominating Committee to submit his Committee's report.

MR. STAPELLS: As Chairman of the Nominating Committee, it is my pleasure to submit and recommend the following gentlemen as officers and executive members of The Empire Club of Canada for the season 1954-55.

President: Mr. James H. Joyce.

James Joyce was born November 20th, 1913 in Cranbrook, B.C. and received his early education in public schools and high school in Calgary, Alberta. In 1930, he entered the University of Toronto, graduating in 1934 with his Bachelor of Commerce degree.

Following graduation, Mr. Joyce went with Confederation Life Association where he was in its bond and stock investment department until August 1944. He then joined the Financial Post, Toronto, as investment editor, and as a result is known to the financial and business community from coast to coast.

A little over eight years later, on December 1st, 1952, Mr. Joyce left the Financial Post to become Treasurer of Crown Trust Company. Early this year he was appointed Assistant General Manager, continuing at the same time as Treasurer.

Mr. Joyce is an active curler and sailor. He belongs to the Granite Club, of which he is a Director, and to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

The magnificent work he has done for this Club over the years has indeed earned him the honour of being President and this Club is truly fortunate in having Mr. Joyce as its new President.

First Vice-President: Lt.-Col. N. D. Hogg, M.B.E., E.D.
Second Vice-President: Dr. C. C. Goldring.
Third Vice-President: Donald H. Jupp, O.B.E.
Secretary: Ernest Miles.
Hon. Treasurer: W. W. Comber, C.A.
Hon. Secretary: R. Ford Ralph.
Ass't Secretary: Dr. Clarence B. Crummey.
Hon. Auditor: H. T. Jamieson, F.C. A.

Members of the Executive Committee:
Ross Anderson
Russell W. Buyers
F. Joseph Cornish
S. S. Fletcher
Marvin Gelber
Warren B. Hastings
H. R. Jackman
J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.
H. R. Lawson
Bruce J. Legge

David G. C. Menzel
Harold Menzies
Lt. Colonel W. H. Montague, O.B.E., E.D.
Z. S. Phimister
David J. Roche
A. G. Sculthorpe
Alexander Stark

And now gentlemen, I have one more name to add to the list but before doing so, perhaps you will permit me to explain briefly that over 60 years ago we were in the same Sunday School class at St. Peter's Anglican Church on Carlton Street, the rector being the Venerable Archdeacon Boddy.

Subsequently, we each married a girl attending the same Sunday School.

And so naturally I am happy and proud beyond words to name him, and of course, it is our dear old friend, Harry Bourlier, who seldom misses a meeting.

I am sure that we all will be delighted to have him as a Member of our Executive Committee.

Immediate Past President: Arthur E. M. Inwood
Past Presidents: Sydney Hermant
D. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
John William Griffin

I nominate these gentlemen for the offices named.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

THE CHAIRMAN: As the number of gentlemen just nominated does not exceed the number of offices and executive members permitted by the Constitution, I instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for the election of these gentlemen.

The Secretary has just handed me his ballot so I declare those nominated are elected as officers and members of the Executive Committee for 1954 - 55.

"REPORT FROM MOSCOW"

An Address by

WILLIAM (BILL) BOSS

Canadian Press Correspondent

MR. INWOOD: On September 5th, 1951 the Empire Club called a special meeting to hear a report from William Boss on the Korean situation at the time of his return from that battlefield. Today we are very pleased indeed to have Bill Boss back from five months in Moscow and here today to give us his report from that somewhat controversial city. Mr. Boss has been the staff writer for the Canadian Press in Moscow since last November and has reported as much about the Soviet way of life as censorship would allow. His five months in Russia was another phase in a career that has taken him to many parts of the world and followed two years as the only correspondent who was with the Canadians in Korea from the time they landed in December, 1950. He spent a longer period than this during the last war with our troops in Europe as he served on the Headquarters Staff of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division and the 1st Canadian Corps in Italy.

Bill Boss has served in almost every Canadian Press bureau between London England and Vancouver and built his reporter's career from a sound knowledge of his own country. He is a graduate of the University of Ottawa and speaks five languages, or maybe it is seven, as I believe he (on a lesser scale) now speaks Korean and Russian. He has agreed to speak to us in English today.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you once again Bill Boss whose subject is "Report from Moscow."

MR. BOSS: It is an honour to be invited to come back to the Club and speak to you about my latest assignment.

I am instructed to speak to you on a Report from Moscow. That I can not do. A report from Moscow is an impossibility. I might be able to give you a partial report from Moscow. I might be able to tell you some of the things one does and does not do in Moscow, but to pretend to be able to tell you what makes Moscow tick or what makes the Soviet Union run would be preposterous presumtion.

First of all, I should get a couple of things on the record, that is the status of "Bill" Boss as expressed to you by the Chairman. Bill Boss is a reporter who is as good as his editors make him. Behind that name, and backing it all the way, as for any Canadian Press reporter wherever he happens to be, are his team of colleagues from Coast to Coast, his head office staff and General Manager, and the editors and publishers of practically every newspaper in Canada. No reporter with that type of team need have any fear of any kind, except the fear of error and the fear that his copy may be partial. Our business is facts and truths expressed briefly, and without comment. I sin against brevity but I just want to be sure you understand that if any C.P. reporter looks good, it is not because of any personal qualities or skills he may have. It is because he is C.P. and no matter where he goes, C.P. goes with him even to Moscow.

As for the Russian assignment and the series of stories now appearing in the newspapers, every impression and every fact were mine, those of a responsible and thoroughly confident reporter. For the skilfulness and readability of their presentation, I and you who are reading them are indebted to the team, and specifically to the outstanding newspaper man who collaborated with me in this most considered job, my general news editor, John Dauphinee.

My report to you will not be in terms of cultural, spiritual values. It will deal with the material things that impress a person visiting the Soviet Union.

First of all you will want to know what the conditions of the operation were. I was not followed wherever I went, they did not have to. There is a policeman with a telephone on every corner. But when I took a taxi, there was no little black car that followed somewhere and came along. When I took a bus I did not seem to have anybody shadowing me. When I was in the subway and took the last car deliberately, I never seemed to see anyone watching for me in the stations along the route. So in those terms I had freedom of movement in Moscow.

When I wanted to travel I had to get permission from the Foreign Office, get my Soviet documents endorsed with the names of the cities I was authorized to see. Then I could buy tickets and go by train or by plane.

I could not go by bus. I could not drive my car, if I had one, but diplomats who are resident in the Soviet Union are entitled to drive on giving 48 hours notice of their intended route.

When I got my visa, having waited five months for it to come through, I felt that the Soviet authorities had looked into the credentials of Bill Boss and had decided that he get the treatment. I did not get the treatment. I was in the Soviet Union a month and some days before they allowed me the first facility, which was a visit to a school. I had seen the Press Department of the Foreign Office on the second day after my arrival. In the record time of something like six hours, I was given my credentials as a Resident Correspondent: it usually takes a week. I got mine because they wanted me to attend the Foreign Minister's first press conference since the war. But having got that initial accreditation I had to wait a month before they began showing me things. And in the entire period I was there I was given a total of 10 facilities. So if anyone has any idea that the articles appearing in the newspapers this week are based on Boss having been shown special things, or his impressions being based on the best he saw, the idea is wrong.

I was able in Moscow to go into the stores, buy things and watch people buy things. I was able to travel in the subway, to walk the streets, to go to the theatres, to eat in the restaurants. And that was that!

When it came to getting to meet the people, that was another question. They are conditioned against the foreigner, and it is much more difficult for the foreigner to get to know people in Moscow than it is for the man from Ottawa to make friends in Toronto. I can assure you of that.

This social stonewalling makes it difficult in public places to get to know Russians. They don't fear the foreigner, they are fearful about being seen with him in public places. So you have to contrive to meet them under conditions in which the barricades are down. I changed my dinner hour, I had dinner at 1.30 in the morning, because after midnight, after vodka and caviar had a certain lubrication effect, soviet personal defences tend to be relaxed, and it is not difficult to sit at the table where a man is having his social time with his friends. During a party even they may come to your table, and you get a certain superficial form of contact. But to have a real discussion with no holds barred, you have to get a Russian by himself. He won't visit your hotel.

I met several acquaintances in theatres and restaurants, who later telephoned me and said, "I would like to see you. Where can you meet me?" I would suggest the ticket office or the cinema, or a beer hall, and I would turn up there, and he might or might not. Usually he did, sometimes he didn't. One man I met five times, another man I met three times. I got a couple of telephone calls for a couple of cinema dates from a couple of "gals". They were interesting in a way—if buying a ticket for a girl, taking her into a cinema, watching a picture and then saying "Good Night" is interesting—These were my "dates".

But it was in the trains especially that I met people. I found that if I happened to have a compartment on what they call the "international car"—on the best trains there is always one of these—I was able to meet a Soviet citizen under conditions in which he felt free to talk to me.—Nobody was watching.

One night I got on the train and was given a place in a vacant international car compartment. I waited for the train to leave. A Red Army officer stationed at Samarkand had to make the trip, and had no reservation. By great good luck he was brought to my compartment. His wife was with him. They had to say Good Bye. Being a little diffident about doing so in front of this foreigner, they went into the corridor. I simply went out in the corridor, and said, "Comrade", and motioned to him. He came with his wife, and I showed them into the compartment and closed the door behind them. This was a gesture which he appreciated very much. After the train was gone, he came back—his wife of course had left—a man who felt a certain obligation to this strange foreigner, and we began a chat which lasted until we reached Tashkent the next morning. We did not go to bed.

When the train reached Tashkent we shook hands, and he asked for my address. He said, "We may not know, I may be in Berlin or Vienna some day and it will be possible to get in touch again". When we went into the compartment corridor he was just another Red Army officer, and to all outward appearance we were simply two people who travelled together, had nothing in common and had not talked. He did not make any form of greeting, and we went our separate ways.

I had many such types of meetings with Russian citizens. I would say that during five months I probably had conversations of a revealing nature with 40 Soviet citizens. One is not going to generalize on the basis of 40 conversations, about what goes on in a country of 210 million people. The things the regime could have shown me were the sort of things set up especially for foreigners to see—things they show what they call cultural delegations—collective farms, heavy industries, light industries. I even asked unsucccessfully to see them digging extensions for the Moscow subway.

So I can merely report to you on the basis on what I saw and on the basis of these conversations, these limited conversations. Honesty compels me to relate the following basic impressions:

The U.S.S.R. comprises 210 million people who speak more than 80 languages, who comprise more than 147 nationalities. It covers one-sixth of the land area of the world. Three-quarters of its land area is in Asia; three-quarters of its boundaries are Asiatic. One-half of the population of the world is concentrated along its Asiatic contours.

When we consider Russia as a European power and we make our comparisons of Russia in European and Western terms, my impression is that we are off base. Our comparison must be in terms of what the Russian, or the Soviet citizen knows; and in terms of what he has compared with what the people on his frontier have. The people on his frontier are those in Pakistan, India, going down as far as Ceylon, Indo-China, China, Korea, Japan. To these countries, under-developed, backward, where people are living under conditions of which you have not the slightest conception here, what is going on, in the Soviet Union is very impressive, and impressive to people like me who have had a chance to see on both sides of it.

Seventy-one million of the 210 million in the Soviet Union live in cities, towns or industrial communities. Those people live in conditions which are visibly improving day by day. They are building houses and apartment buildings. They are building factories. They are getting more food. They are getting more and better clothing, better transport. And everything that the Soviet citizen sees about him impresses him with the fact that the regime he has is doing a job.

Now the job it is doing, to you and me, leaves a great deal to be desired. But it is all he knows, and if we think the Soviet people waiting for us to go and liberate them from the Communist regime, we are crazy.

Two-thirds of the Soviet people are farmers, peasants. They are the people with the grudge. Their farms having been given to them in 1917 by the Revolutionaries, were taken away from them in 1930 by Stalin and collectivized. Those people are producing the Soviet Union's food. The Regime says there is not enough. Nonetheless in the stores there is food available, and there is food in the markets. People can go and buy it. They pay higher prices in the market, but they get it, and they have the money to buy it too.

The important thing on the farm front is that while the Regime says there is under-production and they are going all out to get more production, the regime is eating. The peasant resistance has not broken on the back of the Communist Revolution as far as I could see. They have given the peasants personal interest in cultivation, they have started a two-year program which, by the end of 1955, will have opened up they say more than 50,000 square miles of new territory to be farmed on mass-production methods. By one way or another they are determined to overcome this food shortage, such as the food shortage is.

Now, as I see it, the regime has the support of the urban dweller and the industrial worker. It is going out to give the peasant a new deal.

It is obviously investing vast energies and materials in construction for civilian needs, and it is building a tremendous and impressive body of trained professional people and technicians.

The University program to me was staggering. They are preparing the gamut from scientists and doctors to ballet dancers, and the students come from Korea, China, Indo-China and Czecho-Slovakia to the Republics of the Union itself. These people are at universities preparing themselves to go back to their countries, what we call "satellite countries" and taking up their jobs as doctors and engineers and musicians and ballet dancers. to move into every field of professional life and do a job.

When you realize there are 10,000 Koreans in the Soviet Union, getting this type of training, and one day going back to North Korea to take up the program of reconstruction on Communist lines, and to do a job which will impress people in Korea as a square deal, you begin to see something of the challenge that faces us.

Now my concern as a reporter is to bring this message, this report back to you, to Canada, and to do something to impress upon us the need for positive action. I am not among those more distinguished, more learned than I, experienced men, who say that South East Asia and the Orient will not go Communist. I know what the Soviet

Union can offer these people. I know the conditions under which they are living, and I know the attraction a better life has for people who are living in the base conditions endured by the Asiatics and the Orientals. It is all very well for you and I to sit back and say we have the Colombo Plan, we have UNRRA, the Americans have their America-Korea Rehabilitation Program. It is all very well for us to go home in the evening after the office, and live in a warm brick building and to have our meals with our families and read in the newspapers about these unfortunate people in the other part of the world, and wonder why on earth they would be attracted by Communism!

There is every reason for them to be attracted by Communism, and we have to do something not only to persuade them against it but to help them and show them that we do know and we can help them to work out a better deal for themselves, without them having to sell their souls to do it.

Now where do we come in? I believe that Clubs like this, Service Clubs, Professional groups, Home and School Clubs, ought to get cracking and study ways that they individually can do things.

What can you do? You can give scholarships to bring students out here, the way the Soviet people are taking them into Russia for three or five years on double stipends, paying their way and expenses. We have to match it, and our Governments are not doing it. Our industrialists, who have certainly benefitted by the various plans, are not doing it. It comes back to people like you and me, pitching in there and doing a job. We have Korea as a window, which is closely watched by people in that part of the world, for mass action. Korea has our promise of help. We can't do anything in Indo-China. That is a swamp which needs many kinds of cleaning up before it is fit for this type of program. But Korea has great need for this kind of help, has earned it, and we should move in and do something if we don't want them to be won over by the program which both the Chinese and the Russian Communists have for reconstruction, education and Communization of North Korea.

Mr. Chairman, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to develop these themes. I feel they are very important. I have not the time, and I don't want to bore you. But I do hope, members of the Empire Club, that something I have said will give you a greater interest in the news coming out of Central Asia, of Southeast Asia, of the Orient, and a more personal interest in things contemplated by the Colombo Plan. Bring it down to your own level and do something yourselves, otherwise we are going to have trouble.

THANKS OF THE MEETING were expressed by Mr. James H. Joyce.

THE EMPIRE CLUB OF CANADA, TORONTO, ONTARIO
REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

29th June, 1954

The President and Members of the Executive Committee,
The Empire Club of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,

We have examined the books and accounts of The Empire Club of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, and have prepared and attach hereto a Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th April, 1954.

We report thereon as follows:—

Membership Fees:

We are satisfied that, in total, all 1953-54 fees receivable from Members of record and in good standing as at 30th April, 1954, have been accounted for. Life Membership Fees received during the fiscal years 1953 and 1954 totalled $300.00, of which, at 30th April, 1954, $112.50 had not been invested in Government Bonds as required by the Agreement reached at a meeting of the Officers and Committee Members of the Executive held on 15th April, 1953.

Membership Roll:

Following is a summary of the Membership Roll for the year:

	Resident	*Non-Resident*	*Corporate*	*Honorary and Life*	*Total*
Membership Roll as at 30th April, 1953	1,620	85	1	26	1,732
Net Increase or Decrease	309	13	1	1	320
Membership Roll as at 30th April, 1954	1,929	98	—	25	2,052

The Treasurer has certified that the Roll as at 30th April, 1954, contained 2,052 Members as above.

Payments:

All payments made during the year were duly authorized by the Executive Committee.

Liabilities:

Mr. H. R. Lawson, the Chairman of Finance Committee, has certified that there were no outstanding accounts as at 30th April, 1954.

Fidelity Bond:

Mr. W. W. Comber, the Treasurer, is bonded for $1,000.00

Insurance:

Office Furniture is covered by a fire insurance policy in the amount of $485.00.

Acknowledgment:

We express our appreciation of the courtesy and assistance extended to us by the Treasurer during the course of our audit.

Reported by,

H. T. JAMIESON LEMAY & COMPANY,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Honorary Auditors.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1954

Cash on Hand in Bank as at 30th April, 1954				$2,747.45
Current Receipts:				
Membership Fees		$9,954.00		
Proceeds of Sale of Year Books		5.25		
Interest:				
On Investments	$ 51.00			
On Bank Balance	$ 50.03	101.03	$10,060.28	
Current Payments:				
Luncheon Expenses net of proceeds of sale of Tickets		$ 944.45		
Honoraria:				
Secretary	$ 600.00			
Treasurer	200.00	800.00		
Miscellaneous Expenses		252.96		
Printing, Stationery and Postage		3,774.11		
Printing 1952-53 Year Book		3,323.21		
Recording and Publicity		331.35		
Speaker's Fees and Expenses		343.95		
Telephone and Telegraph		232.71	10,002.74	
Excess of Current Receipts over Current Payments				57.54
Cash on Hand and in Bank as at 30th April, 1954				$2,804.99

We report that we have examined the books and accounts of The Empire Club of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, for the year ended 30th April, 1954, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that, in our opinion, the above Statement shows correctly the Receipts and Payments of the Club for the year ended 30th April, 1954.

In addition to the Cash Balance of $2,804.99 the Club held, at 30th April, 1954, $1,700.00 Par Value Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds, maturing 1st September, 1966.

As at 30th April, 1954, the Club was committed to publish the 1953-54 Year Book at an estimated cost of $3,000.00.

H. T. JAMIESON LEMAY & COMPANY,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Honorary Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario.
29th June, 1954.

“OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE”

1954 - 1955

Officers:

President: James H. Joyce
First Vice-President: Lt. Col. N. D. Hogg, M.B.E., E.D.
Second Vice-President: Dr. C. C. Goldring
Third Vice-President: Donald H. Jupp, O.B.E.
Secretary: Ernest Miles
Hon. Treasurer: W. W. Comber, C.A.
Honorary Secretary: R. Ford, Ralph
Assistant Secretary: Dr. Clarence B. Crummey
Hon. Auditor: H. T. Jamieson, F.C.A.

Executive Committee

Ross Anderson
H. C. Bourlier
Russell W. Buyers
F. Joseph Cornish
S. S. Fletcher
Marvin Gelber
Warren B. Hastings
H. R. Jackman
J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.
H. R. Lawson
Bruce J. Legge
David G. C. Menzel
Harold Menzies
Lt. Col. W. H. Montague, O.B.E., E.D.
Z. S. Phimister
David J. Roche
A. G. Sculthorpe
Alexander Stark

Immediate Past President:
Arthur E. M. Inwood

Past Presidents:

Sydney Hermant
D. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
John William Griffin

CONSTITUTION

INSTITUTED 1903

THE OBJECT OF THE CLUB IS THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF CANADA AND A UNITED EMPIRE

Organization of the Club and Branches

Art. 1.—(1) The organization shall be called The Empire Club of Canada.

(2) Branches of the club may be established with the authority of the Executive Committee, and subject to such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be decided upon by the Club in Toronto.

(3) A committee may be appointed under the provisions of sub-section 2, article 1, for the establishment of branches of the Club, and the word "Unit" shall denote a Branch.

Classes of Members

Art. 2.—The Membership of the Club shall consist of

(a) Active Resident Members,
(b) Non-Resident Members,
(c) Life Members,
(d) Honorary Members,
(e) Associate Members,
(f) Corporate or Sustaining Members.

All members must be of the full age of sixteen years, and members of classes (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) must be British subjects.

Active Resident, Non-Resident and Associate Members

Art. 3.—(1) Candidates for Active Resident, Non-Resident and Associate Membership shall be proposed and seconded by two members of the Club in good standing, and shall be elected by a two-thirds majority of those present at any meeting of the Executive Committee.

(2) Subject to sub-section 4 of this article Active Resident and Associate members shall pay an annual fee of $5.00 and Non-Resident members $3.00, payable on or

before the first day of October in each year. Payment of such fees shall entitle each member to receive a copy of the Year Book. No member in arrears for fees or dues shall be considered in good standing or be eligible for office.

(3) Associate members shall not have the privilege of voting or holding office.

(4) Members whose applications for membership are received after the first day of April in any year shall pay one annual fee only in respect of the period from that time till the 30th day of September in the following calendar year.

Life Members

Art. 4.—(1) Life Members, not exceeding ten in any one year, may be elected from time to time, at an open meeting of the Club, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Provided, however, that Ministers of the Federal Parliament and Premiers of the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada may be eligible for election at any time, even though their election may cause the number of Life Members to exceed ten in one year.

(2) Life Members shall pay a fee of $75.00 in one sum.

Honorary Members

Art. 5.—(1) Honorary Members may be elected upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and at a general meeting of the Club.

(2) Honorary Members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall not have the privilege of voting or holding office.

Corporate or Sustaining Members

Art. 5A—Any company, partnership or business organization shall be eligible for election as a Corporate or Sustaining Member. Applicants shall be proposed by two Active Resident Members of the Club in good standing and the application shall contain the name and position of the Officer nominated by the Applicant as its Candidate for membership. The Applicant and its Nominee shall be elected by a two-thirds majority of those present at any meeting of the Executive Committee. A Sustaining or Corporate Member shall pay an annual fee of $50.00 which shall include the fee of its representative member.

Officers to be Elected

Art. 6—(1) The officers of the Club shall consist of an Honorary President; a President; First, Second and Third Vice-President; an Honorary Treasurer, or a Treasurer, or both; an Honorary Secretary or a Secretary, or both; an Executive Committee which shall consist of the officers appointed under this Article and 17 other members, who, with the officers, shall be elected by ballot, and of the ex-officio members hereinafter mentioned. There may also be elected an Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. Three Past Presidents together with the immediate Past President shall be the ex-officio members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Election of Officers

(2) The election of Officers of the Club shall take place at a general meeting of the members, to be held not later than April 30 of each year, at a date to be decided upon by the Executive Committee, and this meeting shall be deemed to be the Annual Meeting. The Officers and Executive Committee then elected shall hold office until April 30th, of the following year, and thereafter until their successors respectively have been duly elected and installed. A Nominating Committee consisting of five members of the Executive Committee and four other members (this Committee shall select its own Chairman) shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and approved at a regular or special meeting of the Club not less than four and not more than six weeks before such Annual Meeting, due notice of such regular or special meeting to be given to all members in good standing, and such Committee shall report to the Annual Meeting. If nominations do not exceed the number of the officers and members of the Executive Committee necessary under the

Constitution, the President shall instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot in favour of those so nominated and thereupon such persons shall be declared by the President to have been duly elected.

(3) An Auditor or Honorary Auditor shall be elected at each Annual Meeting.

Standing Committees

(4) Standing Committees shall be appointed as follows:

(a) Budget and Finance Committee.
(b) Speakers' Committee.
(c) Membership Committee.
(d) Constitution Committee.
(e) Luncheon and Reception Committee.
(f) Publicity Committee.
(g) Year Book Committee.

Filling of Vacancies Among Officers

Art. 7.—In the event of an office becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the vacancy thus caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee and the person so chosen shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting.

Duties of Officers

Art. 8.—The duties of the Officers shall be those customary to such positions in similar organizations.

Holding of Meetings

Art. 9.—(1) The Club shall hold general meetings weekly, if possible, from October to April, both inclusive, in each twelve months with such intermissions as from time to time may be decided upon.

(2) At the Annual Meeting a report of the year's proceedings and work shall be submitted by the President, and this report shall be accompanied by an interim report from the Treasurer. An audited statement of the finances of the Club for the full financial year shall be published in the Year Book.

Notice of Meetings

Art. 10.—Written or printed notices of all meetings shall be given to the members of the Club. Such notices shall be sufficient if addressed to the members, and deposited post paid in the post office in Toronto.

Quorum at Meetings

Art. 11.—Fifteen members in good standing shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Club, general, annual or special, and the presiding officer shall have a casting vote. Nine members shall form a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Limitation of Business at General Meetings

Art. 12.—No business other than the hearing of the addresses and notices of motion shall be introduced at any meeting of the Club, unless it has been submitted to the Executive Committee and received its approval.

Calling of Special Meetings

Art. 13.—Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President, or on a requisition signed by three of its members. Special meetings of the Club may be called by the President, and shall be called by him on a requisition signed by twelve members and stating the object of the meeting. This object shall be stated in the notice calling the special meeting.

Financial Year

Art. 14.—The Financial Year of the Club shall begin on the first day of May in each year and end on the thirtieth day of April in the year following.

Amendments to Constitution

Art. 15.—This Constitution may be amended at the Annual Meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, subject to a two thirds majority vote of the members present.

MEMBERSHIP

as at April 30, 1954.

LIFE MEMBERS

Bruce, Hon. Dr. Herbert
Clouse, F. L.
Cobham, Arthur H.
Coombs, F. J.
Cosens, Gordon G.
Eaton, Donald L. H.
Gibson, D. H., C.B.E.
Gordon, Crawford Jr.
Hough, Thomas Edward
MacKendrick, Col. W. G.
MacNames, Nelson L.
Maher, James P.
Murdoch, J. Y., Q.C., LL.D.
Sandy, J.
Scythes, J. A.
Stapells, R. A.
Stewart, J. F. M.
Suchorab, S. A.
Thomson, K. R.
Tindall, H. B.
Wilson, Col. J. E.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Bourlier, H. C.
Geary, Major B. Handley, V.C.
Gillespie, Lt.-Col. George H.
Stapells, H. G., Q.C., M.A.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

Ahern, E. G.
Alexander, R. W.
Atton, C. C.
Ball, B. W.
Barber, Geo.
Barber, John R.
Bateson, Dr. Sydney
Beaumont, Arthur
Begley, Geo. E.
Bell, B. D. Gordon
Bennett, J. H.
Bradley, Bruce H.
Bradley, E.
Butler, N. E.
Campbell, C. B.
Coppin, T. H.
Cranstoun, John A.
Davidson, George MacK.
Deadman, Dr. W. J.
Dewhirst, K. J.
Drew, Hon. Geo. A.
Duff, R. B.
Dunlop, J. Gordon
Dutton, B. A.
Empringham, John R.
Ford, W. B.
Fullerton, James John
Gilbert, C. A.
Grant, J. W.
Halbus, Prof. Frank
Hale, C. Harold
Hale, J. R.
Hannon, Dr. J. W. G.
Howden, Rev. H. R., B.A.
Howsam, Air Vice Marshal,
  G. R., C.B., M.C.
Hudspeth, Rev. W. H., M.B.E.,
  M.A.
Hughes, Gordon R.
Hunter, Lt.-Col. F. Fraser
Hutcheson, Frank W.
Hyde, F. C. W.
Jackson, E. H.
Jackson, George B.
Johnston, R. C.
Kennedy, A. P.

Kidd, Hon. T. Ashmore
Kimpton, J. R.
Krause, Edwin H.
Labatt, Lt.-Col. Hugh F.
Langlois, John W.
Leather, Harold H.
Leyden, C.
Line, Reginald H.
Logie, Ernest R.
Lovell, E. A.
MacKellar, J. F.
MacLennan, H. Alexander
Mambert, Ray R.
Marshall, Dr. M. R.
McCall, Thomas Cameron
McCrae, W. H.
McLaren, J. B.
McLaughlin, Col. R. S.
Mathews, C. K.
Maxwell, Rev. Gordon S., B.A.
Mitchell, Robert N.
Moffat, John A.
Moller, George
Monsarrat, Nicholas
Morgan, James C.
Mulligan, Rev. William, Orr
Newman, J. M., M.P.P.
Opie, R. P.
Ostrom, W. R.
Over, Spencer Henry, C.A.
Perry, John Wm.
Pigott, W. P.
Poole, W. H.
Porro, Thos. J., F.R.S.A.
Preston, Walter A.
Pugsley, T. Aubrey
Rackley, Frank B.
Raycroft, R. I.
Rice, H. E.
Rickwood, George
Rogge, H. H.
Rosenquist, Albert I.
Schott, Lloyd A.
Sherk, Frank T.
Smith, Gordon E.
Spence, Dr. W. A.
Spooner, J. W.
Stokes-Rees, Cdr. R. H.
Thompson, E. F.
Thomson, J. R.
Townsend, C. G.
Tupper, Charles
Verner, Geo.
Weeks, A. L.
Wideman, Harvey
Willis, Eric B. H.
Wilson, Thomas L.
Wood, Chester, F.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Abaroa, Enrique
Abbey, Robert
Abbs, Charles E.
Abernethy, Lt. Col. W. W.
Acker, H. N.
Adair, Herbert E.
Adams, G. W.
Adams, J. C.
Adamson, Walter
Affleck, A.
Agar, Norman E.
Alban, Arthur
Alberts, Edgar T.
Aletter, Howard G.
Alexander, John B.
Alexander, P. Norman
Alexander, Robert
Allanson, Harry E.
Allingham, N. W.
Ambrose, Philip J.
Ander, J.
Anderson, C. Harry
Anderson, Donald S.
Anderson, E. H.
Anderson, J. Murray
Anderson, J. P.
Anderson, R. G. D.
Anderson, Ross
Anderton, L.
Andrew, Archdeacon G. A.
Andrew, George.
Angus, E. R.
Angus, W. Harry
Appert, R. J.
Appleton, C. N.
Archard, A. S.

Archbold, William D.
Armes, William P.
Armstrong, N. A.
Armstrong, Robert L.
Armstrong, W. E.
Armstrong, W. G.
Arthurs, Norman J.
Ash, W. M. V.
Ashbury, Ivan H.
Ashby, V. W.
Ashley, Sidney E.
Ashton, Arnold
Askin, R. J.
Assheton-Smith, J. E.
Atkinson, F. L.
Austin, William E.
Austin, W. H.
Avent, F.
Aylward, J. W.

Babbitt, G. W.
Babcock, Harold A.
Baggs, Rev. A. R., D.D.
Bagshaw, B. F.
Bailey, Baldwin W.
Bailey, Fred T.
Bailey, John Arnold
Bailey, William Gill
Bainard, R. H.
Baker, Albert G.
Baker, Col. E. A.
Baker, E. G.
Baker, George A.
Baker, G. H.
Baker, George W.
Baker, John R.
Baker, Philip E. D.
Baker, Raymond S.
Baker, Samuel H.
Balcon, J.
Baldwin, Charles O.
Balfour, Vincent
Band, Charles S.
Band, John T.
Barber, William
Barclay, D. F.
Barclay W. C.
Bark, W. A.
Barker, R. Andrew
Barnard, E. A.
Bassett, John
Bate, William B.
Bateman, J. R. A.
Bates, Dr. Gordon
Bates, William D.
Batten, G. A.
Batten, Reg. A.
Bawden, H. N.
Baxter, Major James
Bays, Eric N.
Bealey, Ernest R.
Beatty, C. W.
Beatty, D. S.
Beatty, Dr. H. A., M.R.C.S.
Bedford, Morley S.
Bedolfe, Robert D.
Beeston, George H.
Bell, Lt.-Col. Arthur A.
Bell, Cecil B.
Bell, Floyd
Bell, J. R.
Bell, Stewart C.
Bellmore, Herbert J.
Belyea, Roy E.
Bennett, A. B.
Bennett, David T.
Bentley, A. F.
Berkinshaw, R. C.
Berlet, Carl S.
Berman, Leo.
Berry, Harry H.
Berry, J. Wilson
Besley, E. H.
Best, Douglas W.
Best, Gordon H.
Best, T. Harrison
Best, T. W.
Betts, D. Clive
Bick, C. O.
Biggs, G. L.
Bird, S. J.
Birdsall, E.
Birrell, Dr. Russell C
Bishop, H. H.
Bishop, Percy W.
Bishop, Samuel S.
Blackstock, W. M.
Blackwell, H. W.
Blackwell, Hon. Leslie E
Blair, J. A.
Blair, S. M.

Blake, Parker G.
Blenkinship, C. S.
Blue, M. F.
Boehm, A. Fred
Boland, John B.
Bolger, H. N.
Bolsby, P. J., Q.C.
Bond, H. B.
Bond, M. E.
Bongard, Gordon R.
Bongard, R. R.
Bonnett, Albert A.
Bonnycastle, L. C.
Bonus, John L.
Bonyun, Denis F.
Booth, C. W.
Booth, E. H.
Bosley, W. H.
Bosnell, G. M.
Bosworth, N. L.
Bottrill, E. A.
Bourne, F. R.
Bourne, J. H.
Bourne, T. W. H.
Boylen, Major J. C.
Boyles, Thomas A.
Bradbury, T. J.
Bradley, H. R.
Bradley, M. E.
Bradley, S. J.
Bradshaw, Alec.
Bradt, Leo W.
Brain, George M.
Branson, C.
Bray, A. J.
Breckenridge, R. J.
Breeze, H. R.
Brett, Harold O.
Brever, K.
Brisbin, Rev. F. G.
Britnell, Robert G.
Broad, Gordon W.
Brocker, W. Louis
Brockington, L. W., C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D.
Brocklebank, Frank
Brockwell, Meredith R.
Bronsdon, H. H.
Brown, Aubrey A.
Brown, Duncan G.
Brown, F. Irving
Brown, Harold A.
Brown, James
Brown, James N. M.
Brown, J. Somerville
Brown, Murray
Brown, Ross S.
Brown, S. B.
Brown, Stuart H., Q.C.
Bruce, A. W.
Bryce, Robert A.
Bryce, W. Arch
Brynaert, Kenneth
Bryson, R. N.
Buck, Dr. C. A.
Bullock, G. F.
Burden, John M., Q.C.
Burgess, Horace T.
Burk, John B.
Burke, E. T. C.
Burn, Kenneth
Burnett, E. R.
Burnham, Arthur
Burnham, Dr. H. H.
Burns, Chas. F. W.
Burns, G. F.
Burns, H. D.
Burns, Lesslie J. W.
Burnside, E. G.
Burrow, Ernest C.
Burt, Milton G.
Burton, C. L.
Burton, E. G.
Burton, G. Allan
Bush, Clayton E.
Bushnell, Wm. J.
Butler, James Roland
Butler, W. Chester
Buyers, Russell W.
Byers, E. S.
Byrne, A. T.

Cada, W. F.
Cadesky, L.
Cadsby, Jack David
Calder, B. R.
Calladine, Eric A.
Calvert, Gilbert W.
Calvin, C. C., Q.C.
Cameron, E. Rodney

Cameron, Harry
Campbell, C. R.
Campbell, Brig. Colin A.
Campbell, E. M.
Campbell, Hon. Peter
Cappe, N. R.
Carey, A. R.
Carl, Gordon A.
Carlo, John C.
Carlyle, D. B.
Carnegie, F. T.
Carradus, Capt. H. R.
Carrie, F. S.
Carscallen, H. M., Q.C.
Carson, C. E.
Carson, James L.
Carson, R. B.
Carter, A. S.
Carter, F. H.
Carter, G. S. H.
Carter K. LeM.
Cartwright, T.
Cary, Reginald
Case, Everett J.
Cassels, Gordon T.
Cassels, W. P.
Casule, Kole I.
Caulder, J. A.
Chadburn, T. W.
Chadwick, William
Chalk, F. J.
Chalmers, Floyd S.
Chambers, Joseph A.
Chandler, David L.
Chapman, S. F.
Chappell, H. L.
Charles, Leo E.
Chase, C. Ward
Chater, Harold J.
Chenoweth, Dr. T. Oswald
Cherry, Robert
Chester, Lane R. C.A.
Chillman, Harry E.
Chisholm, John
Chop, Edward M.
Chote, Rev. A. A.
Chowen, W. R.
Church, John A.
Clapperton, Gordon, S.
Clark, A. S.
Clark, J. A. P.
Clark, John G.
Clark, Robert N.
Clarke, Richard L.
Clarkson, John
Clarry, John H. C.
Clemes, J. C.
Cleminson, F. G.
Cleminson, L.
Cochran, H. E.
Cochrane, J. M.
Cockburn, Blake A.
Cockburn, R. N.
Cockell, J. Horace
Coke, Major E. F.
Colberg, A. M.
Colby, S. A.
Cole, Sydney
Cole, T. F. C.
Colebrook, H. G.
Coleman, M. W.
Coles, Gordon E.
Coles, Kenneth
Coles, Raymond S.
Colnett, Ronald H.
Comber, W. W., C.A.
Commins, F. C.
Conlon, C. A.
Connell, J. H. E.
Connolly, C. P.
Conquergood, C. R.
Conquergood, James R.
Coo, H. Douglas
Cook, Douglas H.
Cook, H.
Cook, Harold R.
Cooke, James L.
Coombs, Rev. John A.
Coon, B. R.
Coon, H. J.
Cooper, Chas. F. W.
Copeland, W. M.
Corbett, H. Milton
Cork, J. Milton
Corley, Raymond F.
Cornell, Charles R.
Cornish, F. Joseph
Cornish, Prof. G. A.
Corrigan, Lt.-Col. C. A., D.S.O., V.D.

Corrigan, J. H.
Corrigan, John S.
Corson, C. R.
Corson, R. R.
Cosgrave, Rev. Dr. F. H.
Cottingham, H. R.
Cottrell, W. L.
Coulter, J. E.
Coulter, W. C.
Coulter, W. Howard
Coupland, Walter C.
Courtice, A. Roy
Courtright, J. M.
Coutts, William E.
Cowan, John
Cowan, O. D.
Cowan, P. J.
Coward, Laurence E.
Cox, John R.
Coyle, J. P.
Craick, W. A.
Craig, George H.
Craig, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., C.A.
Craig, J. L.
Cranfield, Dr. Harold V.
Crang, J. H.
Cranston, Fred L.
Crashley, Lt. Col. J. D., C.D., A.D.C.
Crawford, E. S.
Crawford, F. J.
Crawford, J. K.
Crawford, N. R.
Creighton, Arthur H.
Creswell, James A.
Crighton, A. S.
Crombie, David B.
Croombs, William J.
Cross, William B.
Crossin, H. W.
Crossingham, J. H.
Crossley, C. J.
Crotty, T. Gordon
Cruickshank, G. C.
Crummey, Dr. Clarence B.
Culnan, Dr. G. F.
Curran, H. E.
Currie, George
Curry, Major T. E.
Curtis, Gordon
Cutler, W. G.

Dadson, A. S.
Dale F. Ralph
Dale, R. G., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Dales, Robert L.
Daley, Thomas S.
Dalton, William H.
Daly, R. A.
Damude, E. F.
Darroch, J. J.
Davey, J. H.
Davidson, A. C.
Davidson, J. G., M.B.E., M.S.A
Davidson, Jack M.
Davies, David
Davies, Rev. Emlyn
Davies, E. Gordon
Davies, F. H.
Davies, F. V.
Davies, H. E.
Davies Russell C.
Davis, Bertram N.
Davis, Cyril Alfred
Davis, C. B.
Davis, E. R., B.SC., B.ENG.
Davis, George A.
Davis Hilliard L.
Davis, R. Reade
Davis, Walter W.
Davison, Martin A.
Dawson, Charles E.
Dawson, Isaac
Dawson, J. H.
Dawson, W. M.
Day, Robert E.
Day, W. D.
Deacoff, G. A.
Deacon, H. L. T.
Dean, R. H.
Deans, M. C.
Dearlove, Frank E.
DE Gagne, Leo Charles
DE Galatoff, A. N.
DeGuerre, Fred L.
Denison, J. C.
Dennehy, H. M.
Dennis, J. Wesley
Dent, C. R.

Derry, Duncan R.
Despard, W. H.
de Veber, L. S.
Devine, Desmond
Devine, Frank
Dewar, A. M.
DeWitt, H. N.
Dickey, A. J.
Dickinson, Dr. C. H.
Dickinson, Leon R.
Dies, W. C.
Dilworth, H. LeRoy
Dilworth, W. A.
Dingle, Lloyd E.
Diven, Robert E.
Dix, Maurice B.
Dix, William B.
Dixon, B.
Dodd, George W. W.
Dodd, R. N.
Doherty, Jas. H.
Doke, M. E.
Dolson, Dr. Wilbur J. M.
Donaldson, John
Donovan, Bernard J.
Doody, V. J.
Doran, George H.
Douglas, D. W.
Douglas, Howard R.
Dowsett, Robert C.
Draimin, Charles
Draper, B. M.
Drinkwater, C. O.
Drummond, Harry Gordon
Drury, G. M.
Dubin, C. L., Q.C.
Duckworth, K. J.
Dudley, A. H.
Duff, John M.
Duffett, Norman G.
Duncan, James S.
Duncanson, A. A.
Dunkelman, D.
Dunlap, D. M.
Dunlop, W. A.
Dunlop, Hon. W. J.
Dunn, James M.
Dunn, Norman M.
Dunn, William
Dutton, Thomas M.
Dye, Harold E.
Eager, King
Eakin, Joseph S.
Earl, L. Nelson
Eastmure, A. W.
Easton, J.
Eaton, Col. R. Y.
Eckler, Samuel
Edwards, A. Geoffrey, F.C.A.
Edwards, H. Percy, F.C.A.
Ekblad, Ronald F.
Elgart, V.
Elgie, G. C., Q.C.
Elliott, B. V., Q.C.
Elliott, Charles R., C.A.
Elliott, E. A.
Elliott, G. N.
Elliott, W. Earle
Ellis, C. Q.
Ellis, J. J.
Ellis, Matthew T.
Ellis, R. M.
Ellison, H. H.
Elton, J. O.
Ely, Edward H.
Ely, R. M.
Engholm, F. G.
Enman, H. L.
Entwistle, John S.
Epstein, H. B.
Epstein, Morris H.
Esencourt, T. R.
Etherington, F. C.
Evans, S. T.
Evans, Trevor A.
Ezrin, Maurice
Ezrin, Sydney

Faber, George
Faber, R. W.
Faessler, Charles
Fairclough, R. P.
Fairlie, John F.
Falkiner, F. H.
Farrell, J. J.
Faulkner, J. Farley
Fennell, Robert, Q.C.
Fenner H. V.
Ferguson, H. H.
Ferguson, H. M.
Ferguson, Marshall

Fessenden, C. V.
Field, R. W. A.
Findlay, Major D. M.
Findlay, William
Finley Morley C.
Firstbrook, Hugh M.
Fisher, A. B.
Fisher, A. J.
Fisher, Frank
Fisher, J. W.
Fishman, Philip
Fitzgibbons, J. J. Jr.
Fitzpatrick, R. G.
Flavelle, Sir Ellsworth
Fleming, Donald M., M.P.
Fleming, Major Robert
Flemington, Frank P.
Fletcher, S. S.
Flint, Lyman G. B.
Floyd, C. B.
Foley, Major A. J., M.B.E.
Foord, A. E.
Forbes, Lewis J. B.
Forrester, William J.
Forster, F. E.
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Fox, John H.
Frankel, Egmont L.
Frankel, Roy H.
Frankling, T. H.
Fraser, Irving H.
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Frazer, A. W.
Freyseng, Willis P.
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Frisby, Frank W.
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Frost, William J.
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Fulcher, Victor H.
Fullerton, John
Funston, R. O.
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Gairdner, J. A.
Galloway, Charles T. P.
Gammel, H. G.
Gardiner, F. G., Q.C.
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Gardner, R. J. Currie
Garrett, Albert H.
Garside, S. T.
Gaskell, Ian M.
Gassard, H. L.
Gates, George H.
Gaunt, J. William
Geale, Beverley B.
Geggie, Thomas P., C.A.
Gelber, Marvin B.
Gemmell, John S.
Gemmel, Hon. W. S.
Genovese, Frank A.
German, V. C.
Gerow, Frank T.
Gerstein, Bertrand
Gianelli, Brig. Norman A.
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Gibbens, W. M.
Gibson, J. Douglas
Gibson, Robert C.
Gifford, John T.
Gilbride, W. P.
Gilchrist, Dr. A. J.
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Giles, T. S. H.
Gill, Capt. Cecil
Gill, E. I.
Gillespie, A. Grant
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Gillespie, William
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Gilmore, J. D.
Gilmour, A. Harrison
Glennie, George H., C.A.
Goddard, James
Godfrey, Frank
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Godsoe, J. Gerald, C.B.E.
Gohn, Byron E.
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Goldsmith, Martin
Goodenough, R. L.
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Gooding, M. E.

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Goodwin, Harley D.
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Gorrie, G. R.
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Grattan, William R. B.
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Graydon, J. B.
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Green, J. D.
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Greenhough, Thomas C.
Gregg, L. T.
Griffin, John W.
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Griffiths, F. D.
Grigg, Laurence E.
Grimbly, Maurice
Grose, George W.
Guest, A. E.
Gully, Harold M.
Gundy, C. L.
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Gunn, Robert F.
Gunyon, C. Cecil
Guyot, Major Roger

Hadden, Eugene R.
Haering, Geo. J.
Hagon, W. A.
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Halbert, H. A.
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Harbinson, V. D., F.C.A.
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Harris, Ralph W.
Harris, T. T.
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Hipp, C. E.
Hirst, Josh
Hoare, Charles T.
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Hodgins, Albert
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Hogg, Lt.-Col. N. D., M.B.E.
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Judd, John Patrick
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Kimber, J. R.
Kindersley, C. M.
King, M. V.
King, T. A.
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Kingsmill, Charles D'Arcy
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Kinnear, T. Clark, F.C.A.
Kirkpatrick, Col. A. E.
Kitchell, Wm. J.
Kitchen, Dr. Irving D.
Kitz, Joseph S.
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Koerner, Michael M.
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Krook, Alfred T.
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La Ferle, Charles
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Leslie, Frank
Levenston, Lt.-Col. G. F.
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Linton, Hall
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Lithgow, J. H.
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Little, Reginald H.
Little, William
Livingston, J. A.
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Loach, G. O.
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Lockton, O. W.
Lockyer, E. R.
Lofft, H. W.
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Loftus, R.
Long, Norman W.
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Love, M. A.
Lovering, His Honor Judge Egerton
Luby, Cyril J.
Lucas, F. O.
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Lucas, Roy O.
Lumbers, G. C.
Lundberg, Hans
Luxenberg, Benjamin, Q.C.

Lynch, Major Charles G.
Lyons, G. Jarvis
Lyons, John W.
Lyons, Lt.-Col. S. E.

Mabley, C. B.
MacAdam, Wm.
MacDiarmid, Kenneth Hugh
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Macdonald, Charlton E.
MacDonald, J. B.
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MacDonnell, G. M.
Macdonnell, H. W.
Macdonell, Rex B. G.
MacEachern, Gordon A.
MacFadyen, W. T. A.
MacFarlane, W. S.
MacKay, Justice F. G.
Mackay, Hon. Mr. Justice J. Keiller
MacKelcan, Fred R.
MacKenzie, B. R. P.
MacKenzie, Wallace J.
MacKersy, L. S.
Mackey, Wallace A.
Mackie, Ernest B.
Mackie, R. A.
MacKinnon, Angus P.
Maclachlan, Wills
MacLaren, Ian
MacLeod, N.
MacMillan, Dr. R. J.
MacMillan, William
Macphee, Norman
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Mactaggart, Rev. Dr. W. A.
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Magwood, W. Marsh, Q.C.
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Marchment, W. R.
Mark, Bernard B.
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Markon, K.
Marshall, C. C.
Marshall, Ernest A.
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Marshall, Col. K. R.
Marston, A. H.
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Martin, Walter M., Q.C.
Martin, H. L.
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Massey, Denton
Massie, R. H. L.
Matthews, A. Bruce
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Matthews, F. Beverley, C.B.E., Q.C.
Matthews, James G.
Matthews, Peter Alec
Mawson, H.
Maxwell, Frank D.
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Maynard, J. C.
Maynard, Robert B.
Mayzel, Harry
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McAlister, E. A.
McAlpine, J. B.
McArthur, Melville H.
McAteer, W. B.
McAvoy, Louis Peter
McBain, Alex Mc.D.
McBrien, W. W.
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McCall, J. S.
McCarthy, D'Alton
McCarthy, John
McCarthy, Leigh M.
McCartney, W. S.
McCaul, L. F.
McCausland, J. K.
McClatchie, John, C.A.
McClellan, L. A.
McClelland, D. McK., F.C.A.

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McColl, Hugh
McConkey, Thomas H.
McConnell, J. E. Jr.
McCordic, William J.
McCraw, D. F.
McCrea, George L.
McCrimmon, D. A.
McCulley, Joseph
McCutcheon, W. L.
McDonald, D. F.
McDormand, Rev. Dr. T. B.
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McEachern, C. D.
McEwen, Gordon C.
McEwen, G. Keith
McGaw, A. F.
McGill, Cecil D. O.
McGillion, F. B.
McGillivray, Dr. Donald
McGillivray, Major George A.
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McGowan, L. J.
McGuigan, Dr. J. P.
McHardy, R. A.
McIntosh, Donald A.
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McKay-Clements, J. L.
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McLaren, D. H.
McLaughlin, Paul
McLean, Donald E.
McLean, J. S.
McLeod, W. N.
McMillan, N. L.
McMillen, John B.
McNab, Lewis G.
McNamara, John P.
McNeil, W. G.
McNeill, E. W.
McNeillie, William R.
McNicol, J. A.
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McWilliams, D. B.
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Meech, R. G., Q.C.
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Mellish, A. E.
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Mercer, D. A.
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Meredith, Desmond
Meredith, J. W.
Merson, Bert
Mess, Brigadier James
Messer, Harry W.
Messinger, Lucien Eli
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Metzler, Jas. B.
Michell, C. A.
Michener, D. R., Q.C.
Mickler, A. L.
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Might, P. G.
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Miller, Andrew
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Morgan, Marcel T.
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Morris, Alex. C.
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Morrison, Russell W.
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Muirhead, C. T.
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Oldham, Harry
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